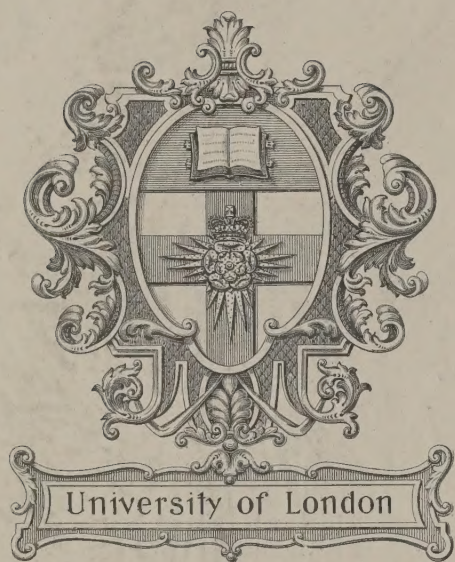
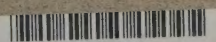


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605322

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

ELEVEN VOLUMES.

— (6.) —

CHURCH; EDUCATION;
FINE ARTS; WOODS AND FORESTS, &c.;
POOR.

Session

3 *February*—21 *March* 1857.

VOL. XIII.

1857.

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1857.

ELEVEN VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE SIXTH VOLUME.

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Paupers :

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GRANTS FOR RELIGIOUS PURPOSES.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 26 July 1856 ;—for,

I.—RETURN “ of all GRANTS for RELIGIOUS PURPOSES from the Consolidated Fund, and by Votes of Parliament, made to the different Religious Denominations in *England, Scotland and Ireland*, for the last five Years, distinguishing the Amount paid to each Denomination in each Year:”

II.—“ Similar Return of all SUMS paid to the THEOLOGICAL PROFESSORS of each Religious Denomination :”

III.—“ And, similar Return of all GRANTS for RELIGIOUS PURPOSES made to the different Denominations in the British Colonies and Dependencies.”

Appendix.	L.—GRANTS to the different RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS in <i>England, Scotland, and Ireland.</i>		£.	s.	d.
	CHURCH OF ENGLAND:				
A.	Amount paid by the Paymaster-general	- - - - -	22,467	5	-
B.	Amount paid by the Paymaster of Civil Services, Ireland	- -	4,645	10	-
C.	Amount paid by the Commissioners of Customs	- - -	1,000	-	-
D.	Amount paid by the Commissioners of Emigration	- - -	552	10	-
E.	Drawback on materials used in building Churches	- - -	13,355	18	2
	The Commissioners for Building additional Churches 3,000 <i>l.</i> per annum, per Act 58 Geo. 3, c. 45	- - - - -	15,000	-	-
	Total, Church of England	- - - £.	57,021	3	2
	CHURCH OF SCOTLAND:				
F.	Amount paid by the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, Scotland	- - - - -	101,144	18	6
E.	Drawback on materials used in building Churches	- - -	432	1	7
	Total, Church of Scotland	- - - £.	101,577	-	1
	CHURCH OF ROME:				
D.	Amount paid by the Commissioners of Emigration	- - £.	110	-	-
	PROTESTANT DISSENTERS:				
B.	Amount paid by the Paymaster of Civil Services in Ireland	- £.	191,365	13	2
	II.—GRANTS to THEOLOGICAL PROFESSORS.				
	CHURCH OF SCOTLAND:				
G.	Amount paid by the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, Scotland	- - - - - £.	4,000	16	8
	CHURCH OF ROME:				
H.	Amount paid by the Paymaster of Civil Services in Ireland	- £.	131,800	-	-
	PROTESTANT DISSENTERS:				
H.	Amount paid by the Paymaster of Civil Services in Ireland	- £.	10,878	5	11
	III.—GRANTS for RELIGIOUS PURPOSES in the COLONIES.				
I.	Amounts voted in the Miscellaneous Estimates	- - - - -	43,660	-	-
	Ecclesiastical Establishment in the West Indies, 20,300 <i>l.</i> per annum on Consolidated Fund, per 6 Geo. 4, c. 88	- - -	101,500	-	-
	Amount paid for passages of Colonial Bishops on official visitations (out of Civil Contingencies)	- - - - -	1,115	-	-
	Total (Church of England)	- - - £.	146,275	-	-
	Clergy, North American Provinces (Church of Scotland)	- £.	875	-	-
	RECAPITULATION of the above GRANTS.		£.	s.	d.
	Church of England	- - - - -	203,296	3	2
	Church of Scotland	- - - - -	106,452	16	9
	Church of Rome	- - - - -	131,910	-	-
	Protestant Dissenters	- - - - -	202,243	19	1
	Grand Total in the Five Years	- - - £.	643,902	19	-

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, }
27 January 1857.

W. G. Hayter.

Appendix (A.)

SUMS paid by the Paymaster-General for Religious Purposes.

		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	TOTAL.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
CHURCH OF ENGLAND:							
Consolidated Fund.	Preacher at the Rolls Chapel - - -	225 - -	225 - -	225 - -	225 - -	225 - -	1,125 -
Miscellaneous Estimates.	Office of Ecclesiastical Commissioners -	3,273 - -	3,368 - -	3,463 - -	3,498 - -	3,461 - -	17,063 -
	Bishop of Sodor and Man - - -	89 9 -	89 9 -	89 9 -	89 9 -	89 9 -	447 5
	Bishop of Chester for a Preacher in Lancashire - - -	46 8 -	46 8 -	46 8 -	46 8 -	46 8 -	232 -
Civil Contingencies.	Episcopal Clergy, Scotland - - -	- - -	1,200 - -	1,200 - -	- - -	1,200 - -	3,600 -
£.		3,633 17 -	4,928 17 -	5,023 17 -	3,858 17 -	5,021 17 -	22,467 5

Appendix (B.)

SUMS paid by the Paymaster of Civil Services in *Ireland*, for Religious Purposes in the last Five Years.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
CHURCH OF ENGLAND:			
Consolidated Fund, 41 Geo. 3, c. 32.	French Minister at Dundalk - - - - -	52 17 4	
	French Minister at Portarlinton - - - - -	43 18 4	
	Rector of the Parish of St. Paul - - - - -	70 4 -	
	Rector of Castleknock - - - - -	44 11 8	
	Minister of the Parish of St. James - - - - -	10 3 8	
	Rector of the Parish of St. Michan's - - - - -	8 15 4	
	For Proxies out of divers Churches in the see of Dublin - - - - -	15 16 -	
	Bishop of Meath, out of the Manor of Trim - - - - -	2 18 -	
	Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Dublin - - - - -	39 14 8	
	Vicars Choral of Christ Church, Dublin - - - - -	1 16 -	
TOTAL for the Year 1852 - - - - -			290 15 -
The like for - - - - - 1853 - - - - -			290 15 -
The like for - - - - - 1854 - - - - -			290 15 -
The like for - - - - - 1855 - - - - -			290 15 -
The like for - - - - - 1856 - - - - -			290 15 -
Voted in Miscellaneous Estimates.	Lord Lieutenant's Household, viz.—		
	Chaplain, Reading Clerk, Choir, Organist, and Keeper of the Chapel Royal - - - 1852 - - - - -		638 7 -
	The like for - - - - - 1853 - - - - -		638 7 -
	The like for - - - - - 1854 - - - - -		638 7 -
	The like for - - - - - 1855 - - - - -		638 7 -
	The like for - - - - - 1856 - - - - -		638 7 -
TOTAL Church of England - - - - £.			4,645 10 -
PROTESTANT DISSENTERS:			
	Nonconforming Ministers - - - - - 1852 - - - - -		38,155 5 1
	The like for - - - - - 1853 - - - - -		38,264 17 10
	The like for - - - - - 1854 - - - - -		38,057 3 4
	The like for - - - - - 1855 - - - - -		38,341 18 5
	The like for - - - - - 1856 - - - - -		38,546 8 6
TOTAL Protestant Dissenters - - - - £.			191,365 13 2

Appendix (C.)

SUMS paid by the Commissioners of Customs.

YEAR.	PARTICULARS.	DENOMINATION.	AMOUNT.
			£. s. d.
1853	For religious instruction to the families of Coast Guard officers in the vicinity of Sandgate, Hythe, Lydd, &c., on the coast of Kent, at the disposal of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.	Established Church -	100 - -
1854			100 - -
1855			100 - -
1856			100 - -
1853	Towards enlarging the parish church at Newhaven, Sussex, on condition that accommodation be provided for 104 persons belonging to the Coast Guard -	Ditto -	50 - -
1854			30 - -
1856	Towards enlarging the parish church at Rottingdean, Sussex, on condition that accommodation be provided for 21 men of the Coast Guard, and the officers and their families - - - - -	Ditto -	60 - -
1855	Towards the endowment of the church at Plymstock, Devon, on the understanding that accommodation be found for the Coast Guard officers at the stations Mount Batten and Bovisand - - - - -	Ditto -	50 - -
1854	Towards providing for religious instruction to the Coast Guard officers and their families at Branksea Island, Dorset - - - - -	Ditto -	25 - -
1855			25 - -
1856			25 - -
1854	Towards enlargement of the church at Eastbourne, Sussex, on condition that accommodation be provided for 146 men belonging to the Coast Guard - -	Ditto -	50 - -
1855	Towards repairing the Church of St. John the Baptist, at Trimmingham, Norfolk, on condition that accommodation be provided for 18 persons belonging to the Coast Guard - - - - -	Ditto -	35 - -
1852	For religious instruction of the Coast Guard officers and their families at Spiddal and Arran, county of Galway, to be distributed as the bishop of Tuam may direct - - - - -	Ditto -	50 - -
1853			50 - -
1854			50 - -
1855			50 - -
1856			50 - -
TOTAL, in Five Years		- - - - £.	1,000 - -

Office of Comptroller-General, Custom House, London,
15 January 1857.

E. Arnaud, c. g.

Appendix (D.)

SUMS paid by the Emigration Commissioners in each Year from 1853 to 26th July 1856, for Stipends of Chaplains at the Emigrant Depôts.

YEAR.	To Emigrants' Chaplains of the Church of England at Southampton, Plymouth, and Birkenhead.	To Emigrants' Chaplains of the Roman Catholic Church at Birkenhead.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1853 - -	60 - -	Nil.
1854 - -	195 - -	40 - -
1855 - -	170 - -	40 - -
1856 - -	127 10 -	30 - -
To 26th July -		
£.	552 10 -	110 - -

Appendix (E.)

STATEMENT of MONIES received during the last Five Years, under the provisions of the 59th Geo. 3, c. 134, and 3d Geo. 4, c. 72, for the drawback of Duties on the Materials used in Building, Rebuilding, Enlarging, or Increasing the Accommodation of the Churches and Chapels belonging to the Established Churches of *England, Scotland, and Ireland.*

During the Year.	ENGLAND.		SCOTLAND.		IRELAND.	
	CUSTOMS.	EXCISE.	CUSTOMS.	EXCISE.	CUSTOMS.	EXCISE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1851	4,413 17 -	1,860 1 5	358 8 9	—	—	—
1852	2,563 16 5	298 10 8	—	—	—	—
1853	1,678 2 -	82 19 -	—	—	—	—
1854	1,144 11 3	34 15 11	—	—	—	—
1855	1,279 4 6	- - -	73 12 10	—	—	—
£.	11,079 11 2	2,276 7 -	432 1 7	—	—	—
£. 13,355 18 2						

Church Commissioners' Office,
17 December 1856.

Thos. Beachcroft, Secretary.

Appendix (F.)

SUMS paid by the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, *Scotland.*

Consolidated Fund.	Grants made under the Acts 50 Geo. 3, c. 84, and 5 Geo. 4, c. 72, for augmenting small Stipends of Ministers of the Church of Scotland; and 5 Geo. 4, c. 90, for Endowments to Ministers of Churches erected under the provisions of the lastmentioned Act, in connexion with the Church of Scotland.	£. s. d.
	Year to Whitsunday 1852 - - - - -	16,984 19 2
	" " 1853 - - - - -	17,039 19 10
	" " 1854 - - - - -	17,039 19 10
	" " 1855 - - - - -	17,039 19 10
	" " 1856 - - - - -	17,039 19 10
		85,144 18 6
Consolidated Fund.	Voted by the House of Commons for the Minister of the Gaelic Church at Cromarty, at 100 <i>l.</i> for each of the above-mentioned years - - -	500 - -
	Annual grant, by Royal Sign Manual, of 2,000 <i>l.</i> to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, for Itinerant Preachers in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland - - -	10,000 - -
	Annual allowance of 1,100 <i>l.</i> to the Church of Scotland, for payment of the salaries of its officers, &c. - - -	5,500 - -
	£.	101,144 18 6

Exchequer Chambers, Edinburgh,
17 December 1856.

John Henderson,
Q. & L. T. R.

Appendix (G.)

SUMS paid to the Theological Professors by the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer in *Scotland*.

		£. s. d.				
		£.	s.	d.		
Voted in the Miscellaneous Estimates.	{	Allowances amounting annually to 352 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to the Theological Professors in St. Mary's College University of St. Andrew's	-	1,760	16	8
		Allowances amounting annually to 162 <i>l.</i> to the Theological Professors in King's College, Aberdeen	- - - - -	810	-	-
		Allowances amounting annually to 136 <i>l.</i> to the Theological Professors in Marischal College, Aberdeen	- - - - -	680	-	-
		Allowances amounting annually to 20 <i>l.</i> to the Theological Professors in University of Glasgow	- - - - -	100	-	-
		Allowances amounting annually to 130 <i>l.</i> to the Theological Professors in University of Edinburgh	- - - - -	650	-	-
				£.	4,000	16

Exchequer Chambers, Edinburgh,
17 December 1856.

John Henderson,
Q. & L. T. R.

Appendix (H.)

SUMS paid to Theological Professors by the Paymaster of Civil Services in *Ireland*.

CONSOLIDATED FUND, Per 8 & 9 Vict. c. 25.		Years ending 31 March.	ROMAN CATHOLIC.			DISSENTING.		
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Maynooth College	{	1852	26,360	-	-	—		
		1853	26,360	-	-	—		
		1854	26,360	-	-	—		
		1855	26,360	-	-	—		
		1856	26,360	-	-	—		
Consolidated Fund		- £.	131,800	-	-	Nil.		

VOTE OF PARLIAMENT.		Years ending 31 March.	ROMAN CATHOLIC.			DISSENTING.		
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Theological Professors, Belfast Academy -		1852	-	-	-	2,900	-	-
There is also a sum of 200 <i>l.</i> per annum pay- able to Professor Young in England, and 600 <i>l.</i> per annum of these payments are re- quired allowances to professors of general literature, languages and science, connected with the Academy, which will reduce the total to 10,878 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i>		1853	-	-	-	2,665	15	11
		1854	-	-	-	2,500	-	-
		1855	-	-	-	2,312	10	-
		1856	-	-	-	2,500	-	-
Vote of Parliament		- £.	Nil.			12,878	5	11

Paymaster of Civil Services Office, Dublin Castle,
6 January 1857.

C. S. Grey.

Appendix (I.)

SUMS Voted in the MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES for Religious Purposes in the Colonies.

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	TOTAL.
CHURCH OF ENGLAND :	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Clergy, North American Provinces -	7,572	7,472	7,372	7,222	7,222	36,860
Bishop of New Zealand - - -	600	-	-	-	-	600
Clergy, West Coast of Africa - -	700	700	300	300	300	2,300
Colonial Chaplain, Hong Kong -	700	700	-	-	-	1,400
" " Western Australia	300	-	-	-	-	300
" " Falkland Islands	400	400	300	300	300	1,700
Clergyman, Heligoland - - -	100	100	100	100	100	500
TOTAL for Church of England - £.	10,372	9,372	8,072	7,922	7,922	43,660
CHURCH OF SCOTLAND :						
Clergy, North American Provinces, £.	175	175	175	175	175	875

GRANTS FOR RELIGIOUS PURPOSES.

RETURN of all GRANTS for RELIGIOUS PURPOSES from the Consolidated Fund and Votes of Parliament to the different Denominations in England, Scotland and Ireland, for the last Five Years; similar Return of Sums paid to Theological Professors; and similar Return of Grants for Religious Purposes in the Colonies.

(Mr. Black.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
4 February 1857.

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY.

AN ACCOUNT of all RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS by the GOVERNORS of QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY,
during the Year ending on the 31st day of December 1855.

RECEIPTS:			CASH.		
			£.	s.	d.
First Fruits and Tenths	-	-	14,192	1	4
Benefactions (exclusive of the value of Houses, Lands, and Stipends granted, and of 2,726 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> Bank Annuities transferred by Benefactors to the Governors) for the Augmentation of Livings	-	-	26,989	5	1
Free Gifts and Casual Sums in favour of particular Benefices (exclusive of 1,771 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> Bank Annuities transferred to the Governors)	-	-	4,984	15	6
Produce of Stock sold for General Purposes	-	-	23,642	2	11
Income from Capital.	{				
	Dividends on Government Funds	-	29,150	13	-
	Ditto on Bank Annuities advanced on Mortgage	-	16,875	-	-
	Interest on Monies advanced on Mortgage to Build, &c. Residence Houses	-	28,797	-	11
Instalments, in part liquidation of Monies advanced on Mortgage (including 179 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> received from C. Shaw)	-	-	74,822	13	11
Endowment Trust Monies (exclusive of 31,145 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> Bank Annuities, and 1,500 <i>l.</i> Railway Stock, transferred to the Governors)	-	-	45,171	2	11
			16,683	-	1
Net Produce of Sales of	{				
	Bounty Lands	-	14,229	1	11
	Old Buildings	-	463	11	6
	Residence Houses	-	8,337	3	10
	Lands for School Sites, under Act 4 & 5 Vict. c. 38, s. 11	-	150	-	-
	Lands conveyed to the Church Building Commissioners	-	35	-	-
Tithe Rent-charge Redemption Monies	-	-	23,214	17	3
Rent-charge, Lady Godolphin's Trust	-	-	191	16	-
			97	10	-
			£.	229,939	5 -
DISBURSEMENTS:					
			£.	s.	d.
	Interest and Dividends on Money and Stock appropriated to their Livings	-	53,856	5	-
	Ditto ditto ditto produced by Sales of Bounty Lands	-	5,272	3	5
	Dividends on Stock belonging to Endowment Trusts	-	11,491	16	3
	Ditto to Tithe Redemption Trusts	-	377	14	4
	Ditto to School Sites Trusts	-	1	12	3
	Ditto to Churches in Dean Forest	-	295	9	4
	Ditto to Free Gifts	-	7	12	2
	Ditto produced by Sales of Old Buildings	-	537	18	10
	Ditto by Sales of Residence Houses	-	68	1	1
	Ditto by Conveyance of Land to Church Building Commissioners	-	46	3	9
	Ditto by Sale of Land to Railway Companies	-	76	-	11
	Ditto by Penalties for Non-residence	-	4	3	5
	On Account of Lady Godolphin's Rent-charge	-	97	12	-
			72,132	12	9
Paid for Purchase	{				
	Of Houses, Lands, and Buildings, out of appropriated Money	-	10,421	18	8
	Of Ditto out of Produce of Sales of Residence Houses	-	169	10	3
	Of Lands and Buildings out of Produce of Sales of Bounty Lands	-	749	5	-
			11,340	13	11
Paid for the Erection of Residence Houses.	{				
	Out of appropriated Money	-	28,360	3	10
	" Endowment Trust Money	-	146	18	-
	" Bounty Lands ditto	-	631	9	6
	" Produce of Sales of Residence Houses	-	1,837	18	5
	" Produce of Sales of Old Buildings	-	9	12	6
	" Produce of Lands conveyed to Church Building Commissioners	-	96	10	6
			31,082	12	9
Loans on Mortgage to build, &c. Glebe Houses	-	-	49,873	12	4
Purchase of Stock for General Purposes	-	-	58,862	13	-
Return of Benefaction to Donor	-	-	100	-	-
Salaries to the Secretary and Treasurer, to the Auditor, and to the Clerks, Messenger, and others	-	-	4,415	7	-
Remuneration to Clerks for extra Services	-	-	260	-	-
Superannuation Annuities	-	-	240	-	-
Annuities to Retired Officers of the late Offices of First Fruits and Tenths, per Treasury Warrant, 12th July 1839	-	-	362	10	-
Solicitors for Conveyance of Lands purchased, General Bill, Counsel's Fees, and Disbursements	-	-	780	6	10
Surveyor for examining Plans and Specifications of Parsonage Houses	-	-	147	-	-
House-rent, Repairs and Taxes, Stationery, Stamps, Postage, Printing, and other Disbursements	-	-	946	13	7
Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London, pursuant to Decree of Exchequer, 11th Elizabeth	-	-	15	16	1
			£.	230,559	18 3

Bounty Office,
30 November 1856.

Chris^r Hodgson,
Treasurer.

FIRST FRUITS Due, or in Arrear.

	NAME OF BENEFICE.	DIOCESE.	DEANERY.	COUNTY.	AMOUNT.
					£. s. d.
V.	Arksey - - - -	York - - -	Doncaster - -	York - - -	13 8 3
R.	Bondleigh - - -	Exeter - - -	Chulmleigh - -	Devon - - -	11 12 5
R.	Bridstow - - - -	- ditto - - -	Tavistock - - -	- ditto - - -	31 8 7
R.	St. Clement Danes - - -	London - - -	- - - - -	Middlesex - - -	25 - 4
R.	Ickleford - - - -	Rochester - -	Hitchin - - -	Herts - - -	9 - 6
V.	All Saints in Lynn - - -	Norwich - - -	Lynn - - -	Norfolk - - -	18 6 6
C.	Bergholt, East - - -	- ditto - - -	Sampford - - -	Suffolk - - -	15 15 6
R.	Brecon Ash - - - -	- ditto - - -	Hambleyard - -	Norfolk - - -	10 16 6
R.	Castleford - - - -	York - - -	Pontefract - -	York - - -	10 - -
R.	North Crawley - - -	Oxford - - -	Newport - - -	Bucks - - -	26 11 6
R.	Foston - - - -	York - - -	Bulmer - - -	York - - -	14 8 6
V.	Godmanchester - - -	Ely - - -	St. Neots - - -	Hunts - - -	17 2 10
	Ardeaconry, Hunts, referred to Ecclesiastical Commissioners - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	62 4 9
R.	Horsington - - - -	Bath and Wells -	Merston - - -	Somerset - - -	18 5 11
C.	Langley Marsh - - -	Oxford - - -	Burnham - - -	Bucks - - -	9 7 4
R.	St. Mary in the Marsh - - -	Canterbury - -	Lymme - - -	Kent - - -	22 13 10
R.	St. Mary in Chester - - -	Chester - - -	Chester - - -	Chester - - -	49 14 -
R.	Millbrook - - - -	Winchester - -	Southampton -	Southampton -	11 2 1
R.	St. Martin Outwich - - -	London - - -	- - - - -	City - - -	13 19 3
R.	Moreton, South - - -	Oxford - - -	Abingdon - - -	Berks - - -	12 6 4
R.	Northall - - - -	London - - -	- - - - -	Middlesex - - -	15 6 6
R.	St. Olave, Southwark - - -	Winchester - -	Southwark - - -	Surrey - - -	65 8 3
R.	Ribbesford - - - -	Hereford - - -	Burford - - -	Worcester - - -	26 19 9
R.	Rissington, Great - - -	Glo'ster and Bristol	Stowe - - -	Gloucester - -	21 12 10
R.	Salkeld - - - -	Carlisle - - -	Alnedale - - -	Cumberland - -	22 2 3
R.	Slingsby - - - -	York - - -	Ridall - - -	York - - -	12 14 2
V.	Wywardsby - - - -	Oxford - - -	Barnham - - -	Bucks - - -	7 1 1
R.	Ystradgunlais - - -	St. David's - -	1st part Brecon -	Brecon - - -	10 8 -

First Fruits Office.

Chris' Hodgson.

TENTHS Due, or in Arrear.

	NAME OF BENEFICE.	DIOCESE.	DEANERY.	COUNTY.	AMOUNT.
					£. s. d.
R.	Ackworth - - - -	Ripon - - -	Pontefract - -	York - - -	2 4 7
R.	Addington - - - -	Oxford - - -	Bucks - - -	Bucks - - -	- 19 5
R.	Astwick - - - -	Ely - - -	Shefford - - -	Bedford - - -	- 13 10
R.	Aynesford, alias Eynesford - - -	Canterbury - -	Shoreham - - -	Kent - - -	1 4 6
R.	St. Albans, Wood-street, with } - - -	London - - -	- - - - -	City - - -	1 13 4
R.	St. Olave, Silver-street - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- 14 9
P.	Bargham - - - -	Chichester - -	Cathedral Church -	- - - - -	1 - 9
V.	Battersea - - - -	Winchester - -	Southwark - - -	Surrey - - -	1 8 -
R.	Bergholt, East - - -	Norwich - - -	Sampford - - -	Suffolk - - -	1 11 6
V.	Bierton - - - -	Oxford - - -	Wendover - - -	Bucks - - -	2 1 6
R.	Bishopston - - - -	St. David's - -	Gowre - - -	Glamorgan - -	- 19 2
R.	Black Torrington - - -	Exeter - - -	Holsworthy - - -	Devon - - -	2 5 4
V.	Bodiham - - - -	Chichester - -	Dallington - - -	Sussex - - -	- 14 4
R.	Bondleigh - - - -	Exeter - - -	Chulmleigh - -	Devon - - -	1 2 3
R.	Bow Brickhill - - -	Oxford - - -	Newport - - -	Bucks - - -	1 10 6
V.	Bradford - - - -	Ripon - - -	Pontefract - -	York - - -	2 - 6
R.	Bradford - - - -	Exeter - - -	Holsworthy - -	Devon - - -	1 7 4
V.	Bradworthy - - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	2 11 -
R.	Bridestow - - - -	- ditto - - -	Tavistock - - -	- ditto - - -	3 6 3
V.	Berry Pomeroy - - -	- ditto - - -	Ipplepen - - -	- ditto - - -	1 18 5
R.	Byfield - - - -	Peterborough -	Brackley - - -	Northton - - -	2 16 6
R.	Church Stanton - - -	Exeter - - -	Dunkeswell - -	Devon - - -	2 13 -
R.	Clanaborough - - -	- ditto - - -	Chulmleigh - -	- ditto - - -	- 12 2
R.	Clapham - - - -	Winchester - -	Southwark - - -	Surrey - - -	- 16 7
R.	Clungunford - - - -	Hereford - - -	Clun and Wenlock	Salop - - -	1 12 6
V.	Congresbury - - - -	Bath and Wells	Axbridge - - -	Somerset - - -	4 4 8
R.	Crawley - - - -	Chichester - -	Lewes - - -	Sussex - - -	- 14 -
R.	Depden - - - -	Ely - - -	Clare - - -	Suffolk - - -	1 1 7

NAME OF BENEFICE.		DIocese.	DEANERY.	COUNTY.	AMOUNT.
					£. s. d.
R.	Dittisham - - -	Exeter - - -	Totness - - -	Devon - - -	3 10 -
	Deanery of St. David's - -	St. David's - -	Cathedral Church - -	- - -	2 1 2
R.	East Worlington - - -	Exeter - - -	South Molton - - -	Devon - - -	- 16 1
R.	Eskeyveok, <i>alias</i> Ysceiviog - -	St. Asaph - - -	Tegaingle - - -	Flints - - -	1 17 7
R.	Felly, <i>alias</i> Philleigh - - -	Exeter - - -	Powdre - - -	Cornwall - - -	1 11 1
R.	Gittisham - - -	- ditto - - -	Honiton - - -	Devon - - -	2 3 4
R.	Grindon - - -	Lichfield - - -	Leeke and Alton - - -	Stafford - - -	1 11 11
R.	Hackney, South - - -	London - - -	- - -	Middlesex - - -	6 3 -
R.	Hampreston - - -	Salisbury - - -	Pimperne - - -	Dorset - - -	1 7 6
R.	Hopesay - - -	Hereford - - -	Clun and Wenlock - - -	Salop - - -	1 13 9
R.	Ickleford - - -	Rochester - - -	Hitchin - - -	Herts - - -	2 9 6
V.	Inglesham - - -	Glo'ster and Bristol - - -	Cricklade - - -	Wilts - - -	- 16 6
R.	Ipsley - - -	Worcester - - -	Warwick - - -	Warwick - - -	1 3 6
R.	Kevenleece - - -	St. David's - - -	Melenethe - - -	Radnor - - -	- 18 5
V.	Lamborne - - -	Oxford - - -	Newbury - - -	Berks - - -	1 1 8
R.	Lydham - - -	Hereford - - -	Clun and Wenlock - - -	Salop - - -	1 - 6
R.	Lillingstone Darrell - - -	Oxford - - -	Bucks - - -	Bucks - - -	- 15 5
R.	Littleham - - -	Exeter - - -	Hertland - - -	Devon - - -	1 10 2
R.	Llanvrynach - - -	St. David's - - -	3 ^d part Brecon - - -	Brecon - - -	- 9 6
R.	Llangelor - - -	- ditto - - -	Emlyn - - -	Monmouth - - -	1 6 4
R.	Llanrug - - -	Bangor - - -	Arvon - - -	Carnarvon - - -	- 11 9
V.	Luxulian - - -	Exeter - - -	Powdre - - -	Cornwall - - -	1 - 6
R.	Manerdivy - - -	St. David's - - -	Emlyn - - -	Pembroke - - -	- 18 6
R.	Mapperton - - -	Salisbury - - -	Birport - - -	Dorset - - -	- 16 9
R.	Markshall - - -	Rochester - - -	Lexden - - -	Essex - - -	1 8 6
V.	Mendlesham - - -	Norwich - - -	Hartismere - - -	Suffolk - - -	2 18 10
R.	Meeth - - -	Exeter - - -	Torrington - - -	Devon - - -	- 19 3
V.	Morden - - -	Salisbury - - -	Whitchurch - - -	Dorset - - -	- 16 11
V.	Mold - - -	St. Asaph - - -	Moulde - - -	Flints - - -	1 - 6
R.	Norbury - - -	Lichfield - - -	Ashburne - - -	Derby - - -	1 12 1
V.	North Allerton - - -	York - - -	Cleveland - - -	York - - -	1 15 7
R.	Odell - - -	Ely - - -	Clopham - - -	Bedford - - -	1 18 6
R.	Pangbourne - - -	Oxford - - -	Reading - - -	Berks - - -	1 - 6
V.	Peyhembury - - -	Exeter - - -	Plymtree - - -	Devon - - -	1 16 11
V.	Penrith - - -	Carlisle - - -	Alderbie - - -	Cumberland - - -	1 5 1
R.	Pitsea - - -	Rochester - - -	Barnstaple - - -	Essex - - -	1 13 10
R.	Ribbesford - - -	Hereford - - -	Burford - - -	Worcester - - -	2 16 5
R.	Rockhampton - - -	Glo'ster and Bristol - - -	Dursley - - -	Gloucester - - -	1 10 6
R.	Roding Aythorpe - - -	Rochester - - -	Dunmow - - -	Essex - - -	1 4 6
V.	Sawbridgeworth - - -	- ditto - - -	Braughing - - -	Herts - - -	1 14 6
R.	Semley - - -	Salisbury - - -	Chalke - - -	Wilts - - -	1 6 3
R.	Seaton - - -	Peterborough - - -	Wrangdike Hundred - - -	Rutland - - -	2 1 3
R.	Shelton - - -	Norwich - - -	Depwade - - -	Norfolk - - -	- 16 6
R.	Shenley - - -	Oxford - - -	Bucks - - -	Bucks - - -	2 5 5
R.	Slingsby - - -	York - - -	Ridall - - -	York - - -	1 4 8
R.	Southery - - -	Norwich - - -	Fincham - - -	Norfolk - - -	- 15 6
R.	Stackpool Elidur - - -	St. David's - - -	Pembroke - - -	Pembroke - - -	1 11 9
V.	Staverton - - -	Glo'ster and Bristol - - -	Winchcombe - - -	Gloucester - - -	1 4 6
V.	Stepney - - -	London - - -	- - -	Middlesex - - -	3 7 2
R.	Stepney - - -	- ditto - - -	- - -	- ditto - - -	4 - 6
R.	Stokeinteignhead - - -	Exeter - - -	Kenn - - -	Devon - - -	3 14 1
R.	Stoke Damerell - - -	- ditto - - -	Tamerton - - -	- ditto - - -	1 18 4
P.	Stow Longa - - -	Ely - - -	Leightonstone - - -	Hunts - - -	3 6 8
V.	Sutton - - -	Chester - - -	Warrington - - -	Lancaster - - -	- 17 10
R.	Sudeley Manor - - -	Glo'ster and Bristol - - -	Winchcombe - - -	Gloucester - - -	- 13 7
V.	Tawton Bishop - - -	Exeter - - -	Barnstaple - - -	Devon - - -	2 2 6
R.	Templeton - - -	- ditto - - -	Tiverton - - -	- ditto - - -	- 18 -
R.	Thornhill - - -	Ripon - - -	Pontefract - - -	York - - -	4 - 6
V.	Tisbury - - -	Salisbury - - -	Chalke - - -	Wilts - - -	1 17 7
V.	Tollesbury - - -	Rochester - - -	Witham - - -	Essex - - -	1 13 1
R.	Turweston - - -	Oxford - - -	Bucks - - -	Bucks - - -	1 6 1
R.	Timworth - - -	Ely - - -	Thedwaster - - -	Suffolk - - -	- 19 9
R.	Walsoken - - -	Norwich - - -	Lynn - - -	Norfolk - - -	3 1 10
R.	Wambrook - - -	Salisbury - - -	Birport - - -	Dorset - - -	- 17 2
V.	Wyrardsbury - - -	Oxford - - -	Burnham - - -	Bucks - - -	- 12 1
C.	Langley Church - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- 17 11
V.	Watford - - -	Rochester - - -	St. Albans - - -	Herts - - -	2 3 8
V.	Weaverthorpe - - -	- ditto - - -	Buckrose - - -	- ditto - - -	- 19 1
R.	Widley - - -	Winchester - - -	Drokinsford - - -	Southampton - - -	1 9 8
R.	Wilden - - -	Ely - - -	Eaton - - -	Bedford - - -	1 17 2
R.	Woolstone - - -	Glo'ster and Bristol - - -	Marton - - -	Gloucester - - -	1 7 1
R.	Yngham, <i>alias</i> Ingham - - -	Norwich - - -	Blackbourne - - -	Suffolk - - -	1 6 1

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY.

AN ACCOUNT of all RECEIPTS and DISBURSE-
MENTS by the GOVERNORS of QUEEN ANNE'S
BOUNTY, during the Year ending on the 31st
day of December 1855.

(Pursuant to Act.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
4 February 1857.*

EDUCATION.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 9 February 1857;—for,

“ RETURNS of the Names of the SIX SCHOOLS in Great Britain which have received the LARGEST AMOUNT of the Parliamentary Grant under heading ‘Capitation Money,’ for the Year ending December 1856; specifying the Sums received by each; the Number of Scholars in Average Attendance at each during the last Year; the Number of Scholars on whom the Grant was allowed; and the Population of each Parish:”

“ And, of the Names of the SIX SCHOOLS which have received the SMALLEST AMOUNT of ‘Capitation Money,’ for the same Year; stating the Sums received by each; the Number of Scholars in Average Attendance at each during the last Year; the Number of Scholars on whom the Grant was allowed; and the Population of each Parish.”

1. SIX SCHOOLS which have received the LARGEST AMOUNT of “Capitation Money” during
Year ending December 1856.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Amount Granted.	Number of Scholars.		Population.
		In Average Attendance.	On whom Grant was allowed.*	
	£. s. d.			
Trowbridge, Parochial - - - -	47 8 -	538	237	11,148
Worsley, National - - - -	44 12 -	293	172	10,189
Leeds, St. George's, National - -	43 4 -	342	168	} 172,270
Leeds, Little Holbeck (Marshall's Factory) -	42 12 -	899	188	
Holyhead, British - - - -	41 12 -	348	208	8,863
Doncaster, Christ Church, National - -	41 8 -	377	164	12,983

2. SIX SCHOOLS which have received the SMALLEST AMOUNT of “Capitation Money” during
Year ending December 1856.

	£. s. d.			
Ince Blundell, Roman Catholic - - -	- 5 -	33	1	561
Sutton Waldron, National - - - -	- 6 -	30	1	257
Colton, Parochial - - - -	- 6 -	44	1	2,008
Sutton Coldfield, Roman Catholic - -	- 10 -	36	2	4,574
Beckington, Parochial - - - -	- 12 -	50	2	1,173
Port St. Mary, Church of England - -	- 12 -	62	2	3,256

* The grant is allowed for those scholars only who have attended school not less than 176 whole days, and for whom not less than 3 s. has been paid by their parents or guardians in school fees, during the year ending at the date of inspection. The rate of the grant is as follows (Minute, 2 April 1853) :

Number of Scholars.	Rate per Scholar in	
	Boys' Schools.	Girls' Schools.
	s. d.	s. d.
Under 50 - - - -	6 -	5 -
Above 50, but under 100 - - -	5 -	4 -
Above 100 - - - -	4 -	3 -

Provided that the rate shall not diminish on account of any increase in the number of scholars, until the increase is such as to make the reduced rate for the higher number balance the unreduced rate for the smaller number; e.g. 100 scholars at 5 s. per scholar is equal to 25 l., but 101 scholars at 4 s. is equal to 24 l. 4 s.; the sum of 25 l. is therefore to be continued until the number of scholars reaches 126, which at 4 s. per scholar is equal to 25 l. 4 s., and so on to other quantities.

Privy Council Office, }
11 February 1857. }

R. R. W. Lingen, Secretary.

EDUCATION.

RETURNS of the NAMES of the SIX SCHOOLS
in *Great Britain* which have received the
LARGEST AMOUNT, and of the SIX SCHOOLS
which have received the SMALLEST AMOUNT
of the Parliamentary Grant, under heading
“Capitation Money.”

(*Mr. Alcock.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
13 February 1857.*

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

COPIES of FOUR ORDINANCES framed by the UNIVERSITY COMMISSIONERS ;
and, of a STATUTE passed by the UNIVERSITY.

TWO ORDINANCES framed by the OXFORD UNIVERSITY COMMISSIONERS, under the 17 & 18 Vict. c. 81, in respect of UNIVERSITY and BALLIOL COLLEGES respectively.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

COPY of an ORDINANCE framed by the OXFORD UNIVERSITY COMMISSIONERS, under the 17 & 18 Vict. c. 81, on the 9th of June 1856, for authorising the Suspension of One Fellowship in UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, OXFORD, for a limited time.

WE, the Commissioners appointed for the purposes of an Act passed in the 17th & 18th years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled, "An Act to make further Provision for the good Government and Extension of the University of Oxford, of the Colleges therein, and of the College of St. Mary, Winchester," do, in execution of the powers given to us by the said Act, hereby ordain as follows :

It shall be lawful for the Master and Fellows of the College of the Great Hall of the University, commonly called University College, in Oxford, if they shall think it expedient so to do, but not otherwise, to suspend the election of one Fellowship within the said College (which shall be either the first or the second that shall become vacant after the approval of this Ordinance by Her Majesty in Council), for any period not exceeding 10 years from the day on which such Fellowship shall have become actually vacant ; and the emoluments of such Fellowship during such suspension shall be appropriated and applied as hereinafter directed.

The stipend and all other emoluments which the Fellow on the foundation of such Fellowship would have been entitled to receive, had the same been filled up, shall, during the period of suspension, be set apart and carried to a separate account in the College books, and the funds accruing therefrom shall be wholly applied in or towards the foundation of new Scholarships (or Exhibitions, either limited or not limited), within the College, or in or towards augmenting the emoluments of any existing Scholarships or Exhibitions, or to all or any, or either of those purposes, but in such manner in all respects, and subject to such regulations and provisions, as to the accumulation and investment of such funds, or any part thereof, and the number and constitution of the said Scholarships or Exhibitions, and otherwise, as we the said Commissioners, or other the Commissioners exercising the powers of the said Act for the time being, shall, by any ordinance or ordinances to be made in execution of those powers, direct, and in default of, and subject to, any such ordinance as the Master and Fellows of the College shall from time to time determine.

The expediency of exercising or not exercising the power of suspension hereby given, the choice of the Fellowship to be suspended, the period of suspension, and the manner in which the stipend and other emoluments of such suspended Fellowship are to be applied, and all other matters (if any) which under this Ordinance are left to the discretion of the Master and Fellows of the College, shall,

shall, subject to the foregoing provisions, be determined by the Master and Fellows present at any College meeting or meetings, held in manner prescribed by the statutes and regulations of the College for the time being, as if such matters had formed part of the ordinary business of such meeting or meetings.

Given under our common seal this 9th day of June 1856.



L. S.

Council Office, 3d February 1857.

C. C. Greville.

OXFORD ORDINANCE—BALLIOL COLLEGE.

COPY of an ORDINANCE framed by the OXFORD UNIVERSITY COMMISSIONERS, under the 17 & 18 Vict. c. 81, on the 9th of June 1856, for the Consolidation of SCHOLARSHIPS in BALLIOL COLLEGE, OXFORD, and for other purposes.

WE, the Commissioners appointed for the purposes of an Act passed in the 17th & 18th years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled, "An Act to make further Provision for the good Government and Extension of the University of Oxford, of the Colleges therein, and of the College of St. Mary, Winchester," do, in execution of the powers given to us by the said Act, ordain as follows:

1. No present or future Fellow of Balliol College, in Oxford, shall be bound as a condition of qualification for the retention of his Fellowship to enter into holy orders, and every or any statute, or clause or provision of a statute, of the said College requiring or adjoining all or any of the Fellows thereof to enter into holy orders, shall henceforth, so far as regards such requirement or injunction, be absolutely void.

If at the time when any vacant Fellowship within the said College ought, according to the statutes and regulations of the said College, to be filled up, there shall not be four Fellows of the said College in holy orders, no person shall be capable of being elected to such Fellowship who shall not then be a Priest or Deacon of the United Church of England and Ireland, provided that if, in any such case, the vacancy shall have occurred within three calendar months before the usual day of election, it shall be lawful for the Master and Fellows, if they shall think fit, to postpone the election for any period not longer than one year.

2. The Scholarships, now 10 in number, of the original foundation within Balliol College, and the two Scholarships of Dame Elizabeth Periam's foundation shall be consolidated into four Scholarships, in manner hereinafter directed.

The said 12 existing Scholarships shall, as vacancies occur therein, not be filled up, but the corporate revenues of the College shall be charged with the maintenance (instead of the said 12 Scholarships) of four Scholarships, to each of which a yearly stipend of not less than 56 *l.* shall be attached, payable out of such corporate revenues, before any division thereof among the Fellows of the College.

The time at which the first election shall be held to each of the said four Scholarships (from which time, and not before, the stipend attached to such Scholarship shall become payable) shall be in the discretion of the Master and Fellows; provided that all the said four Scholarships shall be filled up as quickly as the occurrence of vacancies in the existing 12 Scholarships shall make it practicable to do so conveniently.

The Exhibition of John Blagdon's foundation, the two Scholarships of John Edgcombe's foundation, the two Scholarships of Richard Ellsworth's foundation, the two Scholarships of Charles Harris's foundation, the Exhibition of Mary Headlam's

Headlam's foundation, and the Exhibitions of Roger Mander's foundation, shall be consolidated into four Scholarships within the said College, in manner following, that is to say: the same several Exhibitions and Scholarships shall, as vacancies occur therein, not be filled up, but all the emoluments of, and appertaining to, the same, which would have been payable to the persons elected into the same and their successors, had the same been filled up, shall be applied as the same shall become available in maintaining four Scholars within the said College, each of whom shall receive yearly one-fourth part of the total amount of such emoluments.

The time at which the first election shall be held to each of the last-mentioned four Scholarships, shall be in the discretion of the Master and Fellows, provided that a separate account shall be opened and kept in the books of the College of the emoluments which shall become available from the source last hereinbefore mentioned, and the said emoluments shall, as the same shall become available, be applied in the first place, if the Master and Fellows shall think fit, in repaying to the domus fund of the College any monies which the Master and Fellows may, before the whole of such emoluments shall have become available, have voluntarily advanced out of the divisible corporate revenues of the College, for the purpose of accelerating the establishment of the last-mentioned four Scholarships, and, subject thereto, in establishing and maintaining the same four Scholarships, and to no other purpose whatsoever.

In elections to the eight Scholarships to be established, pursuant to this Ordinance, and in elections to the two Scholarships of Dr. Bell's foundation, no preference shall be given to any person on account of his place of birth or parentage, or of his being of the name, lineage, kindred, or consanguinity of any person named in any deed or will, charter, or other instrument whatever, or of his being, or having been, a Scholar of any school.

The holders of the eight Scholarships to be established pursuant to this Ordinance, and the two Scholars on Dr. Bell's foundation, shall be entitled, in addition to their respective stipends or emoluments, to receive tuition free from all charges, and shall be elected on the same days, by the same persons, and in the same manner, and shall be liable to deprivation by the same authority, for the same causes, and in the same manner, as the Scholars of the original foundation are now elected and liable, and shall be subject to such regulations as to their instruction, discipline and attendance on Divine worship, as the Master and Fellows may from time to time prescribe.

No person who shall have attained the age of 19 years shall be eligible to any of the eight Scholarships to be established pursuant to this Ordinance, or to either of the two Scholarships of Dr. Bell's foundation.

The eight Scholarships to be established pursuant to this Ordinance, and the two Scholarships of Dr. Bell's foundation shall be tenable for five years, and no longer; and every Scholar who shall marry, or be elected to a Fellowship in the said College, or cease to be a member of the said College, shall, *ipso facto*, vacate his Scholarship.

3. Every probationer, Fellow of Balliol College, shall, on his election, make a declaration in the following form:—"I, A. B., promise to observe the statutes and bye-laws of the College of Balliol, so far as they concern me."

Every actual Fellow of the said College shall, on admission to his Fellowship, make a declaration in the following form:—"I, A. B., will be true and faithful to the College of Balliol, and promote its interests and studies by every means in my power."

Every Scholar of the said College shall, on admission to his Scholarship, be admonished by the Master of the College to observe the statutes and bye-laws of the College so far as they may concern such Scholar.

The several oaths prescribed by the statutes of the College to be taken on election to a Fellowship before the admission of a Probationer to an actual Fellowship, and before admission to a Scholarship respectively, the oath prescribed by the ordinance of John Feckenham and William Wright, dated the 14th day of March 1558, and the oath prescribed or referred to in an indenture, dated the

11th day of November 1615, and made between the surviving executors of the will of Peter Blundell, of the first part, the Master and Scholars of Balliol College of the second part, and the surviving feoffees of the lands of the said Peter Blundell, named in his will, of the third part, shall not hereafter be administered or taken.

Given under our common seal this 9th day of June 1856.

L. S.

Council Office, 3d February 1857.

C. C. Greville.

COPIES of Two ORDINANCES made by the OXFORD UNIVERSITY COMMISSIONERS, under the 17 & 18 Vict. c. 81, in place of a Section and a Clause of the Regulations and Ordinances of EXETER and LINCOLN COLLEGES respectively.

OXFORD—LINCOLN COLLEGE.

COPY of an ORDINANCE made by the OXFORD UNIVERSITY COMMISSIONERS, under the 17th & 18th Vict. c. 81, in place of a Clause in the second Chapter of the Regulations and Ordinances made by the Rector and Fellows of LINCOLN COLLEGE, OXFORD, on the 8th October 1855, in Amendment of the Statutes of the said College.

WHEREAS certain Regulations and Ordinances, bearing date the 8th day of October 1855, were, under the authority of an Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the 17th & 18th years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to make further Provision for the good Government and Extension of the University of Oxford, of the Colleges therein, and of the College of St. Mary, Winchester," made by the Rector and Fellows of Lincoln College, Oxford, in amendment of the statutes of the said College, and were approved by us, the Commissioners appointed for the purposes of the said Act:

And whereas Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, has been pleased to declare her approbation of the said Regulations and Ordinances, with the exception of the following clause in the second chapter thereof:

"Præterea, si innotescere poterit Rectori et majori parti Sociorum, quod aliquis Sociorum alicui hæreticæ opinioni in communicatione privatâ vel publicâ malitiosè et contumaciter faverit, a Collegio nostro pro perpetuo amoveatur; si non infra sex dies post monitionem factam se Rectori submittat, correctionem humiliter subeundo."

We, the said Commissioners, make the following Ordinance in place of the said clause:

Præterea si testimonio fide dignorum innotescere poterit Rectori et majori parti Sociorum quod aliquis Sociorum alicui hæreticæ opinioni contumaciter faverit, res ad visitatorem deferatur. Visitoris autem erit dictum Socium ad se citare, et eo præsentem, vel etiam post citationem debite factam absente, rem cognoscere, et dictum Socium si testimonio fide dignorum convictus fuerit neque opinionem hæreticam retractaverit, a Collegio amovere.

Given under our common seal this 11th day of July 1856.

L. S.

Council Office, 3d February 1857.

C. C. Greville.

OXFORD—EXETER COLLEGE.

COPY of an ORDINANCE made by the OXFORD UNIVERSITY COMMISSIONERS, under the 17th & 18th Vict. c. 81, in place of section 5 of the third Chapter (intituled "Deprivatio") of the Regulations and Ordinances made by the Rector and Scholars of EXETER COLLEGE, OXFORD, on the 9th October 1855, in amendment of the Statutes of the said College.

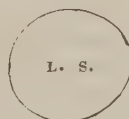
WHEREAS certain Regulations and Ordinances, bearing date the 9th day of October 1855, were, under the authority of an Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the 17th & 18th years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to make further Provision for the good Government and Extension of the University of Oxford, of the Colleges therein, and of the College of Saint Mary, Winchester," made by the Rector and Scholars of Exeter College, Oxford, in amendment of the statutes of the said College, and were approved by us, the Commissioners appointed for the purposes of the said Act :

And whereas Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, has been pleased to declare her approbation of the said Regulations and Ordinances, with the exception of section 5 of the third chapter, intituled "Deprivation :"

We, the said Commissioners, make the following Ordinance in place of the said section :

If any Fellow shall, after due inquiry made by the Rector, Sub-Rector and Dean, appear to them to have been guilty of any grave immorality or obstinate heresy, or shall cease to be a member of the Church of England, or of some church in communion with the Church of England, it shall be lawful for the visitor on petition of the College to summon such Fellow, and on his appearance or after due proof of the service of the summons in case of his non-appearance, to investigate the truth of the petition, and on proof thereof and refusal in the case of heresy, to make recantation thereof, to proceed to the deprivation of such Fellows.

Given under our common seal this 11th day of July 1856.



Council Office, 3d February 1857.

C. C. Greville.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

COPY of a STATUTE passed by the UNIVERSITY of OXFORD, under the 17 & 18 Vict. c. 81, and Published and Confirmed in Convocation on the 13th of March 1856, for the Application of the Gift or Endowment of William Heather, D. M.

STATUTUM NOVUM.

De quibusdam Dotationibus quæ ante annos quinquaginta ab A. D. 1854 exstiterint.

SECTIO XIV.

Placuit Universitati, Statuta in Tit. IV., Sect. I., § 6, Addend. p. 1, post p. 321 [Corp. Stat. p. 15] *De Prælectore Musicæ*, &c., atque Append. p. 45, Statuta Doctoris Heather, *De Musices Præxi Hebdomadali*, abrogare, et in eorum locum subrogare hæc quæ sequuntur :

De Professore Musicæ et de Chorago per Doctorem Heather institutis.

Professor Musicæ a Gulielmo Heather Musicæ Doctore institutis semel vel sæpius in unoquoque anni Termino, in Schola Musicæ, vel alio loco idoneo quem Vice-Cancellarius assignaverit, illius artis theoriam legat, interposito, quando opus sit, vel cantu, vel instrumentorum musicorum modulatione.

Choragus, sive Præfectus Musicæ, secundum ordinationes Gulielmi Heather institutus, constantem Musicæ Practicæ exercitationem habendam curet, excipiendo in Schola Musicæ, vel alio loco commodo quem Vice-Cancellarius assignaverit, saltem bis in quaque septimana, durante pleno Termino, Academicos quicumque musicam exercendi studio illuc venerint.

Professor, si munia sua secundum iudicium Vice-Cancellarii et Procuratorum impleverit, recipiat quotannis e fisco Academico centum Libras præter pecunias ei a Nathaniele Barone Crew episcopo Dunelmensi legatas. Choragus recipiat summam illam quam olim Gulielmus Heather e suis redditibus ei numeraverat, scilicet xiii Libras vi Solidos et viii Denarios.

Professorem posthac nomenclent Vice-Cancellarius, Custos Collegii Novi, Præses Collegii Magdalenensis, Decanus Ædis Christi, Præses Collegii D. Joannis Baptistæ, Procuratores duo, Professores Saviliani, Professor Poeticæ, vel eorum major pars, a Domo Convocationis approbandum.

Choragum nomenclent Vice-Cancellarius, Duo Procuratores, Professor Musicæ, et Orator Publicus, vel eorum major pars, a Domo Convocationis approbandum.

Placuit Universitati hæc statuere quæ sequuntur :

De Præcentore sive Coryphæo, et de Schola Musicæ Practicæ.

Præcentor, sive Coryphæus, una cum Chorago bipartita opera constantem Musicæ Practicæ exercitationem habendam curet. Hujus vero exercitationis regimen habeat Professor, modum et materiam præcipiat, distributionem studentium in classes approbet, ipsis musicam exercentibus sæpius adsit et præsideat, et impendia in rebus necessariis facienda dirigat. Academicos quicumque ad Scholam studio Musicam exercendi venerint, in classes distribuant secundum singulorum peritiam, prout omnibus maxime profuturum sit, probante Professore Musicæ, et in praxi musicæ erudiant Choragus et Præcentor. Qui ad praxim admitti velint, conferant in impensas unoquoque Termino quisque summam quæ ne duodecim solidos excedat. Has vero pecunias erogandas curet Professor partim in ea quæ praxi musicæ agendæ necessaria sunt, puta pueros symphonicos, reliquas autem in salaria æqualiter dispertiat Chorago et Præcentori ; probante Vice-Cancellario, cui Professor exhibeat quotannis sub initium Magnarum Feriarum computum receptorum et impensorum in Schola Musicæ Practicæ ; hunc vero Vice-Cancellarius inter rationes suas referat.

Scholares musicæ studentes, qui impensa opera in praxim musicam per Terminos saltem quatuor, satis periti esse comprobentur iudicio Professoris, Choragi, et Præcentoris, vel Professoris atque utriusvis alterius horum, fruantur privilegiis et commodis Scholæ Musicæ gratuito ; sed teneantur tamen Professori opitulari ad illustrandas Lectiones ejus publicas de musica arte, si ab eo requisiti fuerint in Academia præsentes nec negotiis Academicis præpediti.

Societates jam privatim intra Academiam constitutæ ad exercendam Musicam, si intra unum Terminum post sancitum hoc Statutum ad Scholam Musicæ Practicæ sese ad censuerint, tum harum socii singuli dimidium tantummodo summæ supra dictæ conferant in impensas.

Præcentorem sive Coryphæum nomenclent Professor Musicæ a Domo Convocationis approbandum.

Libri Musici, scilicet notis musicis impressi, qui nunc in Bibliotheca Bodleiana et in Museo Ashmoleano reponuntur, transferantur, quantum Curatoribus Bibliothecæ et Custodi Musei, de utroque loco, visum fuerit, in Scholam Musicæ, quæ nunc est, atque ibi conserventur, una cum illis qui ibidem nunc habentur. Liceat tamen inde libros impressos, si qui ad praxim musicæ præcipue utiles sint, rogatu Choragi vel Præcentoris, foras ad eum locum portare in quo Schola Musicæ Practicæ habeatur. Horum omnium librorum curam habeat et custos sit Professor Musicæ : ita tamen ut ne alienentur a Bibliotheca Bodleiana, cujus Curatores possint et teneantur eos inspicere et visitare, quando opus sit : atque ut Professor ad eosdem Curatores referat quicquid de iis insuper agendum esse censeat.

Siqua instrumenta musica possideat Academia, quæ ad usum Scholæ Musicæ Practicæ dicata fuerint, hæc custodiant Choragus et Præcentor, reficienda, quoties usu fatiscent, sumtibus Academicis, probante Vice-Cancellario.

In Statutis de Professore Musicæ et de Schola Musicæ Practicæ Terminus Paschatis et Terminus Trinitatis pro uno computentur.

Placuit

Placuit Universitati, Statuta in Tit. VI., Sect. III., § 2 et § 4 abrogare, et in eorum locum subrogare hæc quæ sequuntur :

§ 2. *De Exercitiis pro Gradu Baccalaurei in Musica præstandis.*

Qui ad Baccalaureatum in Musica promoveri cupit, priusquam pro Gratia sua supplicet, examen subeat, et Canticum componat. Examen illud habeatur quotannis in Termino Paschatis vel Trinitatis a Professore Musicæ, Chorago, et alio quolibet in Universitate Graduato quem Vice-Cancellarius et Procuratores nominaverint Domus autem Convocationis approbaverit, et fiat partim viva voce interrogando et respondendo, partim per scripta. Cantici vero hæc sit ratio, scilicet ut sit quatuor saltem partium cum modulatione organi solius, vel instrumentorum chordatorum non plurium quam quinque; et quando iudicio Professoris permittatur, Candidatus data fide, addito etiam chirographo suo, protestetur se Canticum illud totum composuisse: sin minus, ad Gradum ne præsentetur. Probatum vero Canticum publice tam vocibus quam instrumentis musicis exhibeat; et postea, antequam ad Gradum præsentetur, exemplar ejus in manum Professoris tradat reponendum in Schola Musicæ.

§ 4. *De Exercitiis per Inceptorem in Musica præstandis.*

Baccalaureus Musicæ, priusquam ad incipiendum in eadem Facultate admittatur, examen subeat, et Canticum componat. Examen illud habeatur quotannis eodem Termino et ab iisdem personis et eodem modo, quibus ante capessendum Gradum Baccalaurei, nisi quod nulla sit viva voce interrogatio, Cantici vero hæc sit ratio, scilicet ut sit octo partium cum modulatione plenæ orchestræ. Candidatus quoque eodem modo, quo supra dictum est, testetur se Canticum illud composuisse. Probatum Canticum publice vocibus et instrumentis musicis exhibeat: et postea, antequam ad Gradum præsentetur, exemplar ejus in manum Professoris tradat reponendum in Schola Musicæ. Quibus exercitiis per eundem præstitis, per publicum ejusdem Facultatis Prælectorem Heatherianum, aut alium quemvis per eundem assignatum, Gratia ipsius in Domo Congregationis proponatur; qua concessa, per eundem Professore Heatherianum, si jus habeat in Convocatione suffragandi, sin minus, per alterutrum Professore Savilianum (qui ad hoc alternis præstandum teneantur), vel per alium quemvis in Artibus Magistrum ab iis deputatum, ad Gradum præsentetur.

Placuit Universitati, in Formula Gratiæ, Pro Gradu Baccalaurei in Musica, Addend. p. 500, abrogare verbum,—quinque, et pro eo subrogare, quatuor saltem; et, Pro Gradu Inceptoris in Musica, ibid. abrogare verba,—sex vel; et, in Addend. p. 503, abrogare verba,—et unum canticum sex vel octo partium in iisdem Comitibus exhibuerit.

Hæc quæ nunc statuuntur de Exercitiis ad Gradus in Musica capessendos necessariis, illos obligent omnes qui Baccalaureatum in Musica ambibunt post primum diem Terminum Michaelis A. D. 1856.

De Statutis his rogandis, re mature perpensa, consensit Concilium Hebdomadale die duodevicesimo mensis Februarii. Promulgata sunt eadem Statuta in Domo Congregationis die vicesimo sexto ejusdem mensis Februarii, et in eadem Domo die sexto mensis Martii probata; tandem in Convocatione publicata et confirmata die decimo tertio ejusdem mensis Martii anno Domini MDCCCLVI.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

COPIES of FOUR ORDINANCES framed by
the UNIVERSITY COMMISSIONERS ; and, of
a STATUTE passed by the UNIVERSITY.

(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
4 February 1857.*

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 24 February 1857;—for,

“ RETURNS, showing the Number of REFORMATORY and INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS
Certified and Sanctioned by the SECRETARY of STATE, under the Acts
17 & 18 Vict., c. 86, and 17 & 18 Vict., c. 74, respectively :”

“ And, of the Number of CHILDREN (distinguishing Boys from Girls) which
each of such SCHOOLS is capable of Accommodating, and the Number con-
tained in each, at the latest Date for which the Return can be given.”

(*Sir Stafford Northcote.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 March 1857.

A LIST of REFORMATORY SCHOOLS which have been Certified and Sanctioned by the Secretary of State, under the Statutes 17 & 18 Vict., cc. 74 & 86.

NAMES OF REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.	COUNTY.
ENGLAND :	
Certified under 17 & 18 Vict., c. 86.	
1. Berks Reformatory School, Reading - - - - - 2. Cumberland Reformatory School, Carlisle - - - - - 3. Bradwall Reformatory School, near Sandbach - - - - - 4. Devon and Exeter Reformatory Farm School, Brampford Wood - - - - - 5. Sunderland Industrial and Ragged School - - - - - 6. Kingswood Reformatory, near Bristol - - - - - 7. Hardwicke Reformatory, near Gloucester - - - - - 8. Red Lodge Reformatory for Girls, Bristol - - - - - 9. Arno's Court Girls' Reformatory, near Bristol - - - - - 10. Hampshire Reformatory, Eling, near Hartley - - - - - 11. Liverpool "Akbar Hulk" Reformatory - - - - - 12. Toxteth Park Girls' Reformatory School, Liverpool - - - - - 13. Leicestershire Juvenile Reformatory, Leicester - - - - - 14. Agricultural Colony of St. Bernard's Abbey, near Loughborough - - - - - 15. Catholic Reformatory, Brook Green - - - - - 16. Home in the East Reformatory, Bow - - - - - 17. School of Discipline for Girls, Chelsea - - - - - 18. Buxton Juvenile Reformatory School, Marsham - - - - - 19. Northampton Society's Reformatory School, Towcester - - - - - 20. Newcastle-upon-Tyne Reformatory School - - - - - 21. Suffolk Reformatory School, Thorndon, near Eye - - - - - 22. Saltley Reformatory, near Birmingham - - - - - 23. Allesley Reformatory School - - - - - 24. Birmingham Girls' Reformatory, Smethwick - - - - - 25. Stoke Farm Reformatory, near Worcester† - - - - - 26. Woodberry Hill Reformatory for the County and City of Worcester, Shelsley - - - - - 27. Calder Farm School, near Mirfield - - - - - 28. Castle Howard Reformatory - - - - - 29. Catholic Reformatory, near Market Weighton - - - - - 30. Philanthropic Farm School, Red Hill, near Reigate - - - - - 31. West Riding Refuge for Girls at Wakefield - - - - - 32. Warwickshire Reformatory Institution at Weston-under-Weatherley, near Leamington - - - - - 33. Essex Reformatory School, Harlow - - - - - 34. Wilts Reformatory School, Warminster - - - - - 35. Dorset Reformatory School for Boys, Melbourne - - - - -	Berks. Cumberland. Cheshire. Devon. Durham. Gloucester. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Hants. Lancaster. Ditto. Leicester. Ditto. Middlesex. Ditto. Ditto. Norfolk. Northampton. Northumberland. Suffolk. Warwick. Ditto. Ditto. Worcester. Ditto. York. Ditto. Ditto. Surrey. York. Warwick. Essex. Wilts. Dorset.
SCOTLAND :	
Sanctioned under 17 & 18 Vict., c. 74.	
1. Aberdeen Industrial School - - - - - 2. Ayr Ragged School - - - - - 3. Kilmarnock Ragged School - - - - - 4. Dumfries and Maxwelltown Education Society's Ragged School - - - - - 5. Edinburgh Industrial Ragged School - - - - - 6. Edinburgh United Industrial School - - - - - 7. Reformatory School of the Burghal Parish of Edinburgh - - - - - 8. Arbroath Industrial School - - - - - *9. Inverness Ragged School - - - - - 10. Glasgow Industrial Schools - - - - - 11. Govan Parochial Schools, Glasgow - - - - - 12. Perth Ladies' House of Refuge for Girls - - - - - 13. Perth Female School of Industry - - - - - 14. Perth Male School of Industry - - - - - 15. Greenock Industrial School - - - - - *16. Greenock Reformatory School - - - - - *17. Paisley Ragged School - - - - - *18. Stranraer Industrial School - - - - -	Aberdeen. Ayr. Ditto. Dumfries. Edinburgh. Ditto. Ditto. Forfar. Inverness. Lanark. Ditto. Perth. Ditto. Ditto. Renfrew. Ditto. Ditto. Wigton.
Certified under 17 & 18 Vict., c. 86.	
19. Glasgow House of Refuge for Girls - - - - - 20. Glasgow House of Refuge for Boys - - - - -	Lanark. Ditto.

Note.—Those Schools marked (*) have also been certified under 17 & 18 Vict. c. 86.

† No Return received at the Home Office.

RETURN of the Number of CHILDREN (distinguishing Boys from Girls) which each of the REFORMATORY and INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS is capable of Accommodating, and the Number contained in each at the latest Date for which the Return can be made.

ENGLAND.

No. 1.—BERKS REFORMATORY SCHOOL, SHINFIELD, READING.

School certified under the provisions of 17 & 18 Vict., cap. 86, September 1855, for the reception of 30 boys. The school now contains 23 boys.

10 March 1857.

J. Bligh Monck, Manager.

No. 2.—CUMBERLAND REFORMATORY, CARLISLE.

The present number of juvenile offenders in this institution is 21. Additional buildings are nigh completed for the accommodation of 50, at which number it is proposed to continue it henceforward. Girls are not received into the school.

10 March 1857.

Maurice Connell, Governor.

No. 3.—BRADWALL REFORMATORY SCHOOL, CHESHIRE.

Capable of accommodating 40 boys. Contains, at the present date, 17 boys, under the 17 & 18 Vict., cap. 86; and two boys, under conditional pardon.

9 March 1857.

George William Latham, Manager.

No. 4.—DEVON AND EXETER REFORMATORY, BRAMPFORD WOOD, EXETER.

The number of boys which the above is capable of holding is 30. The number at present contained therein is 21. We have no accommodation for girls.

9 March 1857.

W. Harris.

No. 5.—SUNDERLAND INDUSTRIAL RAGGED SCHOOL.

Number of inmates, 9 March 1857, 4 boys; 1 girl; total, 5.—Capable of accommodating 8 boys; 4 girls; total, 12.

We have in the above school 50 children (besides the above, who are fed, clothed, worked and educated), who are voluntary scholars and sleep at home.

James Short, Superintendent.

No. 6.—KINGSWOOD REFORMATORY SCHOOL, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Capable of accommodating 51 boys. Present number in the school, 49.

10 March 1857.

George Henry Hartland, Master.

No. 13.—LEICESTERSHIRE JUVENILE REFORMATORY, PECKLETON (for Boys only).

The number which the present accommodation provides for is 30; the present number of inmates is 29.

11 March 1857.

Henry Townshend,
Corresponding Manager.

No. 14.—AGRICULTURAL COLONY, MOUNT ST. BERNARD'S, WHITWICH, LEICESTERSHIRE.

The number of juvenile delinquents (boys) in our colony at this moment is 155, and of industrial boys not committed, but received under peculiar and pressing circumstances, 9; total 164. The number of juvenile delinquents our colony is capable of accommodating (till further enlargements) is about 300.

11 March 1857.

George B. Burder, Head Manager.

No. 15.—CATHOLIC REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, BROOK GREEN, HAMMERSMITH.

Number of boys the school is capable of accommodating, 73; number of boys in the school on the 9th day of March 1857, 72.

Note.—Already land has been purchased some distance from London, and it is proposed to erect a building in the summer of this year, capable of accommodating 300 or 400.

No. 16.—HOME IN THE EAST, OLD FORD, BOW.

The Home in the East is certified under the 17 & 18 Vict., c. 86; contains accommodation for 50 boys, and is now full.

11 March 1857.

Thos. Scrutton, Jun., Hon. Secretary.

No. 17.—SCHOOL OF DISCIPLINE FOR GIRLS, QUEEN'S ROAD, WEST CHELSEA.

The school was certified and sanctioned by the Secretary of State on the 20th of June 1856. It is an industrial and reformatory institution, for girls only. The school-house admits of 46 children being received, which number is constantly kept up, but can never be exceeded; 46 are now in the school. The ages of admission are from 10 to 13; 494 have been received since the year 1825, when it opened. The class of children admitted are, those discharged from prison; the dishonest, but not prosecuted; those who, by the death or desertion of parents, are exposed to all the evils and temptations by which they are surrounded in low neighbourhoods, under the influence of bad companions.

If after two years' careful training, any girl has a decent home to return to, she is permitted to do so; if otherwise, she is retained three or four years, until provided with a place of service.

The children who are maintained by the Government are of course retained until directions are given for their removal.

13 March 1857.

Caroline H. Neave, Secretary.

No. 18.—BUXTON REFORMATORY SCHOOL, MARSHAM, NEAR NORWICH.

The above-named school buildings were erected with the view of amply accommodating 40 boys: they fully answer the expectation of the projectors, and would, should it be deemed expedient, be sufficient for a few more than was at first intended. There are now 38 boys in the school.

9 March 1857.

John Wright,
One of the Proprietors of the School.

No. 19.—NORTHAMPTONSHIRE SOCIETY'S REFORMATORY SCHOOL,
TIFFIELD, TOWCESTER.

Certified and opened, 1 January 1856. Number of children (boys) which the school is capable of accommodating, 30. Number contained in the school at this date, 16.

13 March 1857.

Henry J. Barton, Hon. Secretary.

No. 20.—NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

The North Eastern Reformatory School was certified by the Secretary of State, 15 November 1854.

Number which the school is capable of accommodating, 60 to 65.

Number in the school 9th March 1857, 61 boys; viz. 59 under the Act, and two not under the Act.

D. D. Main, Secretary.

No. 21.—SUFFOLK REFORMATORY, THORNDON (for Boys only).

Present number, 23. Capable of receiving, 25. Additions will shortly be made rendering it capable of accommodating 40 boys.

10 March 1857.

Edward Kerrison,
Manager.

No. 22.—SALTLEY REFORMATORY INSTITUTION, BIRMINGHAM.

Capable of accommodating 50 boys. Number in the institution, 9 March 1857, 32 boys. The institution has hitherto afforded accommodation for 30 boys. Alterations have recently been made, which render the institution capable of accommodating 50 boys. The increased accommodation will be available in a few weeks.

16 March 1857.

Charles Ratcliff,
Hon. Secretary.

No. 23.—ALLESLEY REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

The Allesley Reformatory for Females will at present accommodate nine girls, with matron and under matron, and there are at this date in the house eight children, seven of whom are under sentence, and one not; the latter will leave at the end of this month, and her place will be supplied by a girl under sentence.

9 March 1857.

Edmund Roy,
Hon. Secretary and Chaplain.

No. 24.—BIRMINGHAM GIRLS' REFORMATORY, "THE COPPICE,"
SMETHWICK, near BIRMINGHAM.

The above school this day contains 29 inmates. It is capable of accommodating 50 children, and is only established for girls.

12 March 1857.

Sampson Hanbury, Hon. Secretary.

No. 25.—STOKE FARM REFORMATORY, NEAR WORCESTER.

Not Received.

No. 26.—WOODBURY HILL REFORMATORY, SHELSLEY, WORCESTER.

The Woodbury Hill Reformatory certified in pursuance of 17 & 18 Vict., June 11th, 1856, is capable of holding 30 inmates, all boys, and has at present 26 convicted juvenile criminals within its walls.

11 March 1857.

J. Melville, Manager.

No. 27.—CALDER FARM REFORMATORY SCHOOL, MIRFIELD, YORKSHIRE.

Return showing the Number of Boys the School is capable of containing, and also the Number of Inmates on the 9th March 1857.

Date of Secretary of State's certificate, 15 December 1855.

Number of boys the school is capable of containing, 32.

Number contained at present date, 30 males.

9 March 1857.

Thos. Robins, Head Master.

No. 28.—CASTLE HOWARD REFORMATORY FARM SCHOOL, WELBURN, YORK.

This institution is founded for boys only; we have accommodation for 45, and the present number under detention is 29.

11 March 1857.

Ishmael Fish,

Chaplain and Superintendent.

No. 29.—YORKSHIRE CATHOLIC REFORMATORY, NEAR MARKET WEIGHTON.

The Yorkshire Catholic Reformatory School at Holme-on-Spalding Moor, near Market Weighton, was certified by Sir George Grey, under 17 & 18 Vict., c. 86, bearing date the 25th day of July 1856. The school is fitted to hold 42 boys, and at the present date 23 are detained therein. Four more are undergoing their sentence of imprisonment, and are expected within a short time.

11 March 1857.

Bryan Stapleton, Governor.

No. 30.—THE PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY'S FARM SCHOOL, RED HILL, REIGATE.

(Certified and sanctioned by the Secretary of State under the Acts 17 & 18 Vict., c. 86, and 17 & 18 Vict., c. 74, respectively.)

Number of inmates (boys) in the school this day, 280. Of these, 67 have been admitted under the conditions of the Act 17 & 18 Vict., c. 86. The school will shortly be capable of containing 300.

12 March 1857.

Henry Rogers, Secretary.

No. 31.—WEST RIDING GIRLS' REFORMATORY.

Present number of inmates, 9. Number the institution will accommodate, 30.

9 March 1857.

No. 32.—WARWICKSHIRE REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

Number of children the institution is capable of accommodating, 40. Number of children contained in the institution on the 21st of March 1857, 25.

James Shaddock, Manager.

No. 33.—ESSEX REFORMATORY SCHOOL, HARLOW.

Number of children (boys only) which the school is capable of accommodating, 30. Number at present in the school, 4.

9 March 1857.

J. W. Perry Watlington,
Presiding Manager.

No. 34.—WILTS REFORMATORY SCHOOL (for Boys alone).

School can contain 40.—At present in the school, 9.
The school has been certified only two months.

<i>Arthur Fane,</i> Vicarage, Warminster, <i>George Poulett Scrope, M.P.</i> Castle Combe, Chippenham,	}	Secretaries.
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No. 35.—DORSET REFORMATORY, MELBOURNE.

Dorset Reformatory was opened on the 9th ult.; it is capable of receiving 20 boys; at present there are four inmates; and after the present assizes it is anticipated that five more will be added.

12 March 1857.

George P. Mansel.

SCOTLAND.

No. 1.—ABERDEEN INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

Boys' school, situated at No. 45, Guestrow, is capable of containing 80 boys.

Juvenile school, situated in Sugar House Lane, is capable of containing 80 boys and 70 girls.

The number presently attending in the boys' school, Guestrow, is 58, of which number 15 are sent under warrant of the magistrate, according to the provisions of the Reformatory schools Act.

The number presently attending the juvenile school is, boys, 44; and girls, 43, of which 11 girls are sent under warrant of the magistrate, according to the provisions of the Act before mentioned.

10 March 1857.

Alex. Machray, Secretary.

No. 2.—AYR RAGGED SCHOOL.

The Ayr Ragged School is certified under Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 74. It is a mixed school. Premises capable of accommodating 120 children easily.

On roll at this date, and all present to-day, 14 girls and 29 boys.

23 March 1857.

Arch. Montgomerie, Secretary.

No. 3.—KILMARNOCK RAGGED SCHOOL.

The school-room is capable of containing as day boarders, giving food, clothing, and education, upwards of 150 scholars; and to lodge during the night about 40; but additional sleeping apartments could be fitted up, if necessary.

At present there are 23 boys and 26 girls, making a total of 49 in the institution, out of which number 14 boys and 18 girls sleep in the house.

I consider it my duty also to state that only three of the above 49 were admitted under the warrant of the magistrates, all the others having been sent by members of committee.

20 March 1857.

Jas. Balsillie.

No. 4.—DUMFRIES AND MAXWELLTOWN REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Capable of accommodating 110 children; half boys, half girls.

The number of boys contained at present in school is 49; girls, 42; total, 91.

10 March 1857.

Alex. Hannay,
Collector, Secretary, and Treasurer.

No. 5.—EDINBURGH ORIGINAL RAGGED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This school is certified under the Act 17 & 18 Vict., c. 74.

This school is capable of accommodating 150 boys and 150 girls as daily scholars; and the number in the school this day was 156 boys and 111 girls, including infants; together, 267 children.

The dormitories are capable of accommodating 40 boys and 40 girls.

9 March 1857.

John Wright, Secretary.

No. 6.—UNITED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, EDINBURGH.

The Rules of the United Industrial School, Edinburgh, were sanctioned and certified by the Lord Advocate for Scotland on 21 October 1855; and the institution was sanctioned by the Secretary of State on 2 November 1855.

The number of children which the school can accommodate, is 188 boys and 94 girls, being a total of 282.

The number of children attending school at 9 March 1857, is 78 boys and 28 girls, being a total of 106.

9 March 1857.

Robert Swanston, Superintendent.

No. 7.—REFORMATORY SCHOOL OF THE BURGHAL PARISH OF EDINBURGH.

The number of children the school is capable of accommodating is—

For teaching reading, writing, &c., 50 of either sex.

For teaching tailoring and shoemaking, 16 boys.

For teaching knitting, 18 girls.

The number of children contained in the school at 31st March 1857, is—

Boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8

31 March 1857.

James Blackadder, Chairman.

No. 8.—DALE COTTAGE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ARBROATH.

This school is certified and sanctioned under the Act 17 & 18 Vict., c. 74. It is capable of accommodating 50 boys and 50 girls.

The number at present in attendance is, boys, 30; girls, 20; total 50.

11 March 1857.

James Anderson, Secretary.

No. 9.—INVERNESS REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

The school premises are capable of accommodating for school purposes, 100.

Boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
Girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Total										100

The school premises can afford sleeping and all necessary accommodation to 42.

Boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Total										42

At this date there are accommodated in the school, 52.

Of whom sleeping—Boys										23
Girls										9
										32
Of whom out-door—Boys and girls										20
Total										52

7 April 1857.

James Simpson, Secretary.

No. 10.—GLASGOW INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

Industrial Department.

Taught and fed, but not lodged on the premises, 19 boys, 9 girls; total 28.

Taught, fed, and lodged, either on the premises or out, at expense of this society, 13 boys, 14 girls; total, 27.

Reformatory Department.

Taught, fed, and lodged on the premises, 71 boys, 57 girls; total, 128.

There could be accommodated additional in industrial department about 30; in reformatory department, 6 boys.

Or, under another arrangement for lodging out the industrial children, more in the reformatory department could be admitted; say, as many as might be removed of the others.

12 March 1857.

No. 11.—GOVAN PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS, GLASGOW.

The Govan Reformatory Schools are only licensed under the Act 17 & 18 Vict., c. 74, and are fitted to contain 50 male and 50 female pupils, but at present there are only 9 male and 2 female reformatory school pupils detained therein.

30 March 1857.

James D. Kirlmord.

No. 12.—PERTH LADIES' HOUSE OF REFUGE (for Girls).

The institution can accommodate 40 girls. The number at present in the Refuge is 36 girls.

11 March 1857.

David Craigie, Treasurer.

No. 13.—PERTH FEMALE REFORMATORY SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

All the girls in this school are taken exclusively from the criminal and abandoned classes, but although this institution has been a certified Reformatory School under the Act 17 & 18 Vict., c. 74, since December 1854, yet no children have hitherto been sent under this Act by the public authorities.

The Perth Female Reformatory School of Industry is capable of containing 55 girls; it contains at present 45, averaging in age from five to fourteen years. Accommodation has hitherto been reserved in case of children being sent into the school under the aforesaid Reformatory Act.

11 March 1857.

Rachel McLean, Secretary.

No. 14.—PERTH BOYS' SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

The Perth Male School of Industry has been certified and sanctioned under the 17 & 18 Vict., c. 74.

The number of children, all boys between seven and fifteen years of age, in the institution is 52, which is the full number the present accommodations are fit for.

Two of said children have been sent to the school under the said Act. The rest are destitute and neglected children, generally without parents or any moral control, and many of them were under the surveillance of the police before admission to the school.

13 March 1857.

Melville Jameson, Secretary

No. 15.—GREENOCK RAGGED SCHOOLS.

The Greenock Ragged Schools are certified by the Home Secretary for reception of juvenile vagrants under Mr. Dunlop's Act. They have been so licensed for about two years; but notwithstanding repeated applications by the directors, not a single vagrant child has been sent to either of the schools by the local authorities.

The schools consist of a boys' and a girls' school. The number of boys at present in attendance is 48, and of girls 66.

The boys' and girls' schools respectively are capable of accommodating about 140 or 150 children; making a total, if both were filled, of about 300 children. The present premises are, however, much out of repair, and being held on precarious tenure, the directors have resolved on obtaining more suitable premises elsewhere, either by building or otherwise.

16 March 1857.

Claud Marshall, Jun., Secretary.

No. 16.—GREENOCK REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

The Greenock Parochial Board obtained licenses under the Acts 17 & 18 Vict., c. 86, and 17 & 18 Vict., c. 74. After a short trial it was found that the poorhouse was not suitable for carrying out the provisions of these Acts, and it was resolved to discontinue receiving the youthful offenders under the Act 17 and 18 Vict., c. 86. Under this Act there are, at this date, seven girls and three boys.

Under the Act 17 & 18 Vict., c. 74, there are one girl and four boys. It is intended to continue to take in the vagrant children, as there is a Ragged or Industrial School about to be erected, to which, under the sanction of the Secretary of State, the children can be transferred.

10 March 1857.

John Malcom, Inspector.

No. 17.—PAISLEY RAGGED SCHOOL.

This school is capable of accommodating, easily (that is lodging and otherwise providing for), 50 boys and 50 girls. At this date we have thirteen boys and seven girls within the institution, under the provisions of the 17 & 18 Vict., c. 86, and one boy under c. 74.

There are, however, 51 boys and 46 girls in regular attendance, from amongst the most destitute and dissolute classes of our population, all under 16 years of age, 25 boys and 24 girls being regularly domiciled within the premises; the balance being day scholars and receiving only food, education, and partial clothing.

The school has only recently been brought under the operation of the 17 & 18 Vict., c. 74, otherwise a large proportion of the children attending it might have been sent in to us under this statute.

The institution is supported chiefly by voluntary contributions.

10 March 1857.

William Philips, Chairman.

No. 18.—STRANRAER INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

Name of School and where Situated.	Class of Children in School.	Number capable of Accommodating.			Number at present in School.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Stranraer Industrial and Re- formatory Schol, Stranraer, Wigtownshire - - -]	Industrial -	40	30	70	22	20	42
	Reformatory -	15	15	30	9	7	16
	Totals - - -	55	45	100	31	27	58

21 March 1857.

M. Jeffray, Secretary.

No. 19.—GLASGOW FEMALES' HOUSE OF REFUGE.

The juvenile department of this establishment can accommodate about 200 girls, and the number in the house on the 28th ult. was 114.

11 March 1857.

J. D. Bryce.

No. 20.—GLASGOW REFORMATORY INSTITUTION AND HOUSE OF REFUGE.

There are this day (10th of March 1857) 390 boys in our institution, about 300 of whom have been received under the Act 17 & 18 Vict., c. 86, the remainder under a Local Act. The institution, unless an enlargement takes place, will not accommodate above 400.

10 March 1857.

A. K. McCallum, Governor.

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL
SCHOOLS.

RETURNS showing the Number of REFORMATORY
and INDUSTRIAL Schools Certified and Sanctioned
by the SECRETARY of STATE, under the Acts 17 &
18 Vict., c. 86, and 17 & 18 Vict., c. 74, re-
spectively; &c.

(*Sir Stafford Northcote.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 March 1857.*

SCHOOLS OF ART.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 17 February 1857 ;—*for*,

RETURN “ of the AMOUNT granted in respect of SCHOOLS of ART in the Years 1853, 1854, 1855, and 1856, respectively ; distinguishing the Amount paid to the MASTERS and PUPIL TEACHERS of each School, and specifying whether the Payment to such Masters was wholly for Salary, or on account of Scholarships or otherwise.”

(*Mr. Ricardo.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 March 1857.

RETURN showing the AMOUNTS granted in respect of SCHOOLS of DESIGN for the Year 1852-3.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Amount Granted.	R E M A R K S.
	£. s. d.	
Sheffield - - - - -	600 - -	These sums were paid in full direct to the Schools, and formed part of their general receipts. It is not practicable to apportion the payments to masters' salaries, and scholarships in the local Schools; but the general working of this system was fully reported to Parliament in the Estimates of 1852, when the following summary was presented:—
Spitalfields - - - - -	450 - -	
Manchester - - - - -	600 - -	
Birmingham - - - - -	600 - -	
Glasgow - - - - -	600 - -	
Compensation to Mr. Wilson for exchange of office - - - - -	100 - -	REPORT ON PRACTICAL ART.
Potteries, Stoke, and Hanley - - - - -	600 - -	
Coventry - - - - -	200 - -	"The attendance of the students affords the best evidence of the use which the public make of the schools, and of the estimation in which they are held in their respective localities. The results of the attendance, as indicated by the amount of the fees received, are very different in different places; thus each student at York contributes annually an average of 1 l. 4 s., whilst the Government contributes 2 l. 5 s. 5 d.; at Newcastle-upon-Tyne the student contributes 1 l. 3 s., and the Government 1 l. 13 s. 8 d. In both places the Government grant is only 150 l. per annum. At Paisley, where the Government grant is 400 l. per annum, the average annual payment of each of the 64 students is 19 s. 11 d., whilst the Government contributes 6 l. 5 s., and each student costs the School upwards of 8 l. 3 s. 11 d. The average period of attendance would be shown by the average rate of contribution, if there were no disturbing elements. At Birmingham the students, costing 2 l. 6 s. 11 d. each, appear to contribute only 4 s. 9 d. each, because a considerable number attended by virtue of a free presentation; at Coventry the students cost 2 l. 2 s. 7 d., and appear to have contributed only 2 s. 4 d. each, because numbers attend from the Free Schools without paying individually; at Spitalfields the student costs nearly 2 l. 16 s. 6 d., and contributes nearly 8 s. 2 d. "It must be remarked, that in 14 out of 17 Provincial Schools, the local subscriptions do not equal the amount of the Government grant, although it was upon this condition that the Local Schools have been founded. In nine Schools, even the local contributions and the fees together do not equal the Government grant. Taking all the Provincial Schools, the Government contributes 6,850 l., exclusive of cost of lectures, examples, and management, whilst the localities subscribe only 3,447 l., and, even including the fees, contribute only 5,431 l. At Newcastle, Norwich, and York, where the pecuniary aid from the Government is on the lowest scale, the contributions from the localities are proportionably the highest. The total cost of the Art Education per student varies from 2 l. 2 s. 7 d. a year in Coventry, to 10 l. 11 s. 2 d. in Leeds. The average cost in the Provincial Schools is 4 l. 6 s. 5 d., and in the Metropolitan School 8 l. 12 s.; a cost considerably higher than student pay in most private establishments for instruction in several kinds of drawing." Upon this evidence the Board of Trade altered the system. Government payments in future were made to promote competency, and only after having ensured the performance of actual service. A Training School was established: students were trained as masters, and the payments to them were made according to examinations which they passed. All local expenses and control were left to the localities. Under the old system only 23 Schools of Design were established in 10 years, whilst, between 1852 and 1856, under the new system 46 Schools of Art have been founded.
Nottingham - - - - -	450 - -	
Norwich - - - - -	150 - -	
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	150 - -	
Paisley - - - - -	400 - -	
Leeds - - - - -	200 - -	
Huddersfield - - - - -	80 - -	
York - - - - -	150 - -	
Dublin - - - - -	500 - -	
Cork - - - - -	500 - -	
Belfast - - - - -	600 - -	
Macclesfield - - - - -	300 - -	
Stourbridge - - - - -	150 - -	
Worcester - - - - -	150 - -	
Limerick - - - - -	150 - -	
Scholarships at Marlborough House to be given to students from provincial schools - - - - -	90 - -	
Prizes - - - - -	100 - -	
Outfit, examples of art, books, and school furniture - - - - -	2,000 - -	
Additional schools and aid to Mechanics' Institute - - - - -	1,000 - -	
£. 10,879 - -		

RETURN showing the Amount of PAYMENTS to MASTERS and MISTRESSES in the Year 1852-3.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Salary.	Scholarship and Payments to Training Masters.	Guarantee.	R E M A R K S.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Head School, Marlborough House -	756 6 8	144 - -	—	In this year a Central Training School for supplying masters to the whole country was first organised at Marlborough House, and afterwards the School Somerset House was merged into it.
Somerset House - - - - -	935 - -	174 14 5	—	
Female School, Gower-street - -	300 - -	102 4 6	—	

RETURN showing the AMOUNTS granted in respect of SCHOOLS of ART in the Years 1853-4, 1854-5, and 1855-6.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	AMOUNTS GRANTED:			REMARKS.
	For the Year 1853-4.	For the Year 1854-5.	For the Year 1855-6.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Local schools (a), - - - -	7,550 - -	—	—	(a) Afterwards included under salaries and aid to masters.
Aid to schools by means of examples (b).	4,500 - -	7,000 - -	4,500 - -	(b) Details of these items are given in the annual reports presented to Parliament. In the case of examples of an elementary character, the payments in aid are absolute. In the case of costly examples, the examples are lent and circulated to the schools.
Guarantee fund for salaries, &c. -	3,000 - -	2,200 - -	2,000 - -	
Salaries and aid to masters, &c. (c) -	3,708 - -	11,665 - -	12,000 - -	(c) These payments are made only on masters passing satisfactory examinations, and receiving certificates of competency. No master since 1853 has been recommended without passing through the Central Training School, or through an examination conducted there, and obtaining one or more certificates, which give annual sums of 10 l. for every certificate. Under the system in action before 1852, masters were appointed to Schools of Design; not by the local schools themselves, as at present, but by the Board of Trade, at salaries from 150 l. to 300 l., and did not pass any examination; and it became necessary to forbid the appointment of any master who laboured under any physical defect. The salaries granted before 1852, have not been reduced, out of regard for a kind of vested right. Hence the large salaries attached to certain places in the following Table, and the apparent inequality of salary. At the present time, and under the new system, a master's income is wholly dependent on his competency and the success of his school. The principal part of his income is derived from his share in the fees paid by the students, and is therefore rather of a self-supporting character than a State subsidy.
Studentships and scholarships - -	620 - -	3,000 - -	2,400 - -	
Prizes and examinations (b) - -	450 - -			
Prizes to teachers of public schools -				
Travelling and incidental expenses -	1,125 - -	1,000 - -	2,000 - -	
Normal Lace School in Ireland -	- - -	500 - -	500 - -	
Salaries for inspection - - - -	- - -	500 - -	2,100 - -	
£.	20,953 - -	25,865 - -	25,500 - -	

RETURN showing the AMOUNT paid to the MASTERS and PUPIL TEACHERS of each School,* and specifying

NAME OF SCHOOL.	The Year Estab- lished.	FOR THE YEAR 1853-4.				FOR THE	
		MASTERS.			Payments to Pupil Teachers.	MASTERS.	
		Salaries.	Scholarships.	Guarantee.		Salaries.	Scholarships.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aberdeen - - - -	1853	5 - -	- - -	13 16 8	- - -	10 - -	1 - -
Bath - - - -	1854	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 - -	- - -
Belfast - - - -	1850	383 5 6	- - -	198 3 10	- - -	129 8 10	- - -
Birkenhead - - - -	1855	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Birmingham - - - -	1842	422 10 -	- - -	47 16 11	- - -	497 11 2	- - -
Bolton - - - -	1856	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bristol - - - -	1853	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 13 2	- - -
Carlisle - - - -	1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 17 2	- - -
Caernarvon - - - -	1853	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 16 6	- - -
Carmarthen - - - -	1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 15 10	- - -
Cheltenham - - - -	1853	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 3 6	1 10 -
Chester - - - -	1853	- - -	- - -	6 - -	- - -	13 6 6	- 10 -
Clonmel - - - -	1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 17 2	- - -
Cork - - - -	1849	330 - -	- - -	20 - -	- - -	556 2 2	- - -
Coventry - - - -	1844	198 19 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 19 2	- - -
Dublin - - - -	1849	482 14 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	265 2 -	- - -
Dudley - - - -	1853	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 - -	- - -
Dunfermline - - - -	1854	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 - -	- - -
Durham - - - -	1853	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 11 8	- - -
Exeter - - - -	1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 - -	- - -
Glasgow - - - -	1845	853 6 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	435 - -	- - -
Hampshire Union - - - -	1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Hereford - - - -	1853	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 12 9	1 - -
Leeds - - - -	1846	150 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	124 2 7	- - -
Limerick - - - -	1852	128 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	140 - -	- - -
Liverpool (North District) - - - -	1855	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 - -	- - -
Liverpool (South District) - - - -	1855	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Macclesfield - - - -	1850	175 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	175 - -	4 - -
Manchester - - - -	1842	540 8 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	380 - -	- - -
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - -	1844	120 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	120 - -	- - -
Norwich - - - -	1845	127 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	100 17 2	- - -
Nottingham - - - -	1844	242 15 6	- - -	50 8 6	- - -	- - -	- - -
Paisley - - - -	1848	225 - -	- - -	40 13 2	- - -	225 - -	- - -
Penzance - - - -	1853	- - -	- - -	5 - -	- - -	10 16 3	1 10 -

* Exclusive of travelling and personal expenses on first joining the Schools.

whether the Payments to such Masters are wholly for Salary, or on Account of Scholarships or otherwise.

YEAR 1854-5.			FOR THE YEAR 1855-6.					REMARKS.
Guarantee.	Payments to Pupil Teachers.		MASTERS.			Payments to Pupil Teachers.		
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Salaries. £. s. d.	Scholarships. £. s. d.	Guarantee. £. s. d.	£. s. d.		
- - -	5 - -	10 - -	24 10 -	- - -	20 - -	First subsidised as a School of Design; re-opened in 1855 as a School of Art.		
- - -	- - -	14 11 2	7 - -	- - -	2 10 -			
- - -	- - -	5 - -	- - -	1 9 -	- - -			
- - -	- - -	13 7 4	- - -	- - -	- - -			
- - -	- - -	522 5 8	- - -	- - -	- - -			
- - -	- - -	10 - -	10 - -	- - -	22 10 -	First subsidised as a School of Design.		
- - -	- - -	10 18 8	1 - -	- - -	- - -			
- - -	- - -	10 - -	- - -	4 13 4	- - -			
- - -	- - -	10 - -	4 - -	19 13 -	2 10 -			
- - -	2 10 -	12 10 -	5 10 -	- - -	7 10 -			
- - -	- - -	10 - -	6 10 -	- - -	5 - -	First subsidised as a School of Design.		
- - -	- - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -			
27 10 -	- - -	130 - -	- - -	50 2 11	5 - -			
- - -	11 13 4	20 - -	15 - -	- - -	17 10 -			
- - -	- - -	217 2 11	- - -	35 9 6	- - -			
- - -	- - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -	5 - -	First subsidised as a School of Design.		
- - -	2 10 -	10 - -	10 - -	- - -	10 - -			
- - -	5 - -	21 - 4	16 10 -	- - -	20 - -			
14 15 2	- - -	7 10 -	3 3 6	- - -	- - -			
- - -	10 - -	400 - -	20 - -	- - -	40 - -			
- - -	- - -	17 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-- First subsidised as a School of Design. The sum paid to this School in 1853-4 included liabilities of a previous period.		
- - -	5 - -	10 - -	17 10 -	- - -	20 - -			
50 2 -	2 10 -	28 3 9	11 10 -	- - -	12 10 -			
40 - 2	- - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -			
- - -	- - -	22 2 11	4 10 -	- - -	2 10 -			
- - -	- - -	19 19 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	First subsidised as a School of Design.		
- - -	17 10 -	175 - -	21 19 8	- - -	19 10 -			
- - -	7 10 -	380 - -	31 - -	- - -	32 10 -			
- - -	2 10 -	120 - -	11 10 -	- - -	17 10 -			
48 6 4	5 - -	160 - -	18 10 -	81 6 9	20 - -			
214 4 4	2 10 -	146 17 -	5 - -	- - -	10 - -	First subsidised as a School of Design.		
39 15 11	5 - -	210 - -	15 - -	49 1 10	17 10 -			
- - -	2 10 -	10 - -	12 - -	- - -	10 - -			
(continued)								

(continued)

RETURN OF THE AMOUNT GRANTED IN RESPECT OF

NAME OF SCHOOL.	The Year Estab- lished.	FOR THE YEAR 1853-4.				FOR THE			
		MASTERS.			Payments to	MASTERS.			
		Salaries.	Scholarships.	Guarantee.	Pupil Teachers.	Salaries.	Scholarships.		
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Plymouth - - - -	1856	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Potteries:									
Burslem - - - -	1853	45 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 6 10	- - -	- - -	- - -
Newcastle-under-Lyne -	1853	15 - -	- - -	22 16 4	- - -	28 5 11	- - -	- - -	- - -
Stoke and Hanley - -	1847	480 - -	- - -	99 14 2	- - -	315 8 6	- - -	- - -	- - -
Sheffield - - - -	1843	460 - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	530 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Southampton - - -	1855	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Stourbridge - - - -	1851	120 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 12 4	- - -	- - -	- - -
Swansea - - - -	1853	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Llanelly - - - -	1853	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Tavistock - - - -	1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 18 10	1 - -	- - -	- - -
Truro - - - -	1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 17 2	- - -	- - -	- - -
Warrington - - - -	1853	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 10 -	5 - -	- - -	- - -
Waterford - - - -	1852	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 6 10	- - -	- - -	- - -
Wolverhampton - - -	1853	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 13 2	- - -	- - -	- - -
Worcester - - - -	1851	135 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	135 - -	1 10 -	- - -	- - -
York - - - -	1843	120 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	112 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Yarmouth, Great - -	1845	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 17 2	- - -	- - -	- - -
Merthyr Tydvil - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Spitalfields - - - -	1842	202 14 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Female School (Gower-street)	- -	300 - -	- - -	- - -	30 19 8	300 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

During the year 1856-7, other Schools, or union of Schools, have been established

NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOL AND ITS BRANCHES.			Training Masters.			Training Masters.				
Head School, Marlborough House.	-	-	1,797 5 10	727 14 -	114 17 7	-	-	-	1,957 19 4	2,563 - -

The Central Training School trains and recommends masters for the whole of the United Kingdom, who are appointed by the local committees and their officers.

The following District Schools in the metropolis are taught by students in training for masterships as part of their course of training :

St. Thomas, Charter House.
Westminster.
Finsbury.

Rotherhithe.
Spitalfields.
St. Martin's.

Kensington.
Lambeth.
Hampstead.

Note.—In addition to the above, the students in training teach elementary drawing in upwards of 41 public schools in the metropolis as part of their course of training.

REMARKS.—The number of Masters who obtained certificates in 1853 were - - - - - 5 persons.

19	"	"	in 1854	"	-	-	-	-	31	"
19	"	"	in 1855	"	-	-	-	-	61	"
19	"	"	in 1856	"	-	-	-	-	43	"

The whole of the Schools of Art above mentioned, with the exception of Macclesfield, employ one or more masters who, having been taught in the Training School, have received certificates of competency, been recommended by the Department to the respective localities, and appointed by them.

YEAR 1854-5.			FOR THE YEAR 1855-6.						REMARKS.									
Guarantee.	Payments to Pupil Teachers.			MASTERS.				Payments to Pupil Teachers.										
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.		d.	£.	s.	d.					
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	5	-	-	37	4	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	In 1853, 40 l. were paid direct to the committee of the School in aid of the master's salary.
43	5	3	7	10	-	3	7	3	-	-	-	41	9	8	12	10	-	These payments were partly for teaching in public schools beyond the district of Newcastle.
123	16	9	7	10	-	280	-	-	15	-	-	93	18	6	25	-	-	First subsidised as separate Schools of Design, and then united
-	-	-	2	10	-	510	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	7	10	-	First subsidised as a School of Design.
-	-	-	2	10	-	9	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	First subsidised as a School of Design.
-	-	-	2	10	-	10	-	-	5	10	-	-	-	-	7	10	-	
29	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Afterwards united with Swansea.
-	-	-	2	10	-	15	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	2	10	-	
-	-	-	10	-	-	15	-	-	18	10	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	
-	-	-	2	10	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	12	10	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
21	19	10	-	-	-	140	-	-	12	-	-	9	11	8	20	-	-	First subsidised as a School of Design.
-	-	-	-	-	-	10	15	2	15	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	
4	2	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	3	-	-	6	17	4	2	10	-	
36	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Afterwards united with Swansea.
-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	5	11	-	-	-	-	First subsidised as a School of Design.
29	8	10	60	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	5	60	-	-	First subsidised as a School of Design, and for the present maintained on the principles of the old system.
at Dundee, Bolton, Lancaster, Petersfield, Wenlock, and Colebrookdale.																		
						Training Masters.												
57	18	5	-	-	-	1,920	18	9	3,731	9	9*	145	13	8	-	-	-	

* Increase occasioned by bringing up masters from local schools, in order to give them further training, and by supplying their places during their absence.

The following SUMMARY affords a comparison of the working of the systems of the Schools of Design, which were supported mainly by the State, and the Schools of Art, which have been established on a self-supporting basis as far as possible. In 1851, in the Schools of Design were 3,296 students, costing the State an average, per student, of 3l. 2s. 4d. In 1852, being the commencement of the Schools of Art, 5,506 students cost 2l. 8s. 2d. each. In 1853, 17,209 students cost 1l. 4s. 4d. each. In 1854, 22,154 students cost 1l. 3s. 4d. each; and in 1855, 31,455 students cost 16s. 2½d. each.

A correct abstract from the books.

19 March 1857.

A. L. Simkins, Financial Officer.

Henry Cole, Secretary.

SCHOOLS OF ART.

RETURN of the AMOUNT granted in respect of
SCHOOLS of ART in the Years 1853, 1854,
1855, and 1856, respectively; distinguishing
the Amount paid to the Masters and Pupil
TEACHERS of each School, and specifying
whether the Payment to such Masters was
wholly for Salary, or on account of Scholarships
or otherwise.

(Mr. Ricardo.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 March 1857.*

HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 9 March 1857;—for,

COPIES “of CORRESPONDENCE between the Master of the Rolls and the Treasury respecting the Publication of MATERIALS for the HISTORY of *Great Britain* previously to the Reign of Henry VIII.”

LETTER from the Rev. *Joseph Stevenson* to the Right Hon. the Chancellor
of the Exchequer.

Sir,

Vicarage, Leighton Buzzard,
29 November 1856.

THE Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury having been pleased (as it is understood) to give their sanction to the scheme which originated with the Master of the Rolls for the publication of a series of catalogues of the materials for English History, from the date of the Reformation downwards, the present seems the fitting opportunity for submitting to Her Majesty's Government the expediency of publishing the Chronicles and other sources of English History anterior to that period. These two undertakings, neither of which can be perfect without the other, might thus proceed simultaneously; and a complete and uniform conspectus of the sources of our national history might thus be presented to the public within a reasonable time and at a moderate outlay.

In October or November 1848, Mr. Hardy, of the Record Office in the Tower, the Rev. J. S. Brewer, of King's College, and myself, had the honour to transmit to Her Majesty's Government a proposal for the continuation of the series of our early English historians, of which the first volume (entitled “*Monumenta Historica Britannica*”), commenced by the late Mr. Petrie, had just been finished by Mr. Hardy. Financial considerations alone (it is believed) prevented Her Majesty's Treasury from sanctioning the undertaking at that time.

Mr. Hardy being now fully occupied by the duties of the new General Record Office, and Mr. Brewer being permanently engaged in the formation of a catalogue of the Theological and Ecclesiastical Papers of the reign of Henry VIII. under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, these gentlemen are consequently unable to give to this undertaking the co-operation which they at that time promised. Under these circumstances I venture most respectfully again to bring the matter under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and to suggest the expediency of providing for our country a general series of her early historians.

The experience of twenty years devoted to the critical study of our early chronicles, convinces me that the sources of our national history are imperfectly known; that many of them are yet unprinted, and exist only in MSS. which are difficult of access; that of those which have been printed, the texts are often based upon imperfect and inaccurate copies; and that no satisfactory history of England can be written until the materials upon which it must be founded, shall have been collected, systematised and published.

Moreover, I would venture to call attention to the efforts which are now being made, not only in France and Germany, but even in the lesser states, for the publication of their respective historians. The French collection has now reached its 21st volume, and the German its 13th. Judging from the fact that 600 out of the 750 copies of the "*Monumenta Historica Britannica*" have already been disposed of, and that the publications of the English Historical Society (now dissolved) have met with such a rapid sale that many of them are now unattainable, it is probably not too much to assume that the undertaking, for which the aid of Her Majesty's Government is now solicited, would obtain from the public such encouragement as would repay a considerable portion of its expenses.

The paper already before Her Majesty's Treasury states in detail the plan upon which it was suggested that the work should be carried on. I now most respectfully beg leave to invite the attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to that scheme, and to ask that he would be pleased to direct that it be carried into execution upon the terms and in the manner there indicated, but with the following modifications; namely,

That as the circumstances mentioned above now prevent Mr. Hardy and Mr. Brewer from giving their attention to this undertaking, the continuation of the work be placed in my hands; and that when the historians which are left unfinished in the folio volume of the "*Monumenta Historica Britannica*," published in 1848, shall have been completed by the publication of an Appendix, or a thin supplemental volume of the same size, then the work be thenceforward carried on in octavo volumes, of a size and type similar to that which accompanies this paper.

I cannot conclude without adding that the funds necessary for carrying on the contemplated work are already provided by Parliament; a distinct and independent sum of 2,000 *l.* per annum having been voted for the purpose. (*See Hansard*, under date of 24 July 1822, p. 1737; and *Votes of the House of Commons*, 25 July 1822, p. 576.)

I have, &c.
(signed) *Jos. Stevenson.*

TREASURY MINUTE, dated 2 December 1856.

TRANSMIT a copy of this letter to the Master of the Rolls, and request that he will furnish this Board with any observations which he may have to make on the subject of it.

Also transmit, in compliance with the wish of the Rev. J. Stevenson, a volume of the historical works of the Venerable Bede.

LETTER from Sir *John Romilly*, M. R., to Sir *Charles Trevelyan*, K.C.B.

Sir,

Rolls House, 26 January 1857.

I DULY received your letter of the 5th day of December last, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Rev. Josh. Stevenson, bearing date the 29th November last, addressed to the Right Honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer, containing a proposal for the publication of materials for the history of this country, and inviting the attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the scheme contained in the papers before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, on which the publication of the 1st volume of the "*Monumenta Historica Britannica*" was founded, and suggesting that the further continuation of that plan should be entrusted to himself. I was desirous not hastily to reply to a communication of such great importance, and have delayed till now to send my answer; but I beg to state that I have now fully considered the subject contained in these letters, and that I have to make the following observations, and to lay before their Lordships the following proposals in reference thereto. I consider that the publication of the materials which exist for a complete History of this Country (employing the term history in its widest sense, as evidencing the development of national progress, both political and social) during the period anterior to the reign of Henry VIII. is much wanted; that it

would

would be of the greatest value, and that it would confer great credit on the Government of this country. It is an undoubted fact that this country possesses most valuable materials of this description, scarcely, if at all, accessible to the public; and that the Government of this country alone, amongst the Governments of modern civilised nations, has taken no step to produce their early historical treasures, and render them known to the world. All persons will, I believe, concur in the desirableness of effecting this object. With respect to the mode of accomplishing it, much difference of opinion prevails; and it is essential for its success that the scheme should be well considered, and that it should be so conducted as really and effectually to make these hidden documents accessible to the world in such a manner as to be useful for the purposes for which they are required. In order to come to an accurate conclusion on this subject, it appears to me to be essential to consider and decide three different questions.

1. What materials shall be published.
2. In what manner they shall be published.
3. By whom and under whose authority or responsibility they shall be published.

With regard to the first question, the object is or ought to be to publish such historical materials as are not at all, or but imperfectly, known to the public, including therein not merely those which are confined to the narration of events, but those also which elucidate them and the causes of them. The materials may be well described by employing the term adopted by the French for this purpose, viz., "*Monumens inédits pour servir à l'Histoire.*"

The materials for the history of this country, from the invasion of Britain by the Romans to the accession of the House of Brunswick, are very extensive and very various. They may be described to consist of general and particular Histories, of Chronicles and Annals, of Contemporary Biographies, of Political Poems, of State Papers and Records, Proceedings of Councils and Synods, Private Letters and Charters, and the Public and Parliamentary Records. All these vary in degree of importance and authority. Some of these are original, some partly original and partly compiled, and many are transcripts from originals, with occasional interpolations and additions. Of these various documents many are printed, but a still greater number, and particularly of the later and most stirring periods, such as the revolutionary era of Richard II. and the contests of the Houses of York and Lancaster, are still in MS.; and many of them in places little thought of, and rarely investigated by the historical student, such, for instance, as the office of the Town Clerk of the City of London. Such of these materials as are of the greatest value and of the greatest rarity should be first selected for publication. For this purpose, and having regard in the first instance only to this quality of rarity or accessibility for study, and their diffusion amongst those who are or may be qualified to make good use of them, the historical materials may be divided into two classes, the second of which may be subdivided into many divisions. In the first degree of rarity are works existing only in MS., which are not purchaseable, and only, if at all, to be consulted in public repositories and in public libraries, or libraries of a *quasi* public character; such as the MSS. in the British Museum, in the University and College Libraries, in the Lambeth Library, and in the office of the Town Clerk of the City of London. These documents are practically wholly lost to the world. In the second class are printed works of various degrees of rarity, but these may be subdivided for convenience sake into three degrees of rarity or inaccessibility. Amongst the most rare are some very valuable chronicles, such, for instance, as Hearne's publications, of which it would require great industry and watchfulness, a long lapse of time, and a considerable expenditure of money to form a complete collection. In the second place may be classed the ancient standard collections, which still form the basis of our historical literature, such as the collections of Gale, and Fell, and Savile, and Wharton, and Sparke, and Camden, and Twysden, and Archbishop Parker, and the Concilia of Wilkins, which now and then appear in the market, but of which a complete set could not easily be brought together, and then only by employing an active and skilful agent to hunt them out for a considerable time; and lastly may be placed the chronicles and other documents which have been printed by various private societies, such as the Historical Society, the Caxton Society, the Surtees Society, the Camden Society, and others,

and also occasionally by a few spirited individuals; these are obtainable only occasionally, and some with difficulty. It would be an extremely useful proceeding, one tending much to the improvement of the knowledge of the early history of this country, and highly creditable to the Government of it, if a selection of the most valuable of these materials were published, beginning with those which are most required for the purposes of filling up the chasms which exist in the printed evidences of our history, and which are also most rare, and then proceeding onwards in like manner till all that were really valuable and difficult of access were made public.

The next question is the mode and form in which the historical documents should be published, and this opens the question which has been so much contested by historical and literary men, both in this country and abroad, and upon which, without entering into it at length, I proceed to state for the consideration of their Lordships, the opinion I have formed after giving to the subject the best consideration in my power. As far as I am aware there are but two plans which have been suggested, although one of them, which has been extensively adopted abroad, is susceptible of considerable modifications. This latter plan is to divide the history into chronological periods, and to collect together all the documents which contain facts or information relative to the history of that period; and for this purpose to publish in one volume, or one series of volumes, only such parts of the Chronicles and other historical documents as relate to that period. To treat the next historical period in the like manner, and so on. This involves the separation of single Chronicles into distinct parts, publishing one part of it in one historical period, and another in another; and to this is usually added the omission of all such parts of the Chronicles as are mere repetition or extracts from prior Chronicles and documents. This with the additional modification of omitting all matter considered by the editor to be irrelevant, is the plan adopted in the "*Recueil des Historiens des Gaules et de la France*," commenced by Dom Bouquet under the direction of the Chancellor D'Aguesseau, in the early part of the 18th century, and since continued down to the present time by his successors, of which 21 volumes have been published, and which is usually called Dom Bouquet's plan. It is in substance the plan adopted by Mr. Pétrie, Mr. Sharpe, and Mr. Hardy, in the volume of the "*Monumenta Historica Britannica*," published in 1848, in pursuance of the address of the House of Commons presented to the Crown in the year 1822. The plan is explained and defended in the introduction to that work by Mr. Hardy, and a further elaborate explanation and defence of this plan is contained in a letter addressed by Mr. Hardy to Lord Langdale, on the 14th November 1848, for the purpose of being laid before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and which was accordingly transmitted by Lord Langdale to their Lordships, and to which I beg to refer.

This plan has on the other hand been strongly blamed by many eminent historians and historical students. It was objected to by M. de Sismondi, in his "*History of the French*;" it was blamed by Mr. Brewer in a paper published in Appendix (R.) to the Report of the Select Committee on the Record Commission, printed by Order of the House of Commons; it has also been considered injurious to the progress of historical science, in an article in the "*Edinburgh Review*," April 1841, written by Sir Francis Palgrave (as he informs me) upon the request of M. Guizot. It has also been disapproved by many others. My own opinion is, that the objections to this plan are insuperable. To those who wish to read the ancient Chronicles for amusement, and without reference to any ulterior object, this plan renders them useless, because they appear in a divided or mutilated form. To those who wish to study these ancient Chronicles for the purpose of history, they are also useless to all those who think it necessary to judge for themselves whether the portions omitted have been properly rejected. The work so composed neither is nor professes to be a new edition of the works of ancient historians, but simply a collection of materials for history. But in truth it is only a collection of historical materials for the use of the person who has made the compilation; all other persons, unless they are content to surrender their judgment on this subject to the compiler, must read the rejected portions. It is not in truth the work of an editor editing the ancient documents, but it is the preliminary step of an historian towards writing a history of the period; invaluable for himself, but of little value to others. Another great objection to this plan is the time and labour necessarily consumed by it. It has required above 100 years to publish twenty-one volumes of the French *Recueil*, the last

last of which was published in the year 1855, and which includes documents no later than the year 1328, *i. e.*, the beginning of the reign of Philippe de Valois. It has occupied from 1822 to 1848 to produce the single volume of the "*Monumenta Historica Britannica*." The only advantage of this plan is to compress historical materials into a narrow compass; but this advantage vanishes if it do not supersede the necessity of consulting the originals.

The other plan is to select for publication under competent editors, but without reference to periodical or chronological arrangement, such of the materials I have above described as constitute the sources of British history, and which are most valuable and scarce, and to publish these without mutilation or abridgment. This is the plan which I beg to suggest to their Lordships to adopt in the manner I am about to point out. In making the selection of works to be published, the subject should be considered not as a mere antiquarian or black-letter undertaking, but as part of a national scheme for diffusing useful knowledge calculated to throw a great light on the history of this country. The works selected should be published whole, without mutilation or abridgment. As a general rule, the mode in which each Chronicle or monument of history ought to be edited and published should be that which would be adopted if it were an *editio princeps*; and for this purpose it should represent as correctly as possible the text derived from a collation of the best MSS. The editor should give an account of the MSS. employed by him, their age and peculiarities, together with a brief notice of the era when the author flourished, and of any chronological difficulties which exist; but, generally, should add no further note or comment, except as to the various readings. They should be published as separate works, but all uniform and in octavo, which is found practically to be the most convenient size.

This in fact would carry into effect what appears to have been the object of the House of Commons in the address presented to His Majesty in 1822, which is in these terms:—"That an humble address be presented to His Majesty, to represent to His Majesty that the editions of the works of our ancient historians are inconvenient and defective, that many of their writings still remain in MS. and in some cases in a single copy only, and that an uniform and convenient edition of the whole, published under His Majesty's Royal sanction, would be an undertaking honourable to His Majesty's reign, and conducive to the advancement of historical and constitutional knowledge. That this House therefore humbly beseeches His Majesty that he would be graciously pleased to give such directions as His Majesty in his wisdom may think fit for the publication of a complete edition of the ancient historians of this realm, and that this House begs leave to assure His Majesty that whatever expense may be necessary for this purpose will be made good by this House."

The plan indicated in this address is that which I am extremely anxious to press upon their Lordships the propriety of carrying into effect, and I believe that if it had been adopted under the care of competent editors, instead of the plan actually pursued, the whole series of writings relating to ancient British History indicated in this address, would have been accurately and completely printed and published within the time which it has cost to produce the single volume intitled *Monumenta Historica Britannica*.

If their Lordships approve of this plan, the next question is, by whom these works should be published and under whose authority. Mr. Stevenson suggests that the plan of the *Monumenta Historica Britannica* should be continued, and that it should be placed in his hands to continue it. I have already stated that I think the continuation of that plan objectionable, and that the plan indicated in the address of the House of Commons is that which it is expedient to pursue; and I am of opinion that the best mode of accomplishing it is to allot distinct and separate portions of these works to separate and distinct editors under the general direction and superintendence of the Master of the Rolls, in a manner similar to that adopted for the formation and publication of Calendars of the State Papers, and which has already obtained the sanction of their Lordships; of which one volume is already published and another volume has nearly passed through the press and is shortly forthcoming. The plan referred to by Mr. Stevenson, by his inviting in general terms the attention of the Chancellor of Exchequer to Mr. Hardy's scheme, would involve, in order to secure its efficient working, the creation of an Historical Board, of which some gentleman should be the Director, with a staff of editors and transcribers under him, and this

would occasion the necessity of periodical reports of progress, and, in fact, a complete establishment. While on the other hand the publication of the ancient historians, and historical documents, if their Lordships should favourably entertain the proposal I have suggested, could be carried on with perfect ease under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, and without any additional expense, except the payment to the editors, and the cost of printing and publishing the works. The mode I should suggest would be, that the Master of the Rolls, with the sanction of their Lordships, should communicate with those literary gentlemen who, from their works, have shown themselves to be competent to undertake such a work, and that he should, in conjunction with them, select the works first to be edited and published. I have myself but a small personal acquaintance with the gentlemen who would be competent for this purpose, but, besides several of the gentlemen who are officers of this establishment, and besides the gentlemen at present employed in the formation and publication of Calendars, there are many others who would be glad to undertake such a task, and fully competent to carry it properly into effect, to whom it might safely be intrusted, and who would, I believe, be readily induced to undertake the task on terms which their Lordships would consider as neither unfair nor exorbitant. Each work to be published, as well as the editor of it, should, I think, be selected by the Master of the Rolls, upon consultation with such persons as he might consider best qualified to advise him in this matter. And the work, and the name of the gentlemen to be employed as editors, should be submitted to their Lordships for their approbation. The gentleman so employed should act as the editor of the work so selected, and should complete the task without superintendence on his own responsibility. He would have all the credit of the successful accomplishment of his task; and, as he would be actuated by a sincere and disinterested love for the subject, he might be safely trusted so to conduct the work. It would be difficult at present accurately to foretel the expense which would be incurred; but my belief, founded, as far as I am able, upon a consideration of the subject derived from what has been done by the Historical Society, and the preparation of Calendars, is that an expenditure of 3,000 *l.* per annum, continued for 10 years, would enable the Master of the Rolls to complete the publication of the greater part of unedited matter worthy of publication. The work, as I have already stated, should, in my opinion, be printed in octavo, of a size and type to be approved of, without decoration or graphic illustration of any description except a *fac simile* of a small portion of the MS. edited and published.

With reference to this subject, I beg leave to make a further suggestion and proposal to their Lordships, which by itself would be of great value if adopted, but still more so if the plan I have above pressed on their Lordships should be carried into effect, both with a view to assist in the selection of the sources of history to be published, and to enable students to have before them at once the materials that constitute these sources of history, and their relative values. I have in the former part of this letter referred to the various classes of documents which constitute the materials for the history of this country from the invasion of the Romans down to the accession of the House of Brunswick. For the purpose of selecting from amongst these materials those which ought first to be published, and also for general information, I am of opinion that it would be of the greatest value that a chronological catalogue of all the historical annals and pieces connected with the History of England should be prepared, in which all the information necessary for determining the historical value of each piece, not merely with regard to the facts of history, but also to the general progress of the country, social as well as political, should be added for the guidance of the reader. I think it of great importance that such a catalogue should be prepared; but it would not be necessary or proper, for that purpose, to delay the publication of the works which I have above suggested; both might go on simultaneously. But besides the value that would be derived from the formation and publication of such a catalogue, my reason for bringing the matter thus before their Lordships is, that Mr. Hardy, one of the Assistant Keepers of this Department, and the final editor of the "*Monumenta Historica Britannica*," who has devoted his life to the study of English history, and who has collected a great amount of materials requisite for its elucidation, has devoted a large portion of his time towards the preparation and completion of such a catalogue as I have suggested, a large portion of which is now ready for the press; from the portion of it which I have seen I believe it to be of considerable value. I beg to suggest to their

Lordships

Lordships the propriety of authorising the printing and publication of this work under the superintendence of Mr. Hardy; that gentleman would, as I am informed by him, readily do what is necessary for this purpose, and would also complete the catalogue in question without diminishing the labour and attention now bestowed by him on that portion of the business of this department which is entrusted to him, and without asking for any remuneration for this purpose. I leave it, however, to the consideration of their Lordships whether, if they should approve of this being done, and if the work when completed should, in the estimation of competent persons, prove to be, as I believe it will, a contribution of great value towards the history of this country, whether in that event their Lordships might not with propriety allow some liberal gratuity to Mr. Hardy for his exertions in this respect. The above are the observations which have occurred to me in consequence of Mr. Stevenson's letter, and I beg very strongly to urge upon their Lordships my opinion of the great advantage which the public would derive from adopting the suggestions I have made, and the well-deserved credit which, in my opinion, would result therefrom to the Government of this country in the estimation of all scholars and literary students both abroad and at home. I add a few lines, not so much in order to remove a misapprehension which occurs in Mr. Stevenson's letter on that subject, as to explain to their Lordships what is now taking place in this department with reference to the formation and publication of Calendars. Mr. Stevenson is in error when he supposes that the present plan is confined to making Calendars of the State Papers from the date of the Reformation downwards. That plan extends to making and publishing complete calendars of all the documents in the keeping of the Master of the Rolls, which may properly be called State Papers, from the earliest period. The State Papers which are contained in the State Paper Office, date only from the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII., when, under the influence of Cardinal Wolsey, a new era in the administration of this country took place. Prior to that time the State Papers are in the shape of Royal Letters, that is, letters addressed by the king to his principal ministers of state, and by them again to the king: these are, for the most part, preserved amongst the records lately in the Tower of London, in an almost unbroken series from the time of Richard I. down to the reign of Henry VIII., and the commencement of the series more technically called State Papers. No calendar or chronological catalogue of the materials for British history preserved amongst the public records will be complete, unless and until an accurate calendar is also made of these papers. I am now, as well as I can, engaged in promoting this object. Some of these letters have already been calendared, and the Calendars published in the Appendix to the Reports of the Deputy Keeper to the Master of the Rolls, laid annually before Parliament; and one of the officers of the establishment who is attached to Mr. Hardy's department, is engaged exclusively on this work. Unfortunately, this part of the calendaring proceeds with extreme slowness: besides the necessity of their attending to the public searches, and, to some extent, on literary inquirers, the time of the officers of the establishment is in a great measure occupied in sorting, arranging, and indexing the voluminous papers which are from time to time deposited with the Master of the Rolls from the various Government offices, and which arrive for the most part in a state of extreme disorder and confusion. At this present time also, the confusion necessarily arising from the transfer of the public records to the new repository, and to the houses in Chancery Lane, fitted up for their reception, interferes materially with the regular business of the office, and renders the employment of additional officers of the establishment on this important duty impracticable. I trust, however, that the difficulties which now arise from these circumstances may be expected to diminish; and that, if the Calendars now published, and those that are forthcoming, shall be found to be of great value to the persons engaged in the study of history and of the various branches of knowledge connected with it, their Lordships may be induced to extend the assistance they have already so liberally afforded to the Master of the Rolls for this object.

I have, &c.
John Romilly, M.R.

P.S.—I return the book forwarded with Mr. Stevenson's letter.

J. R.

TREASURY MINUTE, dated 9 February 1857.

1586. Read, &c.

Write to the Master of the Rolls that my Lords have carefully considered the proposals contained in his letter dated the 26th January last, for giving effect to the intention of the Address presented by the House of Commons to His Majesty in 1822, by the gradual publication of a selection of the most valuable of the materials for the history of this country previously to the reign of Henry VIII.; and they are of opinion that the plan recommended is well calculated for the accomplishment of this important national object in an effectual and satisfactory manner, within a reasonable time, and, provided proper attention be paid to economy in making the detailed arrangements, without unnecessary expense.

My Lords understand that each Chronicle or other Historical Document will be edited so as to represent as correctly as possible the text derived from a collation of the best manuscripts, and that there will be no notes except as to the various readings.

My Lords entirely concur in the propriety of this rule; but they suggest that the Preface to each Work should contain, in addition to the particulars proposed by the Master of the Rolls, a biographical account of the author, so far as authentic materials exist for compiling one; and an estimate of his historical credibility and value.

My Lords request to be informed what works the Master of the Rolls proposes should first be published, who the editors will be, and what arrangement he proposes for their remuneration.

The Master of the Rolls also recommends the printing and publication of a Chronological Catalogue of the Historical Annals and Pieces connected with the early history of England, which has been prepared by Mr. Hardy, one of the Assistant Keepers of the Records. My Lords do not doubt the public value of such a Catalogue, if rightly executed; and they suggest that, after the arrangements for the publication of Mr. Hardy's work have been maturely considered, and an estimate has been obtained from the Controller of the Stationery Office of the expense of printing it, a further communication should be made to this Board on the subject.

Mr. Hardy properly admits that the public is already entitled to his time and labour as an officer of the Record Department, and offers to complete the catalogue and to superintend its publication without additional remuneration, and without diminishing the attention bestowed by him upon that portion of the ordinary business of the department which is entrusted to him; but my Lords concur in opinion with the Master of the Rolls, that if, after the work has been completed, it should, in the estimation of competent judges, prove to be, as is expected, a contribution of great value towards the history of the country, a suitable gratuity might with propriety be allowed to Mr. Hardy, as a special mark of the approbation of Her Majesty's Government.

State, in conclusion, that the Rev. Mr. Stevenson has been informed that my Lords are in communication with the Master of the Rolls in reference to the publication of materials for the early history of this country, and that any proposal he may have to make on the subject should be made to his Honor.

Write to Mr. Stevenson accordingly, and return the volume received from him.

Treasury, }
March 1857. }

C. E. Trevelyan.

HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

COPIES of CORRESPONDENCE between the Master
of the Rolls and the Treasury respecting the
Publication of MATERIALS for the HISTORY of
Great Britain previously to the Reign of
Henry VIII.

(*The Chancellor of the Exchequer.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
9 March 1857.*

NATIONAL COLLECTIONS.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 19 February 1857 ;—for,

A “ RETURN showing how far, in the different National Collections of Works of Art, Objects of Historical Interest, or of Science (in the NATIONAL GALLERY, BRITISH MUSEUM, HAMPTON COURT PALACE, and all similar Public Repositories maintained or assisted by the Money Votes of Parliament, as well as in ancient Religious or Civil Edifices or Monuments so assisted or maintained), the Rule has been observed of attaching to the Objects of Art a brief Account thereof, including their Date, their Subject, the Name, with the Date of the Birth and Death of the Artist, and the School to which he belonged ; and, in the case of Objects of Science or of Historical Interest, a brief Description thereof, with the view of conveying useful Information to the Public, and of sparing them the expense of a Catalogue.”

BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE keeper of the department of Antiquities reports, that the large Egyptian sculptures have generally their names attached to them, and that they all will have them as soon as they are placed upon the new pedestals, which are being prepared.

The Assyrian sculptures permanently arranged have descriptive inscriptions attached to them.

Those of the Greek and Roman sculptures and inscriptions which are already upon their proper pedestals are labelled, and the rest will be proceeded with as soon as their new pedestals are completed.

The objects exhibited up-stairs are in cases, which either now have, or are about to have general titles placed over them, while specific titles are being gradually attached to the objects within them, as far as can be done without hiding or disfiguring them.

The small Egyptian objects bear, nearly all, descriptive inscriptions.

The titles over the vase cases indicate generally the chronological or geographical classes to which they belong, and labels at the foot of the vases state the subjects painted upon them.

The labels for the bronzes are but few at present, as the arrangement of the room is not yet completed.

The enamels and ivories are partially labelled.

The British and Celtic antiquities bear general titles, and the localities in which they were found are generally, as far as they can be ascertained, attached to them.

The painting of labels forms the exclusive occupation of one person, with the occasional assistance of a second.

The keeper of the Zoological Department reports that all the specimens exhibited in his department are marked with their popular and their systematic name, the country from which they come, and when they are presented, with the name of the donor ; by which means quite as much information is afforded as is usually contained in a popular catalogue.

The specimens which have been added to the collection within the last few months are having labels attached as rapidly as the painter can execute them.

Owing to the present overcrowded state of the cases, a large proportion of the specimens would be hidden by the application of a larger number of labels, and thus the unity and appearance of the collection would be overpowered and destroyed.

The keeper of the department of Geology and Mineralogy reports, that the objects under his charge are extremely numerous, and very commonly of small size; that the collections of fossils and minerals are constantly being increased by additional species, and not unfrequently by very extensive series of specimens (amounting to thousands), and that the rule has always been to arrange, name and display such specimens with as little delay as possible.

Any question with regard to the kind of labels attached to these objects is perhaps most intelligibly answered by furnishing a few specimens taken indiscriminately from one of the rooms of the gallery: thus, in Room VI, which contains many striking objects, the following labels are found:

1. To the large skeleton facing the entrance doorway,—“Cast of the *Megatherium Americanum*, Blumenb., taken chiefly from the specimen brought from Buenos Ayres by Sir Woodbine Parish, F.R.S., &c.”

2. To specimens in an adjoining case,—“Various parts of the skeleton of the *Megatherium Americanum*, Blumenb., from Buenos Ayres.” The separate parts being labelled, “Skull of the *Megatherium*,” “Teeth,” “Right fore-foot,” “Left hind-foot,” “Astragalus,” “Calcaneum,” “Left humerus,” &c.

3. To a series of large bones arranged on the top of the wall cases,—“Various parts of the skeleton of the North American Mastodon (*Mastodon Ohioticus*, Blumenb.).” “Bones of the limbs, &c. of different species of elephants, from the Sewalik Hills, India.” “Various parts of the skeleton of the Mammoth (*Elephas primigenius*, Blumenb.).” “Tusks of the Mammoth, or Northern Elephant (*Elephas primigenius*, Blumenb.), from Escholtz Bay.”

4. To small fossil shells, arranged in a table-case in the same room, are attached the running titles “Tertiary Brachiopoda,” “Cretaceous Brachiopoda,” &c., and each species is mounted on a separate tablet, and labelled thus; taking the first species as an example: “*Terebratula grandis*, Blum. Coralline crag, Suffolk.” A table-case, seven feet six inches in length, and four feet six inches in width, contains about 3,000 specimens of this tribe of shells.

British Museum, 18th March 1857.

A. Panizzi.

HAMPTON COURT PALACE.

Collection of Pictures.

Labels stating subject and artists' names, 267.

Labels stating subject only, 68.

Labels stating artists' names only, 554.

Number of pictures without any description, 204.

Number of pictures labelled with date of birth or death of artist, and distinguishing school to which he belonged, none.

Total number, 1,093.

Remarks.—The number of visitors in the year 1856, was 161,752. The number of catalogues sold in the same period, was 12,418; viz, at

1 s. each	-	-	-	-	996
8 d. „	-	-	-	-	1,108
6 d. „	-	-	-	-	8,814
3 d. „	-	-	-	-	1,500

TOTAL - - - 12,418

KEW GARDENS.

THE following extract from a report which the Director of the Royal Gardens has made, will serve to show the system of description which has been adopted :

“ The living plants altogether we reckon, at a rough calculation, to amount to about 15,000 species and varieties, which require, for our own purposes, as well as for public instruction, to be named, and these are all named ; in part (two-thirds or more) in a conspicuous and rather expensive manner, that is, on iron, tin, or wood labels, with the words in conspicuous letters painted in black, on a white ground, as shown in the following example :

“ *Deodar.*
CEDRUS DEODARA, *Loudon.*
Himalaya Mountains.

“ The remaining one-third, or less, are written in black on wooden tallies, and are generally attached to young or recently-received plants, which in time will bear the larger and more expensive labels. There are, however, besides in the Garden necessarily a great number of duplicates, that are not named, or only named with private marks or numbers for our own use. Among the former is a vast number of trees and shrubs apart from the systematic ground, I may say as woods or groves, for ornamental purposes ; among the latter are many thousands of plants recently raised from seeds, cuttings, &c., and required to enlarge our stock, or for exchange and distribution.”

MUSEUMS OF ECONOMIC BOTANY.

THE two Museums contain a vast collection of the useful and curious products of the vegetable kingdom systematically arranged. With the exception of a few (at present) unknown substances, all the specimens are labelled with the common and botanical names : the names of countries in which they are indigenous, and the uses to which they may be applied, are also stated. A much fuller description is given of palm oil, gutta percha, and other products, which are of importance on account of their value in commerce.

A Statement of the Number of Visitors to the Gardens and Museums in the Years 1847, 1851, and 1856 respectively, and of the Catalogues sold at the Entrance Gates during the same period, is subjoined, viz. :

Y E A R.	VISITORS.	CATALOGUES.
1847 - - - - -	64,282	1,425
1851 - - - - - (Year of the Great Exhibition).	327,990	6,600
1856 - - - - -	344,140	2,432

Office of Her Majesty's
Works and Public Buildings, }
10 March 1857.

B. Hall,
First Commissioner
of Her Majesty's Works, &c.

NATIONAL GALLERY.

DESCRIPTIONS, as required, have been attached to all the pictures in the National Gallery, namely: subject, master, his birth and death, or date of the picture, and school.

23 February 1857.

R. N. Wornum, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

MUSEUM OF ART AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

THE rule of appending a descriptive label to every work of art exhibited at the Marlborough House Museum has been acted on from its commencement in 1852, as fully as the varying arrangements of the collection would admit. At the present moment the collection is in progress of being transferred to Kensington, and in part to the Manchester "Art Treasures" Exhibition; and I append herewith labels which have actually served. The selection from the Museum now being circulated for exhibition amongst the provincial Schools of Art, numbering upwards of 800 specimens, is completely labelled in the manner here indicated, every object having a separate descriptive label; and it is intended to label the articles contributed to the Manchester Exhibition in a similar manner; the number of the latter will probably be upwards of 2,000.

1. Electrotypes copy of a shield in wrought iron, inlaid with gold and silver. Attributed to Benvenuto Cellini.

The relief subjects have reference to the history of Julius Cæsar.

The original is in the Royal Armoury at Windsor Castle.

2. Shield in wrought iron. Repoussé and chiselled work. Designed and executed by Antoine Vechte.

The relief subjects are from the poems of Dante, Petrarch, Tasso, and Ariosto.

Purchased from the Exhibition of 1851, at 220 l.

3. Michel Angelo.

"Telemon."—Sketch in wax.

Model for one of the prisoners, designed to support the tomb of Pope Julius II. The marble statue exists in an unfinished state in a grotto in the Boboli Gardens, Florence.

4. Michel Angelo.

"David."—Model in wax.

'Supposed to be the first sketch of the celebrated statue executed in marble, and placed at the entrance of the Palazzo Vecchio, Florence.

5. Door Knocker (French).

Circa 1720-50.

From a house in Dijon.

6. Enamelled gold reliquary, *Email cloisonné*. Date, 13th or 14th century. Italian work.

7. Raffaello d'Urbino.

"Jonah."—Model in terra-cotta.

Believed to be an original sketch from the hand of Raffaello, for the marble figure executed after his designs by Lorenzotto, in the Chigi Chapel, Church of Santa Maria del Popolo, Rome.

8. Altar Piece.

[Retable, Fr.]

In carved oak. Flemish work. Date, end of the 15th century.

Said to have been brought from the Cathedral of St. Bavon, at Ghent.

9. Ancient Chinese bowl and cover, enamelled on copper, in the manner called "*cloisonné*;" 14th or 15th century work.

11. Bronze salver, formerly encrusted or "*Damasquiné*" with gold and silver. Arab or Saracenic work. 13th or 14th century.

10. Majolica Ware plate, by Maestro Giorgio da Gubbio, A.D. 1518-19.

Subject, St. Francis receiving the Stigmata.

12. Cover of a mirror case of the early part of the 14th century; the subject is an allegory of the assault of the Castle of Love.

13. Compotière or Epergne, modern English porcelain ("*Parian*"), manufactured by Minton & Co., Staffordshire Potteries.

(Exhibition of 1851.)

THE rule detailed in the resolution was partially observed in the British Art collections sent to the Paris Exhibition. Every picture and statue being prominently labelled with the name of the artist and the subject of the work, the description being given in French and in English. Preparation is being made to afford the required information on the works presented to the nation by Mr. Sheepshanks, as soon as they are ready to be opened to the inspection of the public.

The slips appended show the amount of information given on each picture at Paris:

(signed) *Richard Redgrave.*

Dyce, W., R. A.

782. La Vierge et l'Enfant Jésus.

Cross, J.

775. Richard 1^{er} (Cœur de Lion),
pardonnant à Bertrand de
Gourdon.

Dyce, W., R. A.

782. The Virgin and Child.

Cross, J.

775. Richard I. (Cœur de Lion)
forgiving Bertrand de Gourdon.

MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.

THE enclosed labels are used in the Museum of Practical Geology for the fossils, the rock specimens, and the minerals or ores. The mining and metallurgical models have their descriptions either painted on the cases containing them, or engraved upon the models themselves.

(signed) *Trenham Reeks.*

GRANITIC PORPHYRY.

(Part of an Elvan Dyke.)

See "Report on the Geology of Cornwall, &c.," p. 177.

Quartz, crystals of flesh-coloured Felspar and radiating nests of Schorl in a felspathic base.

Much used for economic purposes.

Seveock Water, Chacewater, Cornwall.

BRECCIATED PORTION OF A COPPER LODGE.

Fragments of Slate, Quartz and Blende, cemented by Carbonate of Iron.
Binner Downs Mine, Crowan, Cornwall.

Presented by Sir *H. T. Dela Beche.*

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF UNITED KINGDOM.

Map. 44. Formⁿ. Inferior Oolite.

Loc. Crickley Hill, near Cheltenham.

Sp. *Pygaster semisulcatus* (Phillips).

Collected by Geological Surveyor, 1854. D.B. p. 257.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY.

THE plan that the House of Commons appears desirous to see adopted in all the public Museums within the three kingdoms, in order to convey to the visitors the greatest amount of useful knowledge, and to save the expense of a catalogue, is the one that is being carried out in the Museum of Irish Industry.

The greatest care is taken at present to have a proper label attached to each specimen; not only does the label contain the name of the object, but there is also added as much information as can be given without occupying too much space with the label.

The plan of descriptive labelling now carried out in the Museum of Irish Industry was commenced nearly two years ago, and the system appears to have gained the approbation of the visitors.

The arrangements I am at present making in one department of the Museum (the textile manufactures) will materially facilitate the study of the different specimens exhibited from the raw material to the finished article.

The plan ordered by the House of Commons, if carried out fully, will convey far more useful information than the perusal of a short imperfect catalogue, or a ponderous descriptive book, containing the name of many thousand specimens.

(signed) *Alphonse Gages*,
Curator of the Museum.

11 March 1857.

I hereby certify that the annexed return, as signed by the curator of the Museum of Irish Industry, is correct.

Robert Kane,
Director.

12 March 1857.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

EVERY monument in St. Paul's has its inscription, which explains with sufficient clearness its object and design. The sculptor's name is, I think, invariably on some part of each monument.

(signed) *H. Milman*, Dean.

23 February 1857.

THE TOWER.

THE objects of art and historic interest in the Tower, as well as the localities to which history has attached any curiosity, are shown to the public, in parties not exceeding twelve persons, by the Warder of the Tower, who are properly instructed upon their first appointment in every detail connected with what they exhibit and explain. The Warders are men of trust and intelligence, being selected

selected entirely for merit from the Serjeant-Majors and Serjeants of the army. They are not allowed to receive the smallest gratuity, but are paid by Government. There are catalogues kept for sale at the Tower at a regulated price, but they are not at all necessary for the explanation of what is exhibited, the Warders being fully competent for that purpose, and ready to answer any inquiries made by the parties whom they conduct round the Tower. During the five years I have been in charge of the Tower under the Constable, I never had a complaint upon this point, but, on the contrary, many testimonials to the attention and intelligence of the Warders to the public in the performance of this part of their duties.

(signed) *De Ros*, Lt.-Governor.

3 March 1857.

NATIONAL COLLECTIONS.

RETURN showing how far, in the different National Collections of Works of Art, Objects of Historical Interest, or of Science, the Rule has been observed of attaching to the Objects of Art a brief Account thereof; &c.

(*Mr. William Ewart.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 March 1857.*

NATIONAL GALLERY.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 24 February 1857;—for,

A CONSECUTIVE RETURN “of the TOTAL EXPENDITURE incurred in the Purchase and Transmission to this Country of the KRÜGER COLLECTION of early GERMAN PICTURES purchased for the NATIONAL GALLERY; the Amount received by Public Auction or otherwise for any of such Pictures not retained for the use of the National Gallery; the Number so disposed of, with the Number and Description of such as may have been retained for the National Gallery.”

RETURN of the TOTAL EXPENDITURE incurred in the Purchase and Transmission to this Country of the KRÜGER COLLECTION of early GERMAN PICTURES, with the Amount of the Sale of a portion of the Collection not required for the National Gallery.

April 1854.—For the purchase of the collection of 64 pictures, 2,800 *l*.

July 1854.—Expenses of transmission, 116 *l*. 19 *s*. 8 *d*.

October 1854.—Placed in the Gallery, Trafalgar-square, 17 pictures, as follows :

No. 250. By the MEISTER VON WERDEN, who painted about 1480. German School.

“Four Saints :” St. Jerome, St. Benedict, St. Giles, and St. Romuald.

No. 251. By the same.

“Four Saints :” St. Augustin, St. Ludger, St. Hubert, and St. Maurice.

No. 252. By the same.

“The Conversion of St. Hubert.”

No. 253. By the same.

“The Mass of St. Hubert.”

No. 254. By the MEISTER VON LIESBORN, who painted 1445-65. German School.

“Three Saints :” St. Ambrose, St. Exuperius, Martyr, and St. Jerome.

No. 255. By the same.

“Three Saints :” St. Gregory, St. Hilary, Martyr, and St. Augustin.

2 NATIONAL GALLERY—KRÜGER COLLECTION OF PICTURES.

No. 256. By the same.

“The Annunciation.”

No. 257. By the same.

“The Purification of the Virgin,” and the “Presentation of Christ in the Temple.”

No. 258. By the same.

“The Adoration of the Kings.”

No. 259. By the same.

“Head of Christ on the Cross.”

No. 260. By the same.

“Three Saints :” St. John the Evangelist, St. Scholastica, and St Benedict. Gold ground.

No. 261. By the same.

“Three Saints :” St. Cosmas, St. Damianus, Martyrs; and the Virgin Mary. Gold ground.

No. 262. Of the School of the MEISTER VON LIESBORN.

“The Crucifixion of Christ, with eight Saints.”

No. 263. By the MEISTER VON LIESBORN the younger, who painted about 1550. German School.

“The Coronation of the Virgin.”

No. 264. By GERARD VANDER MEIRE, who painted about 1450. Flemish School.

“A Count of Hennegau, with his Patron Saint, Ambrose.”

No. 265. By LUDGER ZUM RING, living 1579. German School.

“The Virgin and Child.”

No. 266. By LAMBERT LOMBARD, born 1506; died 1560. Flemish School.

“The Deposition from the Cross.”

January 1857.—Selected by an agent of the Governors and Guardians of the National Gallery of Ireland, 10 pictures.

February 1857.—Sold by public auction, at Messrs. Christie & Manson's, 37 Pictures. Amount received, 249 *l.* 8 *s.*

From the above amount is to be deducted the auctioneer's commission of 7½ per cent.

(signed) *R. N. Wornum*,
Keeper and Secretary.

National Gallery, 26 February 1857.

NATIONAL GALLERY.

CONSECUTIVE RETURN of the Total
EXPENDITURE incurred in the Purchase and
Transmission to this Country of the KRAEGER
COLLECTION of early German Pictures, pur-
chased for the National Gallery.

(*Sir John Shelley.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
3 March 1857.*

78.

Under 1 oz.

WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES.

1855-6.

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS of the COMMISSIONERS of HER MAJESTY'S WOODS, FORESTS and LAND REVENUES, for the Year ended 31st March 1856; with REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS of AUDIT, dated 31st January 1857, in regard thereto.

(Presented in pursuance of the 39th Section of the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
10 February 1857.*

I.—ABSTRACT ACCOUNT, showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the Commissioners
31st of March 1856,

Dr.

“THE CAPITAL OF THE LAND

R E C E I P T.										CASH, &c.			Stock and other Securities.			
										£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
To Balances on the 1st of April 1855 - - - - -										40,086	7	9	1,025	4	7	
To RECEIPTS under the following Heads, viz.:																
										£.	s.	d.				
Sales of Estates, &c. - - - - -										59,612	16	8				
Sales of Unimprovable Rents, &c. - - - - -										18,492	11	8				
Sales of Encroachments in Wales - - - - -										1,177	5	10				
Enfranchisements of Copyholds - - - - -										2,287	10	10				
Sales of Land, Forestal Rights, &c., in the Royal Forests										426	17	2				
Exchanges of Land, &c. - - - - -										2,600	-	-				
York House, St. James's (Greenwood v. Taylor) - -										10,000	-	-				
Dividends of Stock (Asgill House, at Richmond) -										13	19	1				
Miscellaneous Receipts - - - - -										392	1	2				
										95,003	2	5				
To Cash Account, for Stock purchased - - - - -										-	-	-	61,116	8	2	
To Stock, Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, for Stock sold - -										24,300	-	-				
										£.	159,389	10	2	62,141	12	9

of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the
on Account of—

REVENUE," per Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42.

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.						CASH, &c.		Stock and other Securities.	
						£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
By EXPENDITURE under the following Heads, viz. :									
Purchases of Estates, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	58,053	7 9		
Redemption of Land Tax	-	-	-	-	-	3,106	10 8		
Purchase of Tithe Rent-charges	-	-	-	-	-	175	- -		
Purchase of Land adjoining Alice Holt Forest	-	-				248	- -		
Miscellaneous Payments	-	-	-	-	-	3,206	5 7		
						64,789	4 -		
By Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, for Stock purchased						54,363	6 -		
By Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, for Stock purchased						13	19 1		
By Cash Account, for Stock sold						-	- -	27,000	- -
By Balances on the 31st of March 1856						40,223	1 1	35,141	12 9
						£.	159,389 10 2	62,141 12 9	

II.—ABSTRACT ACCOUNT, showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the Commissioners
31st of March 1856,

Dr.

"THE INCOME OF THE LAND

RECEIPT.

I.—LAND REVENUE.

£. s. d.

To Balance on the 1st of April 1855 (Net available)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,318	9	11
										£.	s.	d.
To Crown Rents, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	258,007	17	10
„ Profits of Manors, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,611	6	8
„ Profits of Mines, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,844	16	11
„ Fines on the renewal of Crown Leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	947	2	8
„ Fees on Acquittances of Rents in Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,116	6	9
„ Fees for Leases, Conveyances, Assignments, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,389	10	9
„ Sales of Produce of Crown Estates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,579	13	2
„ Interest of Money	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,181	13	2
„ Haymarket, Regent's Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	244	1	9
„ Rolls Estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,017	1	-
„ Interest of Purchase Moneys of Estates sold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	819	12	-
„ Superannuation Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	549	6	3
„ Miscellaneous Receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	207	8	9

RECEIPT from "LAND REVENUE" - - - £. 327,465 17 8

II.—WINDSOR FOREST AND PARKS.

To Windsor Forest and Parks, for Receipt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,744	19	-
Carried forward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£.	378,529	6 7

of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the
on Account of—

REVENUE," per Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42.

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.

I.—LAND REVENUE.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By Fees and Expenses paid to the Keeper of the Land Revenue Records -	752	19	6			
„ Salaries and Per-Centage of Receivers, &c. - - - - -	7,658	1	2			
„ Salaries and Per-Centage of Stewards of Manors, &c. - - - - -	344	13	6			
„ Incidental Expenses of Receivers, &c. - - - - -	284	1	3			
„ Incidental Expenses of Stewards of Manors, &c. - - - - -	357	9	-			
„ Surveys, &c., of Crown Property - - - - -	2,625	10	2			
„ Expenses connected with the Mines in Dean Forest and Chopwell Woods	1,285	-	1			
„ Costs of preparation of Produce, and other Expenses connected with the Sales thereof, on various Estates - - - - -	7,962	7	2			
„ Repairs and Improvements of Crown Estates - - - - -	36,654	19	11			
„ Allowances to Crown Tenants - - - - -	1,072	2	10			
„ Exmoor Church and Parsonage House - - - - -	1,815	4	4			
„ Kensington Building Ground - - - - -	454	13	10			
„ Rates and Taxes on Crown Property - - - - -	1,552	8	-			
„ Queen's Road, Kensington - - - - -	184	19	-			
„ Haymarket, Regent's Park - - - - -	130	-	-			
„ Rolls Estate - - - - -	159	19	6			
„ Fixed Charges, Pensions, Stipends and Allowances - - - - -	8,145	11	9			
„ Donations to Churches, Schools, &c. - - - - -	1,037	3	7			
„ Miscellaneous Payments - - - - -	2,408	8	2			

EXPENDITURE for "LAND REVENUE" - - - £. 74,885 12 9

II.—WINDSOR FOREST AND PARKS.

By Windsor Forest and Parks (including the Royal Stand and Hound Kennel at Ascot), for Expenditure - - - - -	18,459	8	1
Carried forward - - - £.	93,345	-	10

Dr.		II.—ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the “ INCOME of the LAND REVENUE,”	
		Brought forward - - -	£. s. d. 378,529 6 7
III.—ROYAL FORESTS AND WOODLANDS.			
		£. s. d.	
To New Forest - - - - -		33,375 6 8	
„ Dean Forest - - - - -		24,138 19 1	
„ Highmeadow Woods - - - - -		2,555 9 11	
„ Alice Holt Forest - - - - -		1,341 - 5	
„ Woolmer Forest - - - - -		573 7 9	
„ Bere Forest - - - - -		2,195 16 11	
„ Parkhurst Forest - - - - -		1,119 17 -	
„ Whittlewood Forest - - - - -		41 1 9	
„ Hazleborough Wood - - - - -		421 6 8	
„ Salcey Forest - - - - -		1,108 5 1	
„ Delamere Forest - - - - -		3,964 6 7	
„ Wychwood Forest - - - - -		2,162 11 4	
„ Chopwell Woods - - - - -		4,121 6 2	
RECEIPT from “ ROYAL FORESTS and WOODLANDS” - - - £.			77,118 15 4
		£.	455,648 1 11

AN ACCOUNT, showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's

Act 14 & 15 Vict.

“ An Act to extinguish the Right of the Crown to Deer in the *New Forest*, and to

(*Note.*—This Account is inserted in explanation of its Balances, which are

Dr.			
To Receipt in 1855-6 - - - - -		£. s. d. 3,063 2 -	
		£.	3,063 2 -

for the Year ended on the 31st of March 1856—continued.

Cr.

	Brought forward - - -	£. s. d. 93,345 - 10
III.—ROYAL FORESTS AND WOODLANDS.		
	£. s. d.	
By New Forest - - - - -	15,129 8 3	
„ Dean Forest - - - - -	11,456 12 1	
„ Highmeadow Woods - - - - -	2,594 7 1	
„ Alice Holt Forest - - - - -	1,229 18 4	
„ Woolmer Forest - - - - -	517 1 5	
„ Bere Forest - - - - -	1,222 4 7	
„ Parkhurst Forest - - - - -	943 5 1	
„ Whittlewood Forest - - - - -	303 19 2	
„ Hazleborough Wood - - - - -	387 1 4	
„ Salcey Forest - - - - -	843 13 1	
„ Delamere Forest - - - - -	1,822 10 4	
„ Wychwood Forest - - - - -	947 7 6	
„ Epping Forest - - - - -	210 19 11	
„ Chopwell Woods - - - - -	1,626 16 3	
	EXPENDITURE for “ ROYAL FORESTS and WOODLANDS ” - - - £.	39,235 4 5
	£.	132,580 5 3
By Consolidated Fund :		
For Amount paid over to the Exchequer in 1855-6, as Surplus Income - - -		281,515 15 9
	£.	414,096 1 -
By Balance on the 31st March 1856 (Net available) - - - - -		41,552 - 11
	£.	455,648 1 11

Woods, Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1856, under the c. 76, intituled,—

give Compensation in lieu thereof, and for other Purposes relating to the said Forest.”
included in the Net Available Balances of Income, at pages 4 and 7.)

Cr.

	£. s. d.
By Balance on the 1st of April 1855 - - - - -	1,393 18 9
By Expenditure in 1855-6 - - - - -	353 4 10
By Balance on the 31st of March 1856 - - - - -	1,315 18 5
	£. 3,063 2 -

AN ACCOUNT, showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the Commissioners of Her
under the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 43, intituled, "An Act for

*Dr.**(Note.—This Account is inserted in explanation of its Balances, which are*

To Balance on the 1st of April 1855 - - - - -	£. s. d. 7,365 16 6
£.	7,365 16 6

AN ACCOUNT, showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the Commissioners of Her
under the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 42, intituled, "An Act for

*Dr.**(Note.—This Account is inserted in explanation of its Balances, which are*

To Receipt in 1855-6 - - - - -	£. s. d. 9,662 15 2
£.	9,662 15 2

AN ACCOUNT, showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the Commissioners of Her
under the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 36, intituled,

*Dr.**(Note.—This Account is inserted in explanation of its Balances, which are*

To Balance on the 31st March 1856 - - - - -	£. s. d. 2,160 9 9
£.	2,160 9 9

III.—ABSTRACT ACCOUNT, showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the Commissioners
31st of March 1856,

Dr.

"DRAINING, or otherwise Improving the

RECEIPT.	Cash, &c.	Exchequer Bills.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Balances on the 1st of April 1855 - - - - -	555 10 6	3,800 - -
To Receipt in 1855-6 - - - - -	146 11 4	—
To Cash Account, for Exchequer Bills purchased - - - - -	- - -	300 - -
£.	702 1 10	4,100 - -

Majesty's Woods, Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st of March 1856,
disafforesting the Forest of *Hainault*, in the County of *Essex*."

included in the Net Available Balances of Income, at pages 4 & 7.)

Cr.

	£.	s.	d.
By Expenditure in 1855-6 - - - - -	646	19	-
By Balance on the 31st of March 1856 - - - - -	6,718	17	6
£.	7,365	16	6

Majesty's Woods, Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st of March 1856,
disafforesting the Forest of *Whittlewood*, otherwise *Whittlebury*."

included in the Net Available Balances of Income, at pages 4 and 7.)

Cr.

	£.	s.	d.
By Balance on the 1st of April 1855 - - - - -	1,672	7	11
By Expenditure in 1855-6 - - - - -	2,405	11	10
By Balance on the 31st of March 1856 - - - - -	5,584	15	5
£.	9,662	15	2

Majesty's Woods, Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st of March 1856,
"An Act for disafforesting the Forest of *Wychwood*."

included in the Net Available Balances of Income, at pages 4 & 7.)

Cr.

	£.	s.	d.
By Balance on the 1st of April 1855 - - - - -	861	-	9
By Expenditure in 1855-6 - - - - -	1,299	9	-
£.	2,160	9	9

of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the
on Account of—

NEW FOREST," per Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 93.

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.													Cash, &c.			Exchequer Bills.			
													£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
By Expenditure in 1855-6													148	6	—	—			
By Exchequer Bill Account, for Exchequer Bills purchased													304	8	—	—			
By Balances on the 31st of March 1856													249	7	10	4,100	—	—	
													£.	702	1	10	4,100	—	—

of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the
on Account of—

CHURCHES of NEWBOROUGH, in the County of Northampton, and of SUNK ISLAND, in
per Act 1 Will. 4, c. 59. Cr.

EXPENDITURE.	Cash.		Stock.	
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
By Stipends paid to Ministers - - - - -	466	13 4	—	
By Balance on the 31st of March 1856 - - - - -	-	- -	16,666	13 4
	£.	466 13 4	16,666	13 4

of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the
on Account of—

of Christchurch, Holy Trinity, St. Paul, and Cinderford, in DEAN FOREST, in
per Act 5 & 6 Vict. c. 65. Cr.

EXPENDITURE.	CHRISTCHURCH.		HOLY TRINITY.		ST. PAUL.		CINDERFORD.	
	Cash.	Stock.	Cash.	Stock.	Cash.	Stock.	Cash.	Stock.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By Balance on the 1st of April 1855 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 8 11	—
By Expenditure in 1855-6 - - -	- 12 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	41 13 11	- - -	23 11 9	—
By Balance on the 31st of March 1856	33 6 1	333 6 8	13 17 3	333 6 8	12 17 6	333 6 8	- - -	333 6 8
Cash - - - £.	38 19 -		13 17 3		54 11 5		34 - 8	
Stock - - - £.		333 6 8	- - -	333 6 8	- - -	333 6 8	- - -	333 6 8

of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the
on Account of—

of the Office of Woods, &c." Cr.

MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES, {1853-4. } CLASS 2. VOTE 11. {1854-5. }				Chargeable against		£.	s.	d.
				Estimate, 1854-5.	Estimate, 1855-6.			
By Expenditure in 1855-6; viz.—				£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Salaries, &c. - - - - -				87 10 -	12,115 8 7	12,202	18	7
Pay of Persons temporarily employed - - - - -				184 13 4	1,074 2 10	1,258	16	2
Legal Expenses - - - - -				- - -	7,082 4 3	7,082	4	3
Allowances to Clerks for extra Duty - - - - -				- - -	60 - -	60	-	-
Contingencies - - - - -				40 10 7	976 5 9	1,016	16	4
				£. 312 13 11	21,308 1 5	21,620	15	4
By BALANCES on the 31st of March 1856 (Net available) - - - - -				- - -	- - -	1,295	19	10
					£.	22,916	15	2

VII.—GENERAL ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of the Commissioners of Her Maj

BALANCES, 1st April 1855.					RECEIPTS.		Page of Account.	TITLES OF T
SECURITIES.		PERSONS, &c.		CASH.	Securities Purchased.	CASH.		
Exchequer Bills.	Stock.	Drs.	Crs.					
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
500 - -	525 4 7	6,642 - -	206 16 -	33,651 3 9	61,116 8 2	95,003 2 5 24,300 - - Securities sold.	2 -	LAND R CA (Per Acts 10 Geo. 4, c.
—	—	22,050 14 5	9,587 1 10	32,854 17 4	- - -	410,329 12 -	4 to 6 -	INC (Per Acts 10 Geo. 4, c.
800 - -	- - -	171 19 11	- - -	383 10 7	300 - -	146 11 4	10 -	NEW FOREST (Per Act 8
—	16,666 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	466 13 4	10 -	CHURCHES at SUNK IS (Per Act 1
—	1,333 6 8	- - -	- - -	66 18 9	- - -	40 - -	12 -	CHURCHES IN (Per Act 5
—	—	106 14 5	754 4 9	1,702 5 6	- - -	21,862 - -	12 -	VOTE, SALARIES and Woc (Per Appro
300 - -	18,525 4 7	28,971 8 9	10,548 2 7	68,658 15 11	61,416 8 2	552,147 19 1	£. - - -	- - -
			18,423 6 2 (Net Balance.)					
	£. 28,971 8 9	28,971 8 9						
								1st April 1855.
					—	68,658 15 11	CASH - - -	} BAL
					—	18,423 6 2	PERSONS, &c. - -	
	18,525 4 7	- - -	- - -			- - -	STOCK - - -	
	4,300 - -	- - -	- - -			- - -	EXCHEQUER BILLS	
£.	84,241 12 9	639,230 1 2						

Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1856.

ACCOUNTS.	Page of Account.	PAYMENTS.		BALANCES, 31st March 1856.									
		CASH.	Securities.	CASH.	PERSONS, &c.		SECURITIES.						
					Drs.	Crs.	Stock.	Exchequer Bills.					
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
15 Vict. c. 42)	- 3	64,789 4 - 54,377 5 1 Securities purchased.	27,000 - -	34,062 10 1	6,338 19 3	178 8 3	34,641 12 9	500 - -					
15 Vict. c. 42)	- 5 to 7	132,580 5 3 281,515 15 9 Paid into the Consolidated Fund.	- - -	35,958 11 9	21,740 5 5	16,146 16 3	-	-					
GE, &c. (93)	- - - 11	148 6 - 304 8 - Securities purchased.	- - -	205 1 7	44 6 3	- - -	- - -	4,100 - -					
NEWBOROUGH (9)	- - - 11	466 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16,666 13 4	-					
FOREST (55)	- - - 13	65 18 7	- - -	41 - 2	- - -	- - -	1,333 6 8	-					
ES in the Office of (4)	- - - 13	21,620 15 4	- - -	1,282 17 11	209 15 11	196 14 -	-	-					
- - - -	£.	555,868 11 4	27,000 - -	71,550 1 6	28,333 6 10	16,521 18 6	52,641 12 9	4,600 - -					
31st March 1856.						11,811 8 4 (Net Balance.)							
CASH - - - -		71,550 1 6	-	£.	28,333 6 10	28,333 6 10							
PERSONS, &c. - -		11,811 8 4	-										
STOCK - - - -		- - -	52,641 12 9										
EXCHEQUER BILLS		- - -	4,600 - -										
£.		639,230 1 2	84,241 12 9										

Examined.

(signed) A. J. Phipps,
Book-keeper.

(signed)

CHARLES GORE, { Commissioners of Her Majesty's
JAMES HOWARD, { Woods, Forests and Land Revenues.

Office of Woods. }
29 November 1856. }

WE, the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts, do hereby certify, that these Accounts have been examined by Officers under our directions, and that, subject to the observations contained in our Report, dated 31st January 1857 (No. 52), accompanying these Accounts, the foregoing are correct statements of the Receipt and Expenditure for the Services in question for the Year 1855-6. Dated at the Audit Office, Somerset House, this 31st day of January 1857.

Examined.

H. T. D. Bathurst,
Inspector.

EDWD ROMILLY.

HENRY ARBUTHNOT.

CHARLES ROSS.

REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS of AUDIT, dated 31 January 1857.

(No. 52.)

My Lords,

Audit Office, 31 January 1857.

IN pursuance of the 39th section of 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42, we have the honour to transmit copies of Abstract Accounts, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the year ended 31st March 1856.

The queries which have arisen on this Account having been replied to, we have been enabled to decide upon the several charges. Certain questions as to the authority under which payments have been made, remain for adjustment upon the audit of the detailed Cash Account.

Rentals for Wales, for Orkney, and Accounts of the Profits receivable from Crown Manors, have not yet been produced to us ; it has been stated that such Rentals are in preparation ; but until they shall be made up and transmitted to us, we can only consider the amounts brought to credit in respect of those portions of the Crown property as receipts on account, subject to any further information that may hereafter be obtained.

The Account of "Salaries, &c. of Office," includes under the head of legal expenses, a charge of 135 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.*, being the amount of the bill of law costs on account of the Land Revenue in Ireland. The payment of the above sum was not made until after the termination of this Account, and should properly be introduced into the Account on the date when the payment actually occurred. The bill of costs has, however, been produced, and the charge is made under the proper head of service.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Edw^d Romilly.*
Henry Arbuthnot.
Charles Ross.

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's
Treasury, &c. &c. &c.

WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES.

1855-6.

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S WOODS,
FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES,

For the Year ended 31st March 1856.

(Presented in pursuance of the 39th Section of the Act
14 & 15 Vict. c. 42.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
10 February 1857.

25.

Under 3 a2.

81
WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

1855-6.

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS of the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the MONEYS
Granted or otherwise Received and Appropriated in the Department under
the Control or Management of the COMMISSIONERS of HER MAJESTY'S
WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS, in the Year ended 31st March 1856 ; together
with REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS of AUDIT, dated 31st January 1857 ; also
TREASURY MINUTE thereon ; Reply from the FIRST COMMISSIONER of WORKS,
dated 14th March 1857 ; and Treasury Minute, dated 16 March 1857.

(PRESENTED PURSUANT TO ACT 14 & 15 VICT. c. 42, s. 38.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
17 March 1857.

VOTES OF PARLIAMENT - - - - - p. 4

SPECIAL ACCOUNTS - - - - - p. 18

REPORT - - - - - p. 46

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS of the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the MONEYS Granted or otherwise
COMMISSIONERS of HER MAJESTY'S WORKS AND PUBLIC

VOTES OF PARLIAMENT. - - - - -

MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES. - - - - -

Note.—It is to be observed, as to Moneys Voted, that the Debit Side of this Account shows the Amount Voted for the Year,
Dr. Year, and partly upon

HEADS OF SERVICE.			Receipts in 1855-56.
	£.	s. d.	£. s. d.
Royal Palaces and Public Buildings. Class 1.—Vote 1.	Balance, 1st April 1855 - - - - -	60,208 13 4	
	Grant for the Year 1855-56 - - - - -	154,952 - -	
	Net Receipts from Fees paid by Visitors to Holyrood Palace and Chapel - - - - -	249 4 5	
	Extra Receipts arising from the Sale of Old Materials, &c. -	3,896 16 8	
	Amount of Order for payment drawn in 1854-55 cancelled -	82 10 -	
			219,389 4 5
Buckingham Palace, South Wing. Class 1.—Vote 2. 1854-55.	Balance, 1st April 1855 - - - - -	6,751 9 4	
	Produce of 8,000 <i>l.</i> Exchequer Bills sold.—[<i>See below</i>] - -	3,094 13 4	
	Interest of Exchequer Bills - - - - -	295 12 3	
	Proceeds of Sale of Old Materials - - - - -	- 10 3	
			15,142 5 2
EXCHEQUER BILLS:			
	£.	s. d.	
Balance, 1st April 1855 - - - - -	9,200	- -	
Bills sold in 1855-56 (as above) - - - - -	8,000	- -	
Balance of Exchequer Bills, 31st March 1856 -	£. 1,200	- -	
Carried forward - - -			£. 234,531 9 7

received and Appropriated in the Department under the Control or Management of the
BUILDINGS, in the Year ended 31st March 1856.

VOTES OF PARLIAMENT.

MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES.

and the Credit Side of the Account the Sums Paid on account of Services chargeable partly upon the Vote for the
Votes of previous Years.

Cr.

HEADS OF SERVICE.			Expenditure in 1855-56.		Balances on 31st March 1856.	
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
Maintenance and Repairs of Royal Palaces ; viz. :						
Palaces, &c. in the personal } occupation of Her Majesty }	22,869	14 3				
Palaces, &c. partly in the per- } sonal occupation of Her } Majesty - - - - - }	2,761	6 3				
Palaces, &c. not in the per- } sonal occupation of Her } Majesty - - - - - }	19,325	11 6				
			44,956	12 5		
Maintenance and Repairs of Public Buildings } and Offices - - - - - }	39,799					
Rates, Taxes, Lighting, Supply of Water, } Watching, &c. Public Buildings and Offices - }	5,868	6 5				
Rents of houses hired for public purposes, in- } cluding Rates, Taxes, &c. - - - - - }	19,772	11 1				
Supply and Repairs of Furniture - - - - -	47,394	2 7				
Isle of Man Buildings - - - - -	85	9 1				
Royal, Public, and Ecclesiastical Buildings, } Scotland - - - - - }	7,799	14 2				
British Ambassador's House, Paris - - - - -	585	18 7				
Windsor New Roads - - - - -	782	4 8				
Expenses connected with the Measurement of } Works, and other Payments chargeable upon } the Vote generally - - - - - }	927	2 4				
Paid to the Exchequer in respect of Extra } Receipts in 1854-55 - - - - - }	1,137	18 3				
			160,159	17 3	50,229	7 2
Buckingham Palace, } South Wing. }	14,511	10 8				
Paid William Theed, Esq., on account of Con- } tract with him for Sculpture - - - - - }	63	- -				
Architect's Commission (on account) - - - - -	200	- -				
			14,774	10 8	367	14 6
Carried forward - -	£.		183,934	7 11	50,597	1 8

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—VOTES OF PARLIAMENT—MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES—continued.

Dr.

HEADS OF SERVICE.				Receipts in 1855-56.	
				£.	s. d.
Brought forward - - -				-	- -
Balance, 1st April 1855 - - -				23,961	7 8
				£.	s. d.
Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens. Class 1.—Vote 2.	Grant for 1855-56.	St. James's, Green and Hyde Parks - - - - -	18,802	12	4
		Ditto (Department of the Ranger)	1,459	8	7
		Kensington Gardens - -	2,903	17	8
		Chelsea Hospital Grounds -	753	12	4
		Regent's Park - - -	5,503	19	4
		Victoria Park - - -	2,280	12	3
		Greenwich Park - - -	1,226	10	2
		Ditto (Department of the Ranger)	599	-	-
		Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew -	13,569	17	-
		Royal Pleasure Grounds, Kew -	1,544	3	-
		Penitentiary Road, Millbank -	229	-	-
		Albert Road, Regent's Park -	936	2	4
		Richmond Park - - -	2,026	19	-
		Ditto (Department of the Ranger)	2,725	-	-
		Bushy Park - - -	1,984	16	-
		Hampton Court Park - -	970	12	8
		Hampton Court Pleasure Gardens	2,169	-	-
		Hampton Court Roads - -	590	14	8
		Richmond and Kew Roads - -	990	-	-
		Holyrood Park - - -	1,722	4	6
		Phoenix Park - - -	4,908	18	2
		Kennington Park - - -	1,647	-	-
		Extra Receipts arising from Ground Rents, Contributions for the use of Keys of the Ornamental Gardens in the Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens, Profits of Herbage, &c. - - -			69,544
			* 8,858	17	1
			102,364 4 9		
* Note—For a detailed statement of such of these Extra Receipts as are payable to the Exchequer, see pages 42 to 45.					
New Houses of Parliament. Class 1.—Vote 3.	Balance, 1st April 1855 - - -			37,102	17 9
	Grant for the Year 1855-56 - - -			118,209	- -
	Extra Receipts, 1855-56 - - -			652	8 7
				155,964	6 4
Carried forward - - -				£.	492,860 - 8

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—VOTES OF PARLIAMENT—MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES—continued.

Cr.

HEADS OF SERVICE.				Expenditure in 1855-56.	Balances on 31st March 1856.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - -				183,934 7 11	50,597 1 8
Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens. Class 1.—Vote 2.	St. James's, Green and Hyde Parks - - - -	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
	17,731 17 4				
	Add Amount transferred to Pimlico Improvements, p. 22, in Repayment of Sums advanced in 1854-55, for Works connected with the Removal and Rebuilding of the Lodge at Buckingham Gate, provided for in the Vote for St. James's Park for the Year 1855-56 -	1,660 - 1			
			19,391 17 5		
	St. James's, Green and Hyde Parks (Department of the Ranger) - - - -		1,431 5 -		
	Kensington Gardens - - - -		3,475 8 1		
	Chelsea Hospital Grounds - - - -		516 - 4		
	Regent's Park - - - -		6,863 14 -		
	Victoria Park - - - -		2,675 2 7		
	Greenwich Park - - - -		1,693 14 8		
	Ditto (Department of the Ranger) - - - -		494 2 5		
	Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew - - - -		11,606 2 10		
	Royal Pleasure Grounds, Kew - - - -		2,183 19 -		
	Penitentiary Road, Millbank - - - -		258 18 11		
	Albert Road, Regent's Park - - - -		854 6 6		
	Richmond Park - - - -		2,163 17 6		
	Ditto (Department of the Ranger) - - - -		2,392 1 6		
		£. s. d.			
	Bushy Park, Year 1855-56 - - - -	2,669 8 11			
	Add Payments by Head Keeper in the five years ended 31st March 1855, omitted to be credited in the Accounts for those Years - - - -	2,790 9 4			
			5,459 18 3		
	<i>Note.</i> —The Receipts in the same period out of which these Payments were made, are included in the Extra Receipts, per contra, detailed at page 44.				
	Hampton Court Park - - - -		1,321 1 5		
	Hampton Court Pleasure Gardens - - - -		2,420 4 11		
	Hampton Court Roads - - - -		728 5 5		
	Richmond and Kew Roads - - - -		1,694 16 10		
	Holyrood Park - - - -		778 2 8		
	Phoenix Park - - - -		4,908 17 10		
	Kennington Park - - - -		1,964 12 2		
	Paid to the Exchequer in respect of Extra Receipts in 1854-55 - - - -		6,693 18 11		
			81,377 9 2		20,986 15 7
New Houses of Parliament. Class 1.—Vote 3.	Works (under Sir C. Barry), Fittings, Furniture, &c. - - - -		89,591 4 8		
	Maintenance of Building, Warming, Ventilating, &c. - - - -		26,817 15 2		
	Repair of Furniture, Supply of Hair-cloth Mats, &c., required for Ventilation Works - - - -		4,728 9 11		
	Rent of Temporary Official Residence of the Speaker, Rates, Taxes, &c. - - - -		985 5 -		
	Paid Wm. Dyce, Esq., R. A., final instalment of Contract for Frescoes executed by him in the Queen's Robing Room - - - -		400 - -		
	Works under Contract for securing the Building against Lightning - - - -		2,000 - -		
	Paid Sir Wm. Snow Harris for his Services in superintending the above Works - - - -		105 - -		
	Paid Architect for Professional Services in connection with the alterations at the Thames Bank Workshops, let to Colonel Colt - - - -		10 10 -		
	Paid to the Exchequer in respect of Extra Receipts in 1854-55 - - - -		307 5 4	124,945 10 1	31,018 16 3
	Carried forward - - - -	£.	390,257 7 2		102,602 13 6

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—VOTES OF PARLIAMENT—MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES—continued.

Dr.

HEADS OF SERVICE.										Receipts in 1854-55.	
										£.	s. d.
Brought forward - - -										492,860	- 8
										£.	s. d.
Stationery Office. Class 1.—Vote 5. 1854-55.		{	Balance, 1st April 1855 - - - - -							-	8,246 11 -
General Repository for Public Records. Class 1.—Vote 4. Class 7.—Vote 28.		{	Balance, 1st April 1855 - - - - -							16,532	6 10
			Grant for the Year 1855-56: Class 1. - - - - -							6,000	- -
			Ditto - - - ditto - Class 7. - - - - -							9,000	- -
										31,532	6 10
Holyhead Harbour, &c. Class 1.—Part Vote 5.		{	Balance, 1st April 1855 - - - - -							10,372	6 11
			Grant for the Year 1855-56 for Repairs to Menai and Conway Bridges - - - - -							841	- -
			Extra Receipts, arising from Rents, Coach Tolls, &c.; viz.:								
			Holyhead Harbour (<i>see Note</i>) - - - - -							35	10 4
			Shrewsbury and Holyhead Road - - - - -							4,630	4 4
			Menai Bridge - - - - -							- 18	3
										4,666	12 11
<i>Note.</i> —By 17 & 18 Vict. c. 44, the Charge and Maintenance of Holyhead Harbour is transferred to the Commissioners of the Admiralty.										15,879	19 10
Salaries and Expenses of the Office of Works, &c. Class 2.—Vote 10.		{	Balance, 1st April 1855 (overdrawn)—[<i>See below.</i>]								
			Grant for the Year 1855-56 - - - - -							21,595	- -
			Extra Receipts, 1855-56 - - - - -							52	7 9
										£.	21,647 7 9
			Deduct, overdrawn Balance, 1st April 1855 - - - - -							293	9 10
										21,353	17 11
British Museum Buildings. Class 4.—Vote 12. (1.)		{	Balance, 1st April 1855 - - - - -							73,001	18 8
			Grant for the Year 1855-56 - - - - -							27,520	- -
			Proceeds of Sale of Old Materials - - - - -							69	6 4
										100,591	5 -
Carried forward - - - £.										670,464	1 3

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—VOTES OF PARLIAMENT—MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES—continued.

Cr.

HEADS OF SERVICE.				Expenditure in 1855-56.	Balances on 31st March 1856.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -				390,257 7 2	102,602 13 6
				£. s. d.	
Stationery Office. Class 1.—Vote 5. 1854-55.	Works, Fittings, &c. - - - - -		4,089 - 8		
	Architect's Commission on account - - -		500 - -		
	Salary and Disbursements of Clerk of Works -		164 6 6		
	Paid Governors of Westminster Hospital Com- pensation for surrender of No. 10, Westmin- ster Mews, required for the new Building -		150 - -		
				4,903 7 2	3,343 3 10
General Repository for Public Records. Class 1.—Vote 4. Class 7.—Vote 28.	Works, Fittings, &c. - - - - -		12,269 11 4		
	Architect's Commission on account - - -		500 - -		
	Salary and Disbursements of Clerk of Works -		170 19 10		
	Miscellaneous Payments - - - - -		218 - 8	13,158 11 10	13,873 15 -
Holyhead Harbour, &c. Class 1.—Part Vote 5.	Holyhead Harbour - - - - -		331 1 -		
	Shrewsbury and Holyhead Road - - -		4,558 17 3		
	Menai Bridge (Repairs Account) - - -		504 8 4		
	Conway Bridge - (ditto) - - - - -		160 1 8	5,554 8 3	10,325 11 7
Salaries and Expenses of the Office of Works, &c. Class 2.—Vote 10.		£. s. d.			
	Salaries of the Establishment -	15,178 1 11			
	Add Amount transferred to Ac- count of the General Post Office, p. 32, in reimbursement of Sa- lary of the Clerk of Works for the year 1854-55, provided for in the Vote for that Year for Sa- larities of the Office, but charged in error to the Post Office Ac- count - - - - -	233 12 3			
			15,411 14 2		
	Law Expenses - - - - -		4,256 2 3		
	Postage - - - - -		167 9 6		
	Law Stationer's Charges, &c. - - - - -		754 8 1		
	Office Contingencies - - - - -		527 14 10		
	Paid to the Exchequer, in respect of Extra Re- ceipts in 1854-55 - - - - -		690 10 5		
				21,307 19 3	454 1 4 overdrawn.
British Museum Buildings. Class 4.—Vote 12. (1.)	New Buildings, Works, &c. - - - - -		4,511 14 5		
	Ditto - - Fittings, &c. - - - - -		3,880 16 2		
	Additional Buildings, Works - - - - -		53,000 - -		
	Architect's Commission - - - - -		3,069 12 5		
	Paid Sir C. Barry for Professional Services (Year 1853) - - - - -		390 12 -		
	Clerk of Works' Salary, Porters' Wages, &c. -		109 17 -	64,962 12 -	35,628 13 -
Carried forward - - - £.				500,644 5 8	170,273 16 11

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—VOTES OF PARLIAMENT—MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES—continued.

Dr.

HEADS OF SERVICE.				Receipts in 1854-56.	
		£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
	Brought forward - - -	-	- -	670,464	1 8
Battersea Park. Class 7.—Vote 12.	Balance, 1st April 1855 - - - - -	3,683	9 -		
	Grant for the Year 1855-56 - - - - -	25,500	- -		
	Rents - - - - -	1,012	9 -		
	Proceeds of Sale of Building Materials, &c. - - - - -	415	- 6	30,610	18 6
Chelsea Bridge. Class 8.—Vote 5. 1853-54.	Balance, 1st April 1855 (overdrawn) [<i>see below</i>].				
	Produce of 20,000 <i>l.</i> Exchequer Bills sold [<i>see below</i>] - -	20,274	15 5		
	Interest of Exchequer Bills - - - - -	1,129	6 4		
		21,404	1 9		
	Deduct Overdrawn Balance, 1st April 1855 - -	286	17 2	21,117	4 7
	EXCHEQUER BILLS:				
	Balance, 1st April 1855 - - - - - £. 36,200				
	Bills sold in 1855-56 (as above) - - - - - 20,000				
	Balance of Exchequer Bills, 31st March 1856 - - - - - } £. 16,200				
Chelsea Embankment and Public Roadway. Class 7.—Vote 13.	Balance, 1st April 1855 - - - - -	43,292	9 2		
	Grant for the Year 1855-56 - - - - -	25,000	- -		
	Interest of Exchequer Bills - - - - -	147	11 10		
	Proceeds of Sale of Building Materials - - - - -	897	14 -		
	Amount of Order drawn in 1854-55, cancelled - - - - -	75	- -	69,412	15 -
	EXCHEQUER BILLS:				
	Balance, 1st April 1855 - - - - - £. 4,300				
	Balance, 31st March 1856 - - - - - 4,300				
British Ambassador's House, Paris. Class 7.—Vote 11. 1854-55	Balance, 1st April 1855 - - - - -	-	- -	2,613	6 3
British Ambassador's House, Constantinople. Class 7.—Vote 26.	Balance, 1st April 1855 - - - - -	341	2 5		
	Grant for the Year 1855-56 - - - - -	4,578	- -		
	Interest on Bills of Exchange drawn at short date - - -	7	3 5	4,926	5 10
British Consulate, Constantinople. Class 7.—Vote 25.	Balance, 1st April 1855 - - - - -	5,493	6 7		
	Grant for the Year 1855-56 - - - - -	5,752	- -	11,245	6 7
Embassy Chapel, Constantinople. Class 7.—Vote 22. 1854-55.	Balance, 1st April 1855 - - - - -	-	- -	2,055	- -
Carried forward - - - £.				812,444	18 -

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—VOTES OF PARLIAMENT—MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES—continued.

Cr.

HEADS OF SERVICE.				Expenditure in 1855-56.	Balances on 31 st March 1856.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -				500,644 5 8	170,273 16 11
Battersea Park. Class 7.—Vote 12.	Purchase of Property - - - - -		2,117 12 6		
	Rent of Property purchased, and Interest of		373 - 2		
	Purchase-money - - - - -		263 13 6		
	Charges attending the purchase of Property		17,779 16 7		
	Labour and Materials for the formation of the				
	Park, and Approaches and Repairs of River				
	Bank - - - - -		603 10 4		
	Architect's Commission - - - - -		168 11 8		
Chelsea Bridge. Class 8.—Vote 5. 1853-54.	Clerk of Works' Salary and Disbursements -		100 19 1		
	Miscellaneous Payments, Rates, Taxes, &c. -			21,407 3 10	9,203 14 8
	Works - - - - -		18,066 12 7		
	Paid Engineer's Commission - - - - -		528 10 -		
	Salary of Superintendent of Works	£. s. d.	212 10 -		
	Disbursements of Resident Engineer		5 9 -		
	Paid for Survey and Valuations -		217 19 -		
	Expenses attendant on the Arbitration of the Claim of Thomas Earle, Contractor:		27 6 -		
Chelsea Embankment and Public Roadway. Class 7.—Vote 13.	Paid Engineer and others for Professional Services - - -				
	Paid for Costs of Award - - -		319 4 -		
	Paid Moiety of Charge for Short-hand Writer - - - - -		274 13 -		
			224 11 2		
			818 8 2		
				19,658 15 9	1,458 8 10
	Works - - - - -		17,997 1 5		
	Purchase of Property - - - - -		3,547 6 6		
British Ambassador's House, Paris. Class 7.—Vote 11. 1854-55.	Ground Rent of Property purchased - - -		297 10 -		
	Paid Engineer's Commission - - - - -		742 19 8		
	Salary and Disbursements of Resident Engineer		120 9 1		
	Ditto - - of Superintendent of Works		192 7 4		
	Miscellaneous Payments - - - - -		64 9 -		
				22,962 3 -	46,450 12 -
	Works and Furniture - - - - -		2,182 - 6		
	Architect's Commission and Expenses - - -		655 4 6		
British Ambassador's House, Constantinople. Class 7.—Vote 26.				2,837 5 -	223 18 9 overdrawn.
	Works, Furniture, Fittings, &c. - - - - -		3,050 10 2		
	Salary of Resident Clerk of the Works - - -		156 - -		
	Paid Sir C. Barry, for Professional Services between 1843 and 1848 - - - - -		182 10 -		
				3,389 - 2	1,537 5 8
	Works, Furniture, Fittings, &c. - - - - -		5,060 6 3		
	Salary and Travelling Expenses of Clerks of Works - - - - -		392 10 4		
				5,452 16 7	5,792 10 -
Embassy Chapel, Constantinople. Class 7.—Vote 22. 1854-55.	Cost of Fittings, including Shipping Charges -		232 17 7		
	Paid Architect's Commission - - - - -		100 - -		
				332 17 7	1,722 2 5
	Carried forward - - - - -	£.	576,684 7 7		236,438 10 6

Dr. ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—VOTES OF PARLIAMENT—MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES—*continued.*

HEADS OF SERVICE.				Receipts in 1855-56.	
				£. s. d.	
Brought forward - - -				812,444 18 -	
British Protestant Cemetery, Madrid. Class 7.—Vote 23. 1854-55.	}	Balance, 1st April 1855 - - -		1,250 - -	
Westminster Abbey, (Royal Monuments). Class 7.—Vote 24. 1854-55.	}	Balance, 1st April 1855 - - -		2,500 - -	
Statue of King Charles the First, Charing Cross. Class 7.—Vote 25. 1854-55.	}	Balance, 1st April 1855 - - -		960 - -	
Duchy of Cornwall New Office. Class 8.—Vote 2. 1854-55.	}	Balance, 1st April 1855 - - -	£. s. d. 9,428 2 -	9,973 6 1	
		Amount received from the Commissioners of Inland Revenue on account of the Preliminary Expenses connected with the	545 4 1		
		Transfer of the Offices - - -			
Isle of Man Buildings. Courts of Law. Class 7.—Vote 27.	}	Balance, 1st April 1855 - - -	£. s. d. 2,574 2 9	4,124 2 9	
		Grant for the Year 1855-56 - - -	1,550 - -		
Downing-street Improvements, New Public Offices. Class 7.—Vote 29.	}	Grant for the Year 1855-56 - - -	£. s. d. 40,000 - -	40,783 11 10	
		Rents received on behalf of the Commissioners of Woods, &c., pursuant to the provisions of the Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 95 - - -	£. s. d. 792 4 9		
		Deduct, Amount allowed for Taxes and Cost of Receipt Stamps - - -	8 12 11		
			783 11 10		
Continuation of Pall Mall to the Green Park. Class 7.—Vote 39.	}	Grant for the Year 1855-56 - - -		5,800 - -	
Carried forward - - - £.				877,835 18 -	

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—VOTES OF PARLIAMENT—MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES—continued.

Cr.

HEADS OF SERVICE.				Expenditure in 1855-56.		Balances 31st March 1856.		
				£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	
Brought forward - - -				576,684	7 7	236,438	10 6	
British Protestant Cemetery, Madrid. Class 7.—Vote 23. 1854-55.	}	Paid Architect's Commission - - - - -	- - - - -	150	- -	1,100	- -	
Westminster Abbey, (Royal Monuments). Class 7.—Vote 24. 1854-55.	}	Balance, 31st March 1856 - - - - -	- - - - -	- - -	- - -	2,500	- -	
Statue of King Charles the First, Charing Cross. Class 7.—Vote 25. 1854-55.	}	Balance, 31st March 1856 - - - - -	- - - - -	- - -	- - -	960	- -	
Duchy of Cornwall New Office. Class 8.—Vote 2. 1854-55.	}	Works, &c. - - - - -	- - - - -	5,400	5 -			
		Paid Architect, Commission (on account) - - -	- - -	300	- -			
		Salary of Clerk of Works - - - - -	- - - - -	164	6 6			
		Paid Receiver of the Duchy of Cornwall on ac- count of Preliminary Expenses - - - - -	- - - - -	645	4 1			
				6,509	15 7	3,463	10 6	
Isle of Man Buildings. Courts of Law. Class 7.—Vote 27.	}	Balance, 31st March 1856 - - - - -	- - - - -	- - -	- - -	4,124	2 9	
Downing-street Improvements, New Public Offices. Class 7.—Vote 29.	}	Purchase of Property in Fludyer-street - - -	- - -	700	- -			
		Paid Commissioners of Woods, &c. for difference of Value of Property acquired by exchange, under Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 95. - - - - -	- - - - -	2,600	- -			
		Paid Surveyors for their Services in determining respective Values of the Property exchanged - - -	- - - - -	1,219	- -			
		Paid Moiety of charges of Umpire - - - - -	- - - - -	304	15 -			
		Architect's Commission, on account - - - - -	- - - - -	200	- -			
		Miscellaneous Payments - - - - -	- - - - -	145	- 7			
		Paid Commissioners of Woods, Rents received, as per contra - - - - -	- - - - -	* 783	11 3			
				5,952	6 10	34,831	5 -	
Continuation of Pall Mall to the Green Park. Class 7.—Vote 39.	}	Balance, 31st March 1856 - - - - -	- - - - -	- - -	- - -	5,800	- -	
Carried forward - - -				£.	589,296 10 -	289,217	8 9	

* The difference of 7d. between the Amount of Rents received and the Amount paid over to the Commissioners of Woods, &c., arises from an over-payment by one of the Tenants.

Dr. ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—VOTES OF PARLIAMENT—MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES—continued.

HEADS OF SERVICE.										Receipts in 1855-56.		
										£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -										877,835	18	8
Buckingham House, Pall Mall. Class 7.—Vote 41.	Grant for the Year 1855-56 - - - - -									11,000	-	-
Windsor Improvements. Class 7.—Vote 42.										3,718	-	-
Geological Survey. Class 4.—Vote 14. 1852-53.	Balance, 1st April 1855 - - - - -									1,554	14	3
Amount of Order drawn in 1851, cancelled - - - - -										42	17	6
Amount of over-payment by Sub-Accountant, refunded - - -										-	8	-
										1,597	19	9
Ordnance Office, Pall Mall, (Additions, &c.) Class 1.—Vote 2. 1850-51.	Balance, 1st April 1855 - - - - -									1,480	17	7
British Ambassador's House, Madrid. Class 7.—Vote 6. 1852-53.	Balance, 1st April 1855 - - - - -									1	-	4
Nelson Monument. Class 4.—Vote 16. 1849-50.	Balance, 1st April 1855 - - - - -									529	1	10
Harbours of Refuge.	Holyhead Harbour of Refuge.	Balance, 1st April 1855 - - - - -								665	13	7
	Portland Harbour of Refuge.	Balance, 1st April 1855 - - - - -								228	-	10
										£.	897,056	12 7

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—VOTES OF PARLIAMENT—MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES—continued.

Cr.

HEADS OF SERVICE.		Expenditure in 1855-56.	Balances on 31st March 1856.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Brought forward - - -	589,296 10 -	289,217 8 9
Buckingham House, Pall Mall. Class 7.—Vote 41.	{ Paid the Union Insurance Company for their Leasehold Interest in the Premises - - - - - }	11,000 - -	—
Windsor Improvements. Class 7.—Vote 42.	{ Paid Contractors in final settlement of their Ac- counts for the erection of the Victoria and Albert Bridges over the River Thames - - } Paid Engineer, Commission - - - - - Incidental Expenses of Engineer - - - - -	£. s. d. 3,535 7 - 185 16 - 5 5 -	8 8 - overdrawn.
Geological Survey. Class 4.—Vote 14. 1852-53.	{ Museum of Irish Industry, Dublin, Works, &c. Architect's Commission (on account) - - Law Costs - - - - - }	£. s. d. 280 5 4 200 - - 3 17 2	1,113 17 3
Ordnance Office, Pall Mall, (Additions, &c.) Class 1.—Vote 2. 1850-51.	{ Balance, 31st March 1856 - - - - - }	- - -	1,480 17 7
British Ambassador's House, Madrid. Class 7.—Vote 6. 1852-53.	{ Balance, 31st March 1856 - - - - - }	- - -	1 - 4
Nelson Monument. Class 4.—Vote 16. 1849-50.	{ Paid Mr. Railton for Professional Services - - - - - }	200 - -	329 1 10
Harbours of Refuge.	{ Holyhead Harbour of Refuge. } Balance, 31st March 1856 - - - - -	- - -	665 13 7
	{ Portland Harbour of Refuge. } Balance, 31st March 1856 - - - - -	- - -	228 - 10
		£. 604,707 - 6	
Balance of Votes unexpended on 31st March 1856 - - - - -		- - -	293,036 - 2
Deduct,—Balances overdrawn on 31st March 1856; viz.:		£. s. d.	
	Office of Works, Salaries and Expenses - - -	454 1 4	
	British Ambassador's House, Paris - - -	223 18 9	
	Windsor Improvements - - - - -	8 8 -	
		- - -	686 8 1
Net Balance, as per details [<i>vide</i> page 16] - - - - -		£. 292,349 12 1	
		£. 897,056 12 7	

BALANCES, VOTES OF PARLIAMENT, 31st March 1856.

SERVICES.	Securities, Exchequer Bills.	Exchequer.	Paymaster- General, Cash Balances, less Outstanding Orders.	Sub-Accountants, &c.		NET TOTAL.
				Drs.	Crs.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Royal Palaces and Public Buildings -	- - -	32,952 - -	15,162 7 3	2,463 6 1	348 6 2	50,229 7 2
Buckingham Palace, South Wing -	1,200 - -	- - -	367 14 6	- - -	- - -	367 14 6
Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens -	- - -	14,544 - -	4,662 19 2	2,083 3 10	303 7 5	20,986 15 7
New Houses of Parliament - -	- - -	19,859 - -	11,173 1 5	23 15 4	37 - 6	31,018 16 3
Stationery Office - - - -	- - -	2,500 - -	843 3 10	- - -	- - -	3,343 3 10
General Repository for Public Records -	- - -	18,000 - -	373 15 -	- - -	- - -	18,373 15 -
Holyhead Harbour, &c. - - -	- - -	8,636 2 9	322 17 4	1,392 18 -	26 6 6	10,325 11 7
Office of Works, &c., Salaries and Ex- penses - - - -	- - -	- - -	{ 531 2 9 } overdrawn	77 1 5	- - -	{ 454 1 4 } overdrawn.
British Museum Buildings - - -	- - -	27,520 - -	8,108 13 -	- - -	- - -	35,628 13 -
Battersea Park - - - -	- - -	5,500 - -	3,685 12 9	18 1 11	- - -	9,203 14 8
Chelsea Bridge - - - -	16,200 - -	- - -	1,458 8 10	- - -	- - -	1,458 8 10
Chelsea Embankment and Public Roadway - - - -	4,300 - -	46,000 - -	450 12 -	- - -	- - -	46,450 12 -
British Ambassador's House, Paris -	- - -	- - -	119 18 -	455 11 7	799 8 4	{ 223 18 9 } overdrawn.
British Ambassador's House, Constan- tinople - - - -	- - -	- - -	1,062 9 4	475 13 3	- 16 11	1,537 5 8
British Consulate, Constantinople -	- - -	5,752 - -	50 8 1	5 17 1	15 15 2	5,792 10 -
Embassy Chapel, Constantinople -	- - -	959 6 11	762 15 6	- - -	- - -	1,722 2 5
British Protestant Cemetery, Madrid -	- - -	- - -	39 1 10	1,060 18 2	- - -	1,100 - -
Westminster Abbey (Royal Monu- ments) - - - -	- - -	2,500 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,500 - -
Statue of King Charles I., Charing Cross -	- - -	960 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	960 - -
Duchy of Cornwall New Office -	- - -	2,069 1 -	1,394 9 6	- - -	- - -	3,463 10 6
Isle of Man, Courts of Law - -	- - -	1,550 - -	2,574 2 9	- - -	- - -	4,124 2 9
Downing Street Improvements, New Public Offices - - - -	- - -	29,000 - -	5,831 3 4	- 1 8	- - -	34,831 5 -
Continuation of Pall Mall to the Green Park - - - -	- - -	5,800 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,800 - -
Windsor Improvements - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 8 -	{ 8 8 - } overdrawn.
Geological Survey, &c. - - -	- - -	- - -	480 5 10	633 11 5	- - -	1,113 17 3
Ordnance Office, Pall Mall, Addi- tions, &c. - - - -	- - -	- - -	1,480 17 7	- - -	- - -	1,480 17 7
British Ambassador's House, Madrid -	- - -	- - -	1 - 4	- - -	- - -	1 - 4
Nelson Monument - - - -	- - -	- - -	329 1 10	- - -	- - -	329 1 10
Harbours of Refuge:						
Holyhead - - - -	- - -	- - -	665 4 7	- 9 -	- - -	665 13 7
Portland - - - -	- - -	- - -	228 - 10	- - -	- - -	228 - 10
			61,628 4 5			293,036 - 2
Deduct,—Balances overdrawn -	- - -	- - -	531 2 9	- - -	- - -	686 8 1
£.	21,700 - -	224,101 10 8	61,097 1 8	8,690 8 9	1,539 9 -	292,349 12 1

SPECIAL ACCOUNTS.

Dr.

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—continued.

SPECIAL ACCOUNTS. - - - - -

METROPOLIS IMPROVEMENTS, GENERAL ACCOUNT. - - - - -

(Acts 3 & 4 Vict. c. 87; 4 Vict. c. 12; 4 & 5 Vict. c. 40; and 7 Vict. c. 1.)

									£.	s.	d.	
Balance, 1st April 1855	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,128	9	1	
To Receipts in 1855-56 from the London Bridge Approaches Fund.—[See page 27]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	137,224	16	1	
To Rents received in the year 1855-56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,151	4	6	
LINES OF IMPROVEMENTS.												
	Oxford-street to Holborn.	Long Acre to Charlotte- street.	London Docks to Spitalfields Church.	Coventry-street to Long Acre.	East Smithfield to Rosemary- lane.							
Viz.:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Arrears, 1st April 1855	2,558	9	7	12	-	-	5	-	-	145	10	-
Rental for the Year 1855-56	4,958	13	6	204	10	-	94	5	-	1,629	15	-
TOTAL Sum receivable - £.	7,517	3	1	216	10	-	99	5	-	1,775	5	-
Deduct,												
Arrears, 31st March 1856	3,317	4	7	66	10	-	16	5	-	174	15	-
Rents received in 1855-56, £.	4,199	18	6	150	-	-	83	-	-	1,600	10	-
£. 6,151 4 6												
To Purchase-money received for a Piece of Ground on the East Side of Dock Street	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-
To Amount received for preparation of Leases by the Solicitor of the Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	-	-
Note.—The Property on the Line of Street from Oxford-street to Holborn was transferred to the Commissioners of Woods, &c., by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 95, subject to the receipt by the Commissioners of Works, &c., of the Arrears of Rent, in exchange for Crown Property in Downing Street, required for the purposes of the Downing Street Improvements (Public Offices) Act.												
										£.	145,769	9 8

SPECIAL ACCOUNTS.

METROPOLIS IMPROVEMENTS, GENERAL ACCOUNT.

(Acts 3 & 4 Vict. c. 87; 4 Vict. c. 12; 4 & 5 Vict. c. 40; and 7 Vict. c. 1.)

By Repayments to the Consolidated Fund, in reduction of Advances, per Act 16 Vict. c. 18						£.	s.	d.
						142,023	14	10
LINES OF IMPROVEMENTS.								
	Oxford-street to Holborn.	Long Acre to Charlotte- street.	London Docks to Spitalfields Church.	Coventry-street to Long Acre.	East Smithfield to Rosemary- lane.			
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
By Property Tax allowance to Tenants	237 16 1	9 13 4	4 7 5	98 1 7	6 8 7	356	7	-
By Receipt Stamps	- 3 -	- - 6	- - 6	- 2 -	- - 9	-	6	9
By Receiver's Commission	101 11 1	6 14 4	2 16 9	55 12 4	4 13 -	171	7	6
By Rates and Taxes	- - -	- - -	292 19 2	- - -	- - -	292	19	2
By Cost of clearing Ground, &c.	- - -	- - -	35 15 -	- - -	- - -	35	15	-
£.	339 10 2	16 8 2	335 18 10	153 15 11	11 2 4			
£. 856 15 5								
By Architect's Commission (on account)	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	300	-	-
By Fee for Inrolment of Document in the Land Revenue Records Office	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	2	9	-
By Balance on 31st March 1856; viz.—								
In the hands of the Paymaster-General	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	2,586	10	5
						£.	145,769	9 8

Dr: ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—continued.

METROPOLIS IMPROVEMENTS, SPITALFIELDS to SHOREDITCH. - - - - -
(Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 34.)

	£.	s.	d.
To Balance, 1st April 1855 - - - - -	11,323	17	8
To Produce of 1 d., Coal Duty - - - - -	15,515	12	8
To Rents received in 1855-56 - - - - -	253	9	-
	£.	s.	d.
viz. Arrears, 1st April 1855 - - - - -	12	11	3
Rental for the Year 1855-56 - - - - -	244	11	3
TOTAL Sum receivable - - - - -	257	2	6
Deduct,			
Arrears, 31st March 1856 - - - - -	3	13	6
Rents received in 1855-56 - - - - - £.	253	9	-
To Purchase-money of Lease of House, No. 32, Red Lion Street - - - - -	100	-	-
To Proceeds of Sale of Building Materials - - - - -	325	8	2
To Amount of sundry small Rents arising from Property purchased for the purposes of the Improvements - - - - - }	9	18	-
	£.	27,528	5 6

SOUTHWARK IMPROVEMENTS. - - - - -

	EXCHEQUER BILLS.	C A S H.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Balance, 1st April 1855 - - - - - - - - - -	83,300 - -	14 - 1
To Exchequer Bills purchased, as per contra - - - - - - - -	600 - -	—
To Interest of Exchequer Bills - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	2,815 18 -
	£. 83,900 - -	2,829 18 1

METROPOLIS IMPROVEMENTS, SPITALFIELDS to SHOREDITCH.

(Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 34.)

	£.	s.	d.
By Principal of Loans paid off in 1855-56	13,388	11	2
By Interest on Loans paid in 1855-56	2,278	12	3
By Purchase of Property, and Compensation to Tenants	3,675	18	6
By Law Costs and Charges connected with the Purchase of Property	452	16	3
By Rents of Property purchased, 190 l. 10 s.; Interest of Purchase-money, 137 l. 16 s. 5 d.	328	6	5
By Rates and Taxes	422	2	2
By Expense of constructing Vaults, clearing Ground, &c.	1,928	16	5
By Property Tax allowed to Tenants, 18 l. 9 s. 2 d.; Receipt Stamps, 9 d.	18	9	11
By Receiver's Commission	5	17	1
By Clerk of Works' Salary and Disbursements	113	15	1
By Balance on 31st March 1856; viz.:			
In the hands of the Paymaster-General	4,915	—	3
	£.	27,528	5 6

SOUTHWARK IMPROVEMENTS.

	EXCHEQUER BILLS.	CASH.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By Amount invested in the Purchase of 600 l. Exchequer Bills, as per contra	—	607 11 —
By Balance on the 31st March 1856; viz.:		
Exchequer Bills	83,900 — —	—
In the hands of the Paymaster-General	—	2,222 7 1
	£. 83,900 — —	2,829 18 1

Dr.

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—continued.

PIMLICO IMPROVEMENTS. - - - - -

	£.	s.	d.
To Balance, 1st April 1855 - - - - -	17,861	1	4
To Deposits on account of Purchase-money of Property Sold - - - - -	1,094	-	-
To Amount transferred from the Vote for St. James's, Green and Hyde Parks, p. 7, in re-imbursement of Payments charged upon this Service in 1854-55, for Works connected with the Removal and Re-building of the Lodge at Buckingham Gate, and the altering of the Carriage-way and Footpaths - - - - -	1,660	-	1
To Rents received in 1855-56 - - - - -	537	3	2
	£.	s.	d.
viz. Arrears, 1st April 1855 - - - - -	105	4	1
Rental for the year 1855-56 - - - - -	524	-	-
TOTAL Sum receivable - - -	629	4	1
Deduct,			
Arrears, 31st March 1856 - - - - -	92	-	11
Rents received in 1855-56 - - - £.	537	3	2
To Proceeds of Sale of Building Materials, Fixtures, &c. - - - - -	248	18	2
	£.	21,401	2 9

WESTMINSTER IMPROVEMENTS. - - - - -

(Act 13 & 14 Vict. c. 103.)

	£.	s.	d.
To Balance, 1st April 1855 - - - - -	1,798	8	6
	£.	1,798	8 6

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—*continued.*

Cr.

- - - - - PIMLICO IMPROVEMENTS.

	£.	s.	d.
By Purchases of Property and Compensation to Tenants - - - - -	17,135	11	6
By Interest of Purchase-money - - - - -	43	7	10
By Law Costs, and Charges of Surveyors - - - - -	327	5	-
By Cost of making Road, construction of Fences, alteration of Gas Mains, &c. - - - - -	651	16	8
By Rents, Rates and Taxes - - - - -	51	5	-
By Architect's Commission, 200 <i>l.</i> ; Engineer's Commission, 50 <i>l.</i> - - - - -	250	-	-
By Property Tax allowed Tenants, 32 <i>l.</i> - <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> ; Receipt Stamps, 1 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> - - - - -	32	1	8
By Receiver's Commission - - - - -	17	10	10
By Miscellaneous Payments, Fees for Inrolment of Documents in the Land Revenue Record Office, &c. - - - - -	31	-	-
By Balance on the 31st March 1856; viz.:			
In the hands of the Paymaster-General - - - - -	2,861	4	3
	£.	21,401	2 9

- - - - - WESTMINSTER IMPROVEMENTS.

(Act 13 & 14 Vict. c. 103.)

	£.	s.	d.
By Law Costs - - - - -	24	2	4
By Balance on 31st March 1856; viz.:			
In the hands of the Paymaster-General - - - - -	1,774	6	2
	£.	1,798	8 6

Dr.

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—continued.

LIABILITIES ON ACCOUNT OF MONEYS - - - - -

METROPOLIS IMPROVEMENTS, GENERAL ACCOUNT, including SOUTHWARK IMPROVEMENTS:	RECEIPTS in 1855-56.		
	£.	s.	d.
To Balance, 1st April 1855 - - - - -	802,055	19	7
METROPOLIS IMPROVEMENTS, SPITALFIELDS TO SHOREDITCH:			
To Balance, 1st April 1855 - - - - -	66,974	9	3
WESTMINSTER IMPROVEMENTS:			
To Balance, 1st April 1855 - - - - -	30,000	-	-
CHELSEA BRIDGE:			
To Balance, 1st April 1855 - - - - -	60,000	-	-
CHELSEA EMBANKMENT:			
To Balance, 1st April 1855 - - - - -	20,000	-	-
BATTERSEA PARK:			
To Balance, 1st April 1855 - - - - -	200,000	-	-
	£.	1,179,030	8 10

- - - - BORROWED FOR METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.

			LIABILITIES discharged in 1855-56.	BALANCES on 31st March 1856.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
METROPOLIS IMPROVEMENTS, GENERAL ACCOUNT, including SOUTHWARK IMPROVEMENTS:				
	£. s. d.			
By Repayment to the Exchequer in Reduction of Advances, per Act 16 Vict. c. 18 - - - - -	142,023 14 10			
By Value of Property on the Line of Street from Ox- ford-street to Holborn, transferred in exchange to the Crown, under the provisions of the Downing- street Improvements (Public Offices) Act, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 95 - - - - -	120,600 - -			
			262,623 14 10	
By Balance due to Her Majesty's Exchequer - - - - -				539,432 4 9
METROPOLIS IMPROVEMENTS, SPITALFIELDS TO SHOREDITCH:				
By Amount paid to the Bank of England in part Liquidation of Loans			13,388 11 2	
By Balance due to the Bank of England - - - - -				53,585 18 1
WESTMINSTER IMPROVEMENTS:				
By Balance due to the Bank of England - - - - -				30,000 - -
CHELSEA BRIDGE:				
By Balance due to the Public Works Loan Commissioners - - - - -				60,000 - -
CHELSEA EMBANKMENT:				
By Balance due to the Public Works Loan Commissioners - - - - -				20,000 - -
BATTERSEA PARK:				
By Balance due to the Public Works Loan Commissioners - - - - -				200,000 - -
			276,012 6 -	
Total outstanding Liability on 31st March 1856 -			903,018 2 10	
	£.		1,179,030 8 10	

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—continued.

Cr.

LONDON BRIDGE APPROACHES FUND LIABILITY ACCOUNT.

the growing Produce of the LONDON BRIDGE APPROACHES FUND, under Charges imposed upon that Fund by the of the Metropolitan Improvements upon the Security of the Land Revenues of the Crown, now transferred to the

LIABILITY DISCHARGED.			DATE from which Interest remains due.	BALANCES 5 April 1856.	
	Principal.	Interest.		Principal.	Interest.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
{ Interest computed and paid up to the 27th February 1855, the date on which the Surplus for the Quarter to the 5th January 1856 was paid to the Account of the Paymaster-General at the Bank of England - - - - }	107,290 3 11	7,923 11 2	27 Feb. - 1856	85,888 14 8	447 1 10
	- - -	5,109 11 9	27 Feb. - 1856	100,000 - -	520 10 11
	- - -	9,657 2 5	27 Feb. - 1856	189,000 - -	983 16 9
{ Interest on 146,000 £, one year to 5th January 1856, paid to the Commissioners of Works, &c. - }	- - -	5,840 - -	5 Jan. - 1856	146,000 - -	1,460 - -
{ Interest on 30,000 £, one year to 5th January 1856, paid to the Bank of England - - - - }	- - -	1,200 - -	5 Jan. - 1856	30,000 - -	300 - -
£.	107,290 3 11	29,730 5 4	£.	550,888 14 8	3,711 9 6

£. 691,620. 13. 5.

LONDON BRIDGE APPROACHES FUND (Repayments from) CASH ACCOUNT.
(Act 16 Vict. c. 18.)

	£. s. d.
By Amount transferred to the Metropolitan Improvements General Account (page 18), and applied in reduction of the Advances from the Consolidated Fund, per Act 16 Vict. c. 18 - - - }	137,224 16 1
£.	137,224 16 1

ADVANCES by the LORDS of the TREASURY for SPECIAL and TEMPORARY PURPOSES.

	£. s. d.
By Amount repaid to the Treasury in 1855-56 - - - - -	1,500 - -
By Payment to H. Thring, Esq., for his Services in the preparation of the Metropolitan Buildings Bill - - - - - }	385 15 -
By Balance on 31st March 1856; viz.:	
Amount due by Account for Burlington House - - - - -	£. s. d. 1,200 - -
In hands of Sub-Accountant - - - - -	200 - -
	1,400 - -
£.	3,285 15 -

Dr. ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—*continued.*

HOLYHEAD ROADS, &c.—LOAN ACCOUNTS. - - - -

1st. CONSOLIDATED FUND LOANS. " " " " " "

DATE of LOANS.	TRUSTS.	Amount of Original Loan on which Balances are due.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Balances Due 1st April 1855.		Interest accrued in the Year 1855-56.	TOTAL.
				Principal.	Interest.		
		£.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1 Apr. 1826	St. Alban's and South Mims - }	4,000	3	446 9 8	2 3 4	12 4 8	460 17 8
23 Feb. 1827	- Ditto - -	14,000	4	14,000 - -	13,751 8 5	560 - -	28,311 8 5
23 Feb. 1827 and 12 Feb. 1830 }	Stratford and Dunchurch - }	5,000	4	611 19 -	5 16 8	22 4 6	640 - 2
9 May 1829 and 26 Apr. 1831 }	Highgate Arch- way Company }	13,000	4	13,000 - -	9,792 16 6	520 - -	23,312 16 6
9 May 1829	Hockliffe and Stratford - }	4,700	4	3,150 12 6	1,130 14 2	126 - 6	4,407 7 2
11 Aug. 1829	Shiffnal District	5,500	4	5,500 - -	2,141 1 7	220 - -	7,861 1 7
	£.	46,200	- -	36,709 1 2	26,824 - 8	1,460 9 8	—
						£.	64,993 11 6

2d. EXCHEQUER BILL LOANS.

25 Apr. 1837 12 Dec. 1840	Dunstable -	5,000	4	4,436 7 -	776 16 9	177 9 1	5,390 12 10
	Puddle Hill -	9,100	4	7,729 - 3	1,289 8 1	309 3 2	9,327 11 6
	Hockliffe and Stratford - }	10,000	4	10,000 - -	6,242 13 1	400 - -	16,642 13 1
	Stratford and Dunchurch - }	19,500	4	16,760 7 8	4,030 1 10	670 8 4	21,460 17 10
	Dunchurch and Stonebridge - }	6,650	4	3,479 3 3	98 7 5	127 17 3	3,705 7 11
	Shrewsbury and Holyhead - }	3,850	4	1,371 1 10	20 14 8	52 1 4	1,443 17 10
	£.	54,100	- -	43,776 - -	12,458 1 10	1,736 19 2	—

CASH ACCOUNT OF THE ABOVE. - - - - - - - -

To Receipts in the year 1855-56, as shown in the above Account; viz. :—											£.	s.	d.	
Consolidated Fund Loans				-	-	-	Principal	-	-	-	345	13	4	
				-	-	-	Interest	-	-	-	304	16	5	
Exchequer Bill Loans				-	-	-	Principal	-	-	-	546	9	11	
				-	-	-	Interest	-	-	-	579	17	7	
											£.	1,776	17	3

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—continued.

Cr.

HOLYHEAD ROADS, &c.—LOAN ACCOUNTS.

1st. CONSOLIDATED FUND LOANS.

ACTS.	TRUSTS.	Date from which Interest remains Due.	Sums received from the Trustees in 1855-56.		Balances due 31st March 1856.	
			Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
6 Geo. 4, c. 100	St. Alban's and South Mims	28 Mar. 1856	104 8 9	14 5 9	342 - 11	- 2 3
7 Geo. 4, c. 76	- ditto - - -	18 Oct. 1830	- -	59 13 4	14,000 - -	14,251 15 1
Ditto -	Stratford and Dunchurch	29 Dec. 1855	241 4 7	24 2 11	370 14 5	3 18 3
9 Geo. 4, c. 75	Highgate Archway Com- pany - - -	2 June 1836	- -	- -	13,000 - -	10,312 16 6
Ditto -	Hockliffe and Stratford -	1 May 1846	- -	6 14 5	3,150 12 6	1,250 - 3
Ditto -	Shiffnal District - -	4 June 1846	- -	200 - -	5,500 - -	2,161 1 7
		£.	345 13 4	304 16 5	36,363 7 10	27,979 13 11

£. 64,993. 11. 6.

2d. EXCHEQUER BILL LOANS.

6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 35 and 3 & 4 Vict. c. 104	Dunstable - - -	15 Apr. 1851	- -	75 7 6	4,436 7 -	878 18 4
	Puddle Hill - - -	27 May 1851	- -	100 - -	7,729 - 3	1,498 11 3
	Hockliffe and Stratford -	24 Aug. 1849	- -	- -	10,000 - -	6,642 13 1
6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 35	Stratford and Dunchurch	4 July 1839	- -	209 1 4	16,760 7 8	4,491 8 10
	Dunchurch and Stone- bridge - - -	17 July 1855	411 12 6	139 3 4	3,067 10 9	87 1 4
	Shrewsbury and Holyhead	1 Dec. 1855	134 17 5	56 5 5	1,236 4 5	16 10 7
		£.	546 9 11	579 17 7	43,229 10 1	13,615 3 5

£. 57,971. 1. -.

CASH ACCOUNT OF THE ABOVE.

	£. s. d.
By Payments in the Year 1855-56 to the Consolidated Fund - - - -	650 9 9
By - - ditto - - - - to the Public Works Loan Commissioners - - - -	1,126 7 6
£.	1,776 17 3

Dr. ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—*continued.*

WESTMINSTER NEW BRIDGE. - - - - -

(Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 46.)

	Stock, 3 per Cent. Consols.			Cash.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To Balance, 1st April 1855 - - - - -	20,529	7	5	3,362	5	8
To Purchase-money of Property, part of the Westminster Bridge Estates sold, } including Interest of Purchase-money - - - - - }	-	-	-	56,309	5	1
To Produce of 10,000 l. Stock sold as per contra - - - - -	-	-	-	9,012	10	-
To Interest of Stock - - - - -	-	-	-	294	16	4
To Rents received in 1855-56 - - - - -	-	-	-	6,175	4	9
	£.	s.	d.			
viz. Arrears of Rent 1st April 1855 - - - - -	75	-	-			
Rental for the year 1855-56 - - - - -	6,765	4	9			
TOTAL Sum receivable - - -	£. 6,840	4	9			
Deduct,—Arrears 31st March 1856 - - - - -	665	-	-			
Rents received in 1855-56 - - -	£. 6,175	4	9			
To Amount received for Damage to Works at the New Bridge - - - - -	-	-	-	6	-	-
	£.	20,529	7 5	75,160	1 10	

BROMPTON CEMETERY. - - - - -

(Act 15 & 16 Vict. c. 85.)

	£.	s.	d.
To Balance, 1st April 1855 - - - - -	3,430	-	2
To Receipts by Manager of the Cemetery for Burials - - - - -	6,865	9	9
To other Receipts, Sale of Grass Crops, &c. - - - - -	67	-	-
	£.	10,362	9 11

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—continued.

Cr.

WESTMINSTER NEW BRIDGE.

(Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 46.)

	Stock, 3 per Cent. Consols.			Cash.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By Payments under the Contract with Mr. C. J. Mare, for the Construction of the } New Bridge - - - - - }	-	-	-	40,323	3	-
By Repairs to Carriage and Footways of present Bridge - - - - -	-	-	-	861	13	3
By Charges of Auctioneer upon Sales of Property - - - - -	-	-	-	776	13	6
By Works and Repairs at the Office and Official Residence of the Resident Engineer - - - - -	-	-	-	85	1	2
By purchase of Bitumen - - - - -	-	-	-	978	5	-
By Amount paid Thomas Page, Esq., Engineer, on account of his Professional Services - - - - -	-	-	-	1,622	12	4
By Salaries and Disbursements of Resident Engineer and Assistants - - - - -	-	-	-	882	14	3
By Amount paid Sir C. Barry for Professional Services in connection with the } Designs for the New Bridge - - - - - }	-	-	-	294	-	-
By Retiring Allowance of the Secretary and Treasurer of the late Bridge Com- } missioners, to 20th January 1856, the date of his Decease - - - - - }	-	-	-	276	19	2
By Miscellaneous Payments, Rates, Taxes, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	293	2	6
By Payments by Receiver of Rents; viz.:	£.	s.	d.			
Property Tax allowed to Tenants, and Receipt Stamps - - - - -	397	15	4			
Rent returned - - - - -	51	15	10			
Salaries, Wages and Allowances - - - - -	232	18	6			
Attendance of Police, and Supply of Gas for Bridge - - - - -	260	3	-			
Rates, Taxes, &c. - - - - -	40	2	8			
	-	-	-	982	15	4
By Cash Account,—Stock sold for 9,012 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> debited per contra - - - - -	10,000	-	-			
By Balance on 31st March 1856; viz.:				10,529	7	5
Stock - - - - -						
Cash,—In the hands of the Paymaster-General - - - - -	27,505	1	2			
Due by Receiver - - - - -	101	18	8			
„ Thomas Page, Esq., Engineer - - - - -	188	2	6			
	27,795	2	4			
Less,—Due to Commissioners of Inland Revenue for } Income Tax, not paid over - - - - - }	12	-	-			
	-	-	-	27,783	2	4
£.	20,529	7	5	75,160	1	10

BROMPTON CEMETERY.

(Act 15 & 16 Vict. c. 85.)

	£.	s.	d.
By Works and Supplies - - - - -	648	13	6
By Payments by Manager of the Cemetery; viz.:	£.	s.	d.
Salary of Manager - - - - -	300	-	-
Salary of Chaplain and Assistant - - - - -	400	-	-
Salary of Office Clerk, and Clerk of Cemetery - - - - -	192	-	-
Wages of Grave Diggers, Ground Workmen, &c. - - - - -	593	5	3
Payments to Builders, Masons, &c. - - - - -	638	6	6
Fees to Incumbents and Clerks of Metropolitan Parishes - - - - -	945	2	-
Rent of Office, No. 12, Haymarket, 90 <i>l.</i> ; Rates and Taxes, 11 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> - - - - -	101	11	2
Disbursements on account of Cemetery, for Horse and Cart-hire, Timber, } Ropes, Tools, &c. - - - - - }	82	17	9
Office Expenses, Postage, &c. - - - - -	40	6	6
	3,293	9	2
By Payment to the Exchequer, pursuant to Act 15 & 16 Vict. c. 85 - - - - -	4,000	-	-
By Balance on 31st March 1856; viz.:			
In the hands of the Paymaster-General - - - - -	1,832	9	9
Ditto - of J. H. Ruddick, Manager - - - - -	639	16	2
	2,472	5	11
Less,—Due to Commissioners of Inland Revenue for Income Tax not paid over - - - - -	51	18	8
	2,420	7	3
£.	10,362	9	11

*Dr.*ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—*continued.*

NEW INLAND REVENUE OFFICE, SOMERSET HOUSE.

	£.	s.	d.
To Balance, 1st April 1855	16,837	3	1
To Amount received from the Commissioners of Inland Revenue	30,000	—	—
	£.	46,837	3 1

MENAI AND CONWAY BRIDGES (TOLLS ACCOUNT).

(Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 66.)

	£.	s.	d.
To Balance 1st April 1855	2,271	12	11
To Receipts in 1855-56; viz.:			
Menai Bridge:			
Tolls, &c.	1,407	16	5
Conway Bridge:			
Tolls, &c.	571	16	—
Received from the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company, for the use of the Slopes of the Embankment at Conway Bridge, one year to Michaelmas 1855	260	—	—
	£.	4,511	5 4

GENERAL POST OFFICE, WORKS AND FURNITURE

	£.	s.	d.
To Balance, 1st April 1855	3,705	3	11
To Amount received from the Postmaster-General	13,251	9	1
To proceeds of Sale of Old Materials	278	1	8
To Amount transferred from Vote for Salaries and Expenses of the Offices of Works, page 9, in reimbursement of Amount charged in error to this Service in 1854-55	233	12	3
	£.	17,468	6 11

KNELLER HALL TRAINING SCHOOL

	£.	s.	d.
To Balance, 1st April 1855	8	10	8
To Receipt from Vote for Public Education	1,330	7	11
To Proceeds of Sale of Old Materials	29	14	11
	£.	1,368	13 6

METROPOLIS BUILDINGS OFFICE.

	£.	s.	d.
To Balance, 1st April 1855	750	—	—
To Amount received from the Treasury to pay Salaries of the Registrar and Official Referees	2,250	—	—
To ditto - - - ditto in aid of the Fee Fund	1,270	15	11
	£.	4,270	15 11

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—continued.

Cr.

NEW INLAND REVENUE OFFICE, SOMERSET HOUSE.

	£.	s.	d.
By Works, &c.	18,050	—	—
By Payment to William Theed, Esq., for Sculpture (on account)	1,116	—	—
By Architect's Commission (on account)	1,000	—	—
By Salary and Disbursements of Clerk of Works	166	7	4
By Balance on 31st March 1856; viz.:			
In the hands of the Paymaster-General	26,504	15	9
£.	46,837	3	1

MENAI AND CONWAY BRIDGES (TOLLS ACCOUNT).

(Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 66.)

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By Payments to the Exchequer; viz.:						
Net Receipts in the Year 1854-55:						
Menai Bridge	1,549	8	2			
Conway Bridge	722	4	9			
				2,271	12	11
By Expenses of Collection, Year 1855-56; viz.:						
Menai Bridge	12	5	1			
Conway Bridge	33	10	8			
				45	15	9
By Balance on 31st March 1856; viz.:						
In the hands of the Paymaster-General				2,193	16	8
£.				4,511	5	4

GENERAL POST OFFICE, WORKS AND FURNITURE.

	£.	s.	d.
By Works	12,458	7	8
By Furniture	4,725	16	—
By Commission of Receiver on Receipts for old Materials, and Receipt Stamps	2	—	2
By Balance on 31st March 1856; viz.:			
In the hands of the Paymaster-General	282	3	1
£.	17,468	6	11

KNELLER HALL TRAINING SCHOOL.

	£.	s.	d.
By Payments for Works, Furniture, Fittings, &c.	1,331	8	11
By Balance on 31st March 1856; viz.:			
In the hands of the Paymaster-General	37	4	7
£.	1,368	13	6

METROPOLIS BUILDINGS OFFICE.

	£.	s.	d.
By Salaries of Registrar and Official Referees, one year to 31st December 1855	3,000	—	—
By Payments to the Registrar in aid of the Salaries of Clerks and Office Expenses, one year to 31st December 1855	1,270	15	11
£.	4,270	15	11

Dr. ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—continued.

NEW POST OFFICE, LIVERPOOL. - - - - -

	£.	s.	d.
To Balance, 31st March 1856; viz.:			
Due to "Miscellaneous Accounts" Cash - - - - -	47	2	9
£.	47	2	9

NEW POST OFFICE, GLASGOW. - - - - -

	£.	s.	d.
To Receipt from the Postmaster-General - - - - -	6,315	-	-
£.	6,315	-	-

ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM AT CHELSEA, IMPROVEMENTS. - - - - -

	£.	s.	d.
To Balance, 1st April 1855 - - - - -	10,790	-	6
£.	10,790	-	6

ROYAL PORTLAND DISPENSARY FUND. - - - - -

(Act 13 & 14 Vict. c. 116.)

	Stock, 3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities.	CASH.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Balance, 1st April 1855, Stock - - - - -	1,028 5 7	—
To Interest of 1,028 l. 5 s. 7 d. Stock, one year to 10th October 1855 - - -	- - -	30 16 10
£.	1,028 5 7	30 16 10

PORTLAND FERRY BRIDGE FUND. - - - - -

(Act 13 & 14 Vict. c. 116.)

	Stock, 3 per Cent. Consols.	CASH.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Balance, 1st April 1855 - - - - -	4,389 1 8	—
To Interest of 4,389 l. 1 s. 8 d. Stock, one Year, to 5 January 1856 - - -	- - -	122 17 10
£.	4,389 1 8	122 17 10

PRELIMINARY INQUIRIES ON APPLICATIONS FOR LOCAL ACTS. - - - - -

	£.	s.	d.
To Balance, 1st April 1855 - - - - -	1,320	14	7
£.	1,320	14	7

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—continued.

Cr.

NEW POST OFFICE, LIVERPOOL.

	£.	s.	d.
By Balance, 1st April 1855 - - - - -	47	2	9
£.	47	2	9

NEW POST OFFICE, GLASGOW.

	£.	s.	d.
By Balance, 1st April 1855 - - - - -	368	-	6
By Works, &c. - - - - -	3,810	6	2
By Amount paid Architects for Special Services - - - - -	468	17	6
By Salary, Lodging Allowance and Disbursements of Resident Architect - - - - -	302	15	-
By Balance on 31st March 1856; viz.:			
In the hands of the Paymaster-General - - - - -	1,365	-	10
£.	6,315	-	-

ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM AT CHELSEA, IMPROVEMENTS.

	£.	s.	d.
By Works, &c. - - - - -	7,861	12	5
By Balance on 31st March 1856; viz.:			
In the hands of the Paymaster-General - - - - -	2,928	8	1
£.	10,790	-	6

ROYAL PORTLAND DISPENSARY FUND.

(Act 13 & 14 Vict. c. 116.)

	Stock, 3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities.	C A S H.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By Amount paid to the Chairman of the Royal Portland Dispensary Fund -	- - -	30 16 10
By Balance on the 31st March 1856, Stock - - - - - - -	1,028 5 7	—
£.	1,028 5 7	30 16 10

PORTLAND FERRY BRIDGE FUND.

(Act 13 & 14 Vict. c. 116.)

	Stock, 3 per Cent. Consols.	C A S H.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By Amount paid to the Chairman of the Ferry Bridge Committee - - -	- - -	122 17 10
By Balance on 31st March 1856, Stock - - - - - - -	4,389 1 8	--
£.	4,389 1 8	122 17 10

PRELIMINARY INQUIRIES ON APPLICATIONS FOR LOCAL ACTS.

	£.	s.	d.
By Balance on 31st March 1856; viz.:			
In the hands of the Paymaster-General - - - - -	1,320	14	7
£.	1,320	14	7

Dr. ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—continued.

WORKS AT CLAREMONT. - - - - -

	£.	s.	d.
To Balance, 1st April 1855 - - - - -	22	5	-
To Amount received from the Trustees of the King of the Belgians - - - - -	1,779	2	2
	£.	1,801	7 2

FUNERAL AND TOMB OF FIELD MARSHAL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON. - - -

	£.	s.	d.
To Amount received from the Lords of the Treasury - - - - -	3,207	-	6
To Balance on 31st March 1856, viz.:			
Due to "Miscellaneous Accounts" Cash - - - - -	138	19	6
	£.	3,346	- -

WELLINGTON MONUMENT. - - - - -

To Balance on 31st March 1856, viz.:			
Due to "Miscellaneous Accounts" Cash - - - - -	£.	300	- -

MANLEY COTTAGE, KENNINGTON. - - - - -

To Balance on 31st March 1856; viz.:			
Due to Vote for "Public Buildings," &c. by the Board of Ordnance - - - - -	£.	120	1 11
	£.	120	1 11

COMMISSIONERS OF WOODS, &c. - - - - -

	£.	s.	d.
To Amount received from the Commissioners of Woods, on account of Payments of Wages, per contra - - - - -	159	15	9
To Balance on 31st March 1856; viz.:			
Due to Vote for "Public Buildings," &c. - - - - -	£.	79	19 -
Due to Vote for "Royal Parks, &c." - - - - -	6	6	-
	£.	86	5 -
	£.	246	- 9

MUSEUM OF INDUSTRY, EDINBURGH - - - - -

To Amount received from the Department of Science and Art - - - - -	£.	7,000	- -
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STAMP OFFICE, SOMERSET HOUSE - - - - -

To Balance on 31st March 1856; viz.:			
Due to Vote for "Public Buildings, &c." - - - - -	£.	162	14 10

COMMISSIONERS OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION. - - - - -

To Balance on 1st April 1855 - - - - -	£.	22	16 4
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ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—*continued.*

Cr.

WORKS AT CLAREMONT.

	£.	s.	d.
By Works, &c. - - - - -	1,779	2	2
By Balance on 31st March 1856; viz.: In the hands of the Paymaster-General - - - - -	22	5	-
£.	1,801	7	2

FUNERAL AND TOMB OF FIELD MARSHAL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

	£.	s.	d.
By Amount paid Messrs. Cubitt & Co., for Works executed by them in connection with the Funeral of the Duke of Wellington, and Expenses attendant upon the Arbitration of their Claim - - - - -	3,207	-	6
By Expenses connected with the Sarcophagus provided for the Reception of the Coffin in St. Paul's Cathedral - - - - -	138	19	6
£.	3,346	-	1

WELLINGTON MONUMENT.

By Premiums paid to J. H. Foley, Esq., and E. H. Baily, Esq., R. A., for Designs, 150 l. each £.	300	-	-
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MANLEY COTTAGE, KENNINGTON.

	£.	s.	d.
By Balance, 1st April 1855 - - - - -	59	6	9
By Payments, Rent, Rates and Taxes and Insurance - - - - -	60	15	2
£.	120	1	11

COMMISSIONERS OF WOODS, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
By Balance, 1st April 1855 - - - - -	86	2	9
By Payment of Wages of Labourers in Windsor Great Park - - - - -	159	18	-
£.	246	-	9

MUSEUM OF INDUSTRY, EDINBURGH.

By Purchase Money of the Trades Maiden Hospital and the Argyle Square Chapel, Edin- burgh, acquired by the Commissioners of Works, &c. on behalf of the Department of Science and Art - - - - -	£.	7,000	-	-
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STAMP OFFICE, SOMERSET HOUSE.

By Payments for Works and Repairs - - - - -	£.	162	14	10
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COMMISSIONERS OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

By Balance on 31st March 1856; viz.: Due by Vote for "Royal Parks, &c." - - - - -	£.	22	16	4
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*Dr.*ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—*continued.*

BURLINGTON HOUSE, PICCADILY. - - - - -

To Balance, 31st March 1856; viz.:		£.	s.	d.
Due to Lords of the Treasury for Advance - - - - -		1,200	-	-
„ Vote for “Public Buildings, &c.” - - - - -		100	-	-
„ „ “Miscellaneous Accounts” Cash - - - - -		115	5	-
	£.	1,415	5	-

INDIAN LAW COMMISSION. - - - - -

To Amount received in reimbursement of Payments made to the 30th June 1855 - - -		£.	s.	d.
		602	18	1
To Balance on the 31st March 1856; viz.: Due to Vote for “Public Buildings, &c.” - - -		359	14	11
	£.	962	13	-

THE GATEKEEPERS, RICHMOND PARK. - - - - -

To Amount received from two Gatekeepers to pay Premium of Insurance on their Lives -	£.	10	-	-
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DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART, MUSEUM OF GEOLOGY, &c. - - - - -

To Balance on 1st April 1855 - - - - -		499	8	6
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MORTGAGE ACCOUNTS (SHREWSBURY AND HOLYHEAD ROADS). - - - - -

To Balance of Debt outstanding on 1st April 1855 - - - - -	£.	5,851	7	6
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FUND FOR THE DISCHARGE OF THE INCUMBRANCES (SHREWSBURY AND HOLYHEAD ROADS). -

To Balance on 31st March 1856; viz.: Due to Vote for “Holyhead Harbour, &c.” - - -	£.	66	4	-
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SUNK FENCE, KEW GARDENS. - - - - -

To Balance on 31st March 1856; viz.: Due to Vote for “Public Buildings, &c.” - - -	£.	299	1	4
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BUCKINGHAM PALACE INCLOSURE. - - - - -

To Balance on 31st March 1856; viz.: Due to Vote for “Royal Palaces, &c.” - - -	£.	266	14	1
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ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—*continued.*

Cr.

BURLINGTON HOUSE, PICCADILLY.

	£.	s.	d.
By Balance, 1st April 1855 - - - - -	978	-	-
By Amount paid to Architect for Professional Services and Disbursements - - - - -	353	5	-
By Amount paid to Drawing Clerk - - - - -	84	-	-
	£.	1,415	5 -

INDIAN LAW COMMISSION.

	£.	s.	d.
By Balance on 1st April 1855 - - - - -	587	7	1
By Works and Repairs, Furniture, Fittings, &c. - - - - -	48	7	2
By Rent of Office, Rates, Taxes and Insurance - - - - -	326	18	9
	£.	962	13 -

THE GATEKEEPERS, RICHMOND PARK.

	£.	s.	d.
By Payment to Scottish Widows' Fund Life Assurance Society - - - - -	10	-	-

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART, MUSEUM OF GEOLOGY, &c.

By Balance on 31st March 1856; viz.: In the hands of the Paymaster-General. - - - - -	£.	499	8 6
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MORTGAGE ACCOUNTS (SHREWSBURY AND HOLYHEAD ROADS).

By Balance of Debt outstanding on 31st March 1856 - - - - -	£.	5,851	7 6
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FUND FOR THE DISCHARGE OF THE INCUMBRANCES (SHREWSBURY AND HOLYHEAD ROADS).

By Balance on 1st April 1855 - - - - -	£.	66	4 -
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SUNK FENCE, KEW GARDENS.

By Balance on 1st April 1855 - - - - -	£.	299	1 4
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BUCKINGHAM PALACE INCLOSURE.

By Balance on 1st April 1855 - - - - -	£.	266	14 1
--	----	-----	------

BALANCES—SPECIAL ACCOUNTS, 31st MARCH 1856.

S E R V I C E S.										S E C U R I T I E S.		
										£.	s.	d.
Metropolis Improvements, General Account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metropolis Improvements, Spitalfields to Shoreditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southwark Improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	{	83,000	-
Pimlico Improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Exchequer Bills.	-
Westminster Improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advances by the Lords of the Treasury for Special and Temporary Purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Westminster New Bridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	{	10,529	7
Brompton Cemetery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		3 per Cent. Consols.	5
New Inland Revenue Office, Somerset House	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Menai and Conway Bridges, Tolls Account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Post Office, Works and Furniture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kneller Hall Training School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Post Office, Liverpool	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Post Office, Glasgow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea, Improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Royal Portland Dispensary Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	{	1,028	5
Portland Ferry Bridge Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Stock 3 p' Ct. Red. Anns.	7
Preliminary Inquiries on Applications for Local Acts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,389	1	8
Works at Claremont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Stock 3 per Cent. Consols.	-	-
Funeral and Tomb of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wellington Monument	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manley Cottage, Kennington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commissioners of Woods, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stamp Office, Somerset House	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commissioners of the Great Exhibition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burlington House, Piccadilly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian Law Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Science and Art, Museum of Geology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fund for the Discharge of the Incumbrances, Shrewsbury and Holyhead Roads	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sunk Fence, Kew Gardens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buckingham Palace Inclosure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deduct Balances overdrawn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
										£.	99,846 14 8	

Examined.
(signed) *W. G. Goodliffe,*
Book-keeper.

* Included by Paymaster-general in one Account under the Title of "Miscellaneous Accounts."

Office of Works, &c. }
22 November 1856. }

WE, the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts, do hereby certify, that these Accounts have been examined 1857, No. 53, accompanying these Accounts, the foregoing are correct Statements of the Receipt and Expenditure for

Examined.
H. T. D. Bathurst,
Inspector.

BALANCES—SPECIAL ACCOUNTS, 31st MARCH 1856.

Paymaster-General ; Cash Balances, less, Outstanding Orders.	SUB-ACCOUNTANTS, &c.		NET GENERAL BALANCE.	
	<i>Drs.</i>	<i>Crs.</i>	Available.	Overdrawn.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
2,586 10 5	- - -	- - -	2,586 10 5	—
4,915 - 3	- - -	- - -	4,915 - 3	—
2,222 7 1	- - -	- - -	2,222 7 1	—
2,861 4 3	- - -	- - -	2,861 4 3	—
1,774 6 2	- - -	- - -	1,774 6 2	—
- - -	1,400 - -	- - -	1,400 - -	—
27,505 1 2	290 1 2	12 - -	27,783 2 4	—
1,832 9 9	639 16 2	51 18 8	2,420 7 3	—
26,504 15 9	- - -	- - -	26,504 15 9	—
2,193 16 8	- - -	- - -	2,193 16 8	—
* 282 3 1	- - -	- - -	282 3 1	—
* 37 4 7	- - -	- - -	37 4 7	—
* 47 2 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	47 2 9
overdrawn.	- - -	- - -	1,365 - 10	—
* 1,365 - 10	- - -	- - -	2,928 8 1	—
2,928 8 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
* 1,320 14 7	- - -	- - -	1,320 14 7	—
* 22 5 -	- - -	- - -	22 5 -	—
* 138 19 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	138 19 6
overdrawn.	- - -	- - -	- - -	300 - -
* 300 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	120 1 11
overdrawn.	- - -	- - -	- - -	86 5 -
- - -	- - -	120 1 11	- - -	162 14 10
- - -	- - -	86 5 -	- - -	22 16 4
- - -	22 16 4	162 14 10	22 16 4	—
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,415 5 -
* 115 5 -	- - -	1,300 - -	- - -	359 14 11
overdrawn.	- - -	359 14 11	- - -	499 8 6
- - -	- - -	- - -	499 8 6	—
* 499 8 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	66 4 -
- - -	- - -	66 4 -	- - -	299 1 4
- - -	- - -	299 1 4	- - -	266 14 1
- - -	- - -	266 14 1	- - -	- - -
78,850 16 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
601 7 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
78,249 8 11	2,352 13 8	2,724 14 9	81,139 11 2	3,262 3 4

(signed) B. HALL { First Commissioner of
Her Majesty's Works
and Public Buildings.

by Officers under our directions, and that, subject to the observations contained in our Report dated 31st January the Services in question for the year 1855-6. Dated at the Audit Office, Somerset House, this 31st day of January 1857.

EDWARD ROMILLY.
HENRY ARBUTHNOT.
CHARLES ROSS.

ROYAL PARKS AND PLEASURE GARDENS.

STATEMENT of RECEIPTS arising from the PROFITS of HERBAGE, SALES of PRODUCE, &c., GROUND RENTS, and Period from the 1st of April 1855 to the 31st of March 1856; together with the Payments thereout, exhibiting the 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42, s. 25.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
ST. JAMES'S PARK:						
Rent of Ground - - - - -	215	16	-			
Grazing Rents - - - - -	560	5	2			
Sale of old Metal - - - - -	2	3	11			
Acknowledgment Rent for Encroachments - - - - -	21	8	11			
				799	14	-
HYDE PARK:						
Rent of Ground - - - - -	1	-	-			
Contribution for Keys - - - - -	287	1	3			
Sale of Timber - - - - -	5	15	-			
Acknowledgment Rents for Encroachments - - - - -	11	4	11			
				305	1	2
KENSINGTON GARDENS:						
Rent of Ground - - - - -	69	19	10			
Rent of Refreshment Room (per Centage on Receipts) - - - - -	14	13	-			
Sale of Timber - - - - -	68	1	11			
				152	14	9
CHELSEA HOSPITAL:						
Rent of Ground - - - - -	19	19	11			
Sale of Timber - - - - -	11	1	10			
				1		9
REGENT'S PARK:						
Rent of Ground - - - - -	1,122	2	6			
Contributions for Keys - - - - -	217	8	6			
Ditto - - Kent Terrace Passage - - - - -	2	3	6			
Sale of Timber - - - - -	34	12	11			
Sale of Water Fowl - - - - -	3	14	11			
Opening Roads - - - - -	11	9	9			
				1,391	12	1
VICTORIA PARK:						
Rent of Ground - - - - -	418	-	11			
Sale of Water Fowl - - - - -	11	5	10			
Reimbursement of Tithe Composition and Rent-charges - - - - -	16	4	8			
				445	11	5
GREENWICH PARK:						
Sale of old Metal - - - - -				18	14	2
KEW BOTANIC AND PLEASURE GARDENS:						
Sale of Timber and Grass - - - - -				23	-	-
Carried forward - - - £.				3,167	9	4

ROYAL PARKS AND PLEASURE GARDENS.

CONTRIBUTIONS for the Use of Keys of the Ornamental Gardens in the Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens, in the Balance of Moneys payable to the Consolidated Fund on the 31st of March 1856, under the Provisions of the Act

	£.	s.	d.
ST. JAMES'S PARK - - - - -	—		
HYDE PARK - - - - -	—		
KENSINGTON GARDENS:			
Tithe Rent-charge - - - - -	3	6	10
CHELSEA HOSPITAL - - - - -	—		
REGENT'S PARK:			
Tithe Rent-charge - - - - -	18	14	8
VICTORIA PARK:			
Tithe Rent-charge - - - - -	42	3	4
GREENWICH PARK - - - - -	—		
KEW BOTANIC AND PLEASURE GARDENS - - - - -	—		
Carried forward - - - £.	64	4	10

STATEMENT of Receipts arising from Profits of Herbage, Sales of Produce, &c., Ground Rents,

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	3,167	9	4
HAMPTON COURT PARK:	£.	s.	d.
Rent of Ground - - - - -	3	19	11
Wages of Park-keeper received from the Master of the Horse - - -	35	4	11
Sale of old Metal - - - - -	55	3	2
Sale of Timber - - - - -	65	2	10
Acknowledgment Rents for Encroachments - - - - -	-	10	-
	160	-	10
RICHMOND PARK:			
Grazing Rents - - - - -	358	17	6
Sale of Stock and Wool - - - - -	42	1	-
Freebord Rents - - - - -	11	14	-
Sale of Timber - - - - -	530	12	9
	943	5	3
BUSHY PARK:			
Sale of Oak Bark, Poles and Stackwood - - - - -	84	10	10
Receipts by the Head Keeper of Bushy Park, in the six years ended 31st March 1856:			
Rent of Hampton Court Green, 4½ years to Christmas 1854 - -	95	-	-
Rent of Field adjoining Bushy Park, five years to 22d March 1856 -	60	-	-
Grazing Rents - - - - -	2,167	9	-
Sale of Hay - - - - -	203	-	-
Sale of Willow, Sallows, Poles, Tops, &c. - - - - -	436	11	-
	3,046	10	10
KENNINGTON PARK:			
Sale of Grass - - - - -	11	19	11
PHOENIX PARK:			
Grazing Rents - - - - -	1,045	2	8
HOLYROOD PARK:	£.	s.	d.
Rents of Premises - - - - -	558	18	11
Interest on Current Balance at Royal Bank of Scotland - - - - -	22	10	7
	581	9	6
	£.	8,955	18 4

and Contributions for the Use of Keys of the Ornamental Gardens in the Royal Parks, &c.—*continued.*

		£. s. d.
	Brought forward - - -	64 4 10
HAMPTON COURT PARK:		
Tithe Rent-charge - - - - -		183 14 3
RICHMOND PARK:		
	£. s. d.	
Tithe Rent-charge - - - - -	42 9 4	
Fees for Inrolling Documents in the Land Revenue Record Office - -	1 6 -	
		43 15 4
BUSHY PARK:		
Allowance to Keeper for Windfall Wood, one Year to 1st October 1855 - - -		7 - -
KENNINGTON PARK - - - - -		
PHENIX PARK:		
	£. s. d.	
Law Expenses - - - - -	- 14 3	
Rent paid in lieu of right of Grazing, one Year to 1st November 1855 -	80 - -	
		80 14 3
HOLYROOD PARK - - - - -		
		379 8 8
COMMISSION of Receiver - - - - -		97 11 3
BALANCE payable to the Exchequer - - - - -		8,478 18 5
	£.	8,955 18 4

AUDITORS' REPORT.

(No. 53.)

My Lords,

Audit Office, 31 January 1857.

IN pursuance of the 38th section of the 14th & 15th Vict. c. 42, we have the honour to transmit copies of the Abstract Accounts of the Receipt and Expenditure of the Moneys granted or otherwise received and appropriated in the Department under the control or management of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, in the year ended 31st March 1856.

We have already in our Report to your Lordships of the 16th June 1856, No. 291, brought under your consideration four charges in the Detailed Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works, on which questions of appropriation arose; and as these charges are included in the account now under consideration, we enclose a copy of that Report.

With reference to the observations therein contained, relating to the balances of Grants for former years being brought forward, and made available for current expenditure, in addition to the Votes for the current year; and with reference also to the present mode of accounting for extra Receipts, without a distinct account being kept of the sums paid into the Exchequer in respect of such receipts, we have further to state, that the directions of 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42, to assimilate the practice of the Accounts now in question with that observed in the Army and Navy Accounts, cannot be carried into effect, and prevents the real balance of the account from being ascertained.

The queries on this account have been replied to. But questions have arisen thereon how far, with reference to the directions of your Lordships, and to former practice, the authority of the Commissioners of Works may be deemed sufficient without your Lordships' sanction. As these latter questions, however, have no reference, as it appears to us, to the directions of Parliament, as contained in the Estimates, we propose to bring them under your Lordships' notice in a separate Report on the Detailed Account, to be submitted for your Lordships' approval and warrant.

Having thus noticed questions applicable to the Account generally, we have now to advert to some of the items in the Account.

WINDSOR NEW ROADS—WINDSOR IMPROVEMENTS.

In the Estimates for 1854-55, for Royal Palaces and Public Buildings, provision was made—

1. Discharge of Liabilities incurred under 11 & 12 Vict.

c. 53, &c.:

1854-55 - £. 3,559 18 11

1855-56 - 422 1 -

3,981 19 11

2. For Maintenance of Roads formed under

the provisions of the said Act:

1854-55 - £. 685 1 10

1855-56 - 360 3 8

1,045 5 6

£. 5,027 5 5

1. For discharge of liabilities under the Act 11 & 12 Vict. c. 53, for effecting Improvements in the Approaches to the Castle and Town of Windsor - £. 2,664 - -

2. For maintenance of Roads formed under the provisions of the same Act, until the charge of such maintenance can be transferred to the respective Parishes

2,030 - -

£. 4,694 - -

The expenditure has been in 1854-55, "Windsor Town Improvements" - - - - 4,245 - 9
1855-56, "Windsor New Roads" - - - - 782 4 8

together - - £. 5,027 5 5

being an excess of 333 l. 5 s. 5 d. above the amount granted.

We have been informed by the Commissioners of Works, in explanation of this excess, that the sum, 2,664 l., was the remaining amount of liabilities incurred under the 11 & 12 Vict. c. 53, after deducting a sum of 1,286 l. 5 s. 10 d. due from the Great Western Railway Company, which was applicable to the discharge of the gross amount of such liabilities, viz., 3,948 l. 18 s. 1 d., and that the Lords of the Treasury have authorized the Commissioners of Works to forego their claim on the Great Western Railway Company for the amount due by them.

It also appears that the sum of 2,030 l. included a sum of 1,680 l. for liabilities incurred in repairing the Roads, and restoring them after the Flood in 1852.

The Commissioners also state, that the excess of 333 l. 5 s. 5 d. is chargeable upon the Vote of 1,544 l. 1 s. 6 d. for 1856-57, which sum also includes the excess of 8 l. 8 s. on the Account of Windsor Improvements.

ROYAL

ROYAL PARKS AND PLEASURE GARDENS.

This heading includes a charge of 146 *l.* 10 *s.* 1 *d.* for Plants and Shrubs supplied, to Hampton Court Pleasure Gardens, between the 31st March 1846 and the 27th May 1851, which has been charged against the Votes for 1855-56, the delay in the payment of this bill having been occasioned, as we are informed, from the late Itinerant Surveyor of Woods and Works having omitted to bring the items charged for therein to account during the period that he held office, and from the difficulty of examination after so long a delay.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF THE OFFICE OF WORKS.

The Account under this head shows, as stated by the Accountant, an excess of expenditure amounting to 454 *l.* 1 *s.* 4 *d.*; on comparing, however, the expenditure under this head from 1851, when it was first provided for by Vote of Parliament, to 31st March 1856, with the Grants of Parliament during the same period, it is found that the excess on the termination of those years unprovided for by Parliament is 510 *l.* 12 *s.* 3 *d.* The difference between the last-mentioned sum and 454 *l.* 1 *s.* 4 *d.*, viz., 56 *l.* 10 *s.* 11 *d.*, arises from extra Receipts in the years 1854-55 and 1855-56, having been taken into account, and set off against the expenditure under this head of service.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR'S HOUSE, PARIS.

The Expenditure under this head has exceeded the Grant by 223 *l.* 18 *s.* 9 *d.*

LIABILITIES on account of MONIES borrowed for METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.

Credit is taken as a Liability discharged for 120,600 *l.*, being the value of property on the Line of Street from Oxford-street to Holborn, transferred in exchange to the Crown, under the provisions of the Downing-street Improvements (Public Offices) Act, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 95. It is stated by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works, that "the property in Oxford-street formed a part of the property held by them under the 16 Vict. c. 18, in trust for the Consolidated Fund; and if it had been sold, pursuant to the 6th section of that Act, the purchase-money would, pursuant to the 9th section, have been paid to the Exchequer, in reduction of the advances made from the Consolidated Fund, under the provisions of the same Act. By the 18 & 19 Vict. c. 95, the property was exchanged for certain property in Downing-street, belonging to the Crown, of nearly the same value, to be held by the Commissioners of Works for the purposes of that Act, viz., the Downing-street Improvements. The property acquired by the Commissioners by this exchange, not being available for the reduction of the Advances made from the Consolidated Fund, credit has been taken for the value of the property in Oxford-street, 120,600 *l.*"

In the Account now submitted, we find Payments for Services not voted in 1855-56, but included in the Estimates for the year 1856-57, a List of which Payments is annexed to this Report.

We have, &c.

(signed) EDWARD ROMILLY.
HENRY ARBUTHNOT.

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury,
&c. &c. &c. CHARLES ROSS.

LIST of PAYMENTS made and included in the Account of the COMMISSIONERS of Her Majesty's WORKS and PUBLIC BUILDINGS, for the Year ended 31st March 1856, the Estimates in respect of which have reference to the Year ending 31st March 1857, referred to in a REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS for AUDITING the PUBLIC ACCOUNTS to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated 31st January 1857.

ROYAL PALACES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

	£.	s.	d.
Planting and Turfing the New Quadrangle at Buckingham Palace	221	7	9
Cleaning the Lake in the Gardens	446	10	6
Rents,—11, Manchester Buildings	65	—	—
21, Newcastle-street	75	—	—
11, Great Newport-street	113	18	9
16, Fludyer-street	25	—	—
Adelphi Terrace	152	5	—
Purchase-money of the Interest of Mrs. A. Law, in No. 15, Fludyer-street	200	—	—
Purchase-money of the Interest of Mr. T. Jones in No. 16, Fludyer-street	170	—	—

ROYAL PALACES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.
Balance of Interest on Purchase-money of Buckingham House,			
Purchase of Fixtures and Ground Rent - - - -	140	2	1
Purchase of Fixtures at 27, Jermyn-street - - - -	21	-	-
Law Costs relating to the same Premises - - - -	34	12	-
Orange-street Waterworks—Expenses in the Action of Croomes			
v. Easton and Amos; Damages awarded to Mr. Croomes -	270	-	-
Arbitrator's Charges - - - - -	58	5	6
Short-hand Writer's Notes - - - - -	114	10	-
Mr. Gibbs, C. E. - - - - -	24	3	-
J. Simpson - - - - -	21	-	-
J. Gwilt, Services rendered in preparation of Metropolitan			
Buildings Act - - - - -	130	14	6
Erecting a Dais and other Works on the occasion of the distri-			
bution of the Crimean Medals - - - - -	1,614	7	5
Apparatus for Consumption of Smoke in the Office of the			
Secretary of State for the Home Department - - - -	81	14	5

ROYAL PARKS AND PLEASURE GARDENS.

Regent's Park—Purchase of Park Seats - - - -	150	-	-
--	-----	---	---

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

Barge for removing Mud - - - - -	100	-	-
Wood Paving - - - - -	1,043	3	6
Construction of the Great Clock - - - - -	1,600	-	-
Salary of the Officer in charge of the Ventilation - - -	1,000	-	-

(No. 291.)

My Lords,

Audit Office, 16 June 1856.

WITH reference to the 37th and 38th sections of the 14 & 15 Vict., c. 42, and the 5th section of the 9 & 10 Vict., c. 92, we beg leave to bring under your Lordships' consideration the following charges in the account of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, for the year 1855-56, on which observations relating to questions of appropriation have arisen:—

May 1855. Paid for a Time Ball, made and fixed at the Nelson Column, Edinburgh, 300 *l.*

It appears that 200 *l.*, part of this sum, was granted by Parliament in the year 1850-51, and 100 *l.* in the year 1851-52. The latter year was the first in which the duty of comparing the Expenditure of the Commissioners of Works with the Votes of Parliament was imposed upon this Board, and we find that in that year the amount of the Estimate for "Royal, Public and Ecclesiastical Buildings, Scotland" (including 100 *l.* for the Time Ball) amounted to 3,325 *l.*, and that the Expenditure for the same head of service amounted to 4,510 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.*, being an excess of expenditure of 1,185 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.*

It would, therefore, appear that the monies granted in 1851-52, for the erection of the Time Ball had been already expended, and that the payment in 1855 was made out of funds provided for other services.

June 1855. Paid for Mr. Pennethorne, for Professional Services, 54 *l.* 1 *s.*

This payment was made under the authority of Mr. Wilson's letter, dated 23 February 1855, in which directions were given that funds should be provided to meet it in the Estimates to be submitted to Parliament. The Accountants have stated, in reply to our inquiry as to the Estimate in which it might have been included, that "provision was omitted to be made in the Estimates for 1856-57, but will be included in next year's Estimates."

June 1855. Commission to Sir Charles Barry, for Professional Services:—

Temporary Courts of Law - - - - -	£. 211	3	2
Temporary Accommodation, Houses of Parliament - -	617	8	5

Having requested the Accountants to point out the head of Service in the Estimates under which these payments are provided for, they have replied as follows:—

"The Auditors are referred to the Estimates, 1847-48, Class 1, Vote 1, where will be found provided for Temporary Accommodation and Temporary Courts of Law the sum of 13,575 *l.*, also a supplemental Estimate in the same year of 3,515 *l.*:—

"In the year 1853-54, { Class 1, } - - - - -	£. 5,000
{ Vote 3, } - - - - -	
"In the year 1854-55, { Class 1, } - - - - -	3,797
{ Vote 4, } - - - - -	

"Making a total amount of 25,887 *l.* provided for this service."

We beg leave to observe that the year 1847-48 was four years before the passing of the Act 14 & 15 Vict., c. 42, under which an examination by this Board of these Accounts, with reference to the Votes, is required; no such examination of the Accounts for periods prior to 31 March 1851 has, therefore, taken place; and if in any year a portion of the sum granted for any item in an Estimate remains unexpended, such unexpended balance is merged in the General Balance of the Vote. We are, therefore, not aware whether in this instance there was any portion of the sum granted in the year 1847-48 available in 1855-56.

We have, in our Annual Reports on the Accounts of the Commissioners of Works, called your Lordships' attention to the practice of bringing forward the Balances of Votes for former years, and rendering them available for expenditure in addition to the Votes for the current year; and we stated in our Report of the 31st January 1855, that "as long as this practice exists, a complete and faithful comparison between the Expenditure and the Votes of Parliament cannot be instituted."

The payments which we have thus noticed show the obstacles to an efficient check upon the Expenditure as voted, which arise from the Grants of Parliament not being confined to the services "which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March."

Paid Mr. Pennethorne for Services relative to Col. Colt's Premises, Millbank, 10 *l.* 10 *s.*

The Accountants state that this amount is chargeable upon the rent received from Col. Colt for the premises in question, and that it was not necessary to be introduced into the Estimates.

Upon this subject we beg leave to call your Lordships' attention to that portion of our Report, dated 31 January 1854, which relates to Extra Receipts, and to your Lordships' Minute of 3d February 1854, giving directions for the payment of Incidental Receipts into the Exchequer; and we submit that the full amount of the Rent received from Col. Colt should be paid into the Exchequer, and that an Estimate of the Expenditure upon the Premises should be submitted in each year.

We have, &c.

(signed) EDWARD ROMILLY.
HENRY ARBUTHNOT.
W. L. MABERLY.

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury,
&c. &c. &c.

TREASURY MINUTE.

REFER to the First Commissioner of Works for any observations which he may have to offer on the statements of the Commissioners of Audit.

(658.)

My Lords,

Office of Works, &c. 14 March 1857.

I RETURN herewith two letters addressed to your Lordships by the Commissioners of Audit respecting the Accounts of this department for the year ended the 31st March 1856, and recently referred to me by your Lordships, for any observations I might have to offer.

The Commissioners direct your Lordships' attention, in their letter of the 16th June 1856, to a sum of 300 *l.*, paid in May 1855, for a Time Ball for the Nelson Column, Edinburgh, and to the payment, in June 1855, of 211 *l.* 3 *s.* 2 *d.*, and 617 *l.* 8 *s.* 5 *d.* to Sir Charles Barry for Commission for Services, in respect of temporary Courts of Law and temporary accommodation for the Houses of Parliament; and in their letter of the 31st January last, they refer your Lordships to a payment of 146 *l.* 10 *s.* 1 *d.* for plants and shrubs supplied to Hampton Court Pleasure Gardens between the 31st March 1846 and the 27th May 1851.

In regard to these items I have to observe, that the Commissioners of Audit appear to assume that the expenditure of the department in each year, as shown in the annual Accounts submitted to them, has reference exclusively to the monies voted by Parliament for the Services of the same year. These accounts, however, have never professed to be made out on this principle. The payments comprised in them are the payments actually made within the financial year, whether the works to which those payments relate were voted in the same or in previous years. It not unfrequently happens, that the Public Works for which money is voted in any one year cannot be completed within that year, and a note has always been prefixed to the Annual Accounts, pointing out that the credit side contains the sums paid on account of Services chargeable, partly upon the Vote for the year, and partly upon the Estimates of previous years.

The Commissioners of Audit have called your Lordships' attention to there being no separate account kept of the Extra Receipts, and of the sums paid into the Exchequer in respect of them. I beg to inform your Lordships that a separate account is kept at this office of those receipts and payments, although it does not appear in the annual Accounts submitted to

the Commissioners. In those accounts the receipts and payments in question are distributed under the different Votes, but in future they will be collected under a separate heading, as now desired by the Commissioners.

With regard to the sum of 10*l.* 10*s.* mentioned in the Commissioners' letter of 26th June 1856, as having been paid to Mr. Pennethorne for services relating to premises at Millbank, let to Colonel Colt, out of the rent received from him, instead of the whole of the rent received having been paid into the Exchequer, I have to inform your Lordships that that payment was made before my appointment as First Commissioner, and that I have uniformly endeavoured to enforce a strict compliance with your Lordships' Minute of the 3d February 1854, by which all incidental receipts are directed to be paid into the Exchequer.

With respect to the exceeding upon the Vote for the salaries and expenses of this office, referred to by the Commissioners of Audit, in their letter of the 31st January, I find that in every year since 1851, when this office was separated from the Office of Woods, the estimate for this purpose has been lower than was requisite, which appears to have arisen very much from the circumstance of the Accounts for Law Expenses and other Services not having been got in and paid at the proper time. When I entered upon the office of First Commissioner there were claims then outstanding which did not come to my knowledge till some months afterwards, and at the time of preparing the estimate for the Establishment for the year 1856-57, I was not aware of many claims subsequently presented for payment.

The Commissioners of Audit have appended to their letter of the 31st January a list of payments made in 1855-56, the funds for which were not voted till the following year.

I beg to submit to your Lordships, that this course cannot be avoided, as cases of emergency, requiring the expenditure of money not provided in previous Votes, frequently occur in the administration of the business of this office, and which your Lordships are aware of from the expenditure of that description being made under your Lordships' directions.

I am, &c.
(signed) *B. Hall.*

TREASURY MINUTE, 16 March 1857.

My Lords desire that a copy of Sir B. Hall's Report of the 14th instant, as well as a copy of the Report made to this Board by the Commissioners of Audit on the 16th June 1856, may be laid before the House of Commons, with the account of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Public Works and Buildings for the year 1855-56, and the Report of the Commissioners of Audit thereon, dated the 31st January last.

My Lords are aware that the accounts furnished by the Commissioners of Works are in conformity with the statute 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42, s. 38, under which they are prepared, but they consider, nevertheless, that there is much force in the observations of the Audit Board, and that such accounts would be more useful, and be more in conformity with the Appropriation Accounts rendered by the great departments of expenditure, if they exhibited clearly a complete statement of the sums voted compared with the sums finally expended for the service of the year.

The whole subject of the appropriation of the sums voted in the Miscellaneous Estimates for Civil Services, of which these Accounts form part, has recently been under the consideration of a Committee of the House of Commons, and when a report on the subject shall have been submitted to Parliament, my Lords will endeavour to frame regulations calculated to meet the various points to which the Commissioners of Audit have directed their attention.

Transmit copy of this Minute, and of Sir Benjamin Hall's letter of the 14th instant, to the Commissioners of Audit, and a copy of the Minute to Sir Benjamin Hall, for their information.

WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

1855-6.

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS of the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the MONEYS Granted or otherwise Received and Appropriated in the Department under the Control or Management of the COMMISSIONERS of HER MAJESTY'S WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS, in the Year ended 31st March 1856; together with Report of the COMMISSIONERS of AUDIT; &c.

(Presented pursuant to Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42, s. 38.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
17 March 1857.

[Price 6d.]

132.

Under 8 oz.

GAS WORKS.

ABSTRACT

OF

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated 8 May 1856 ;—for,

A “RETURN of all GAS WORKS established under Acts of Parliament in *England* and *Wales*, and where situated ; stating, in Columns, the Maximum Charge for 1,000 Cubic Feet of Gas ; the Minimum Charge per 1,000 Cubic Feet ; the Material used ; the Average Number of Cubic Feet of Gas produced from a Ton of Coal ; and the Illuminating Power of the Light produced from an Argand Burner consuming Five Cubic Feet of Gas per Hour, as compared with the Light produced from Sperm Candles, Six in the Pound, and burning One Hundred and Twenty Grains per Hour.”

(So far as the same have been received at the Home Office.)

NAME OF GAS WORKS, and WHERE SITUATED.	Maximum Charge per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	Minimum Charge per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	MATERIAL USED.	Average Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Produced from a Ton of Coal.	Illuminating Power of Gas, as compared with Sperm Candles.
ENGLAND :					
Bath Gas Light and Coke Company, Parish of Weston, County of Somerset.	4/6 private consumers.	3/ public lamps.	Somersetshire coals	7,730	11 to 12 candles.
Beeches Water and Gas Company, Suffolk.	6/ - -	5/6 - -	Ravensthorpe, Pelaw, and Newcastle coals.	9,000	13 candles.
Bilston Gas Light and Coke Company; Works, Moxley, Staffordshire.	5/6 - -	4/ - -	Bilston coal - -	7,100	9½ candles.
Birkenhead and Claughton Gas and Water Works.	5/10 - -	5/ - -	Wigan cannel and other coals.	10,091	21 candles.
Birmingham Gas Light and Coke Company; Fazeley-street and Windsor-street, Birmingham.	4/ (a) -	3/ (b) -	Coal - - -	8,800	12½ candles.
Blackburn Gas Light Company, Lancashire.	4/ - -	3/9 - -	½ Boghead cannel, and ¾ Earl Balcarres Arley Mine coal.	10,400	16½ candles.
Bolton Gas Works - - -	5/ (c) -	4/ - -	Cannel and coal -	Cannel, 9,452; coal, from 7,458 to 9,849.	(d).
Bradford Gas Light Company -	4/ - -	3/ private consumers, 2/3 public lamps.	Bett or bed coals, and cannel. ing to the temperature of the atmosphere, the former being the average during the depth of winter, or during severe cold weather.	9,250	17 to 19 candles, varying according to the temperature of the atmosphere, the former being the average during the depth of winter, or during severe cold weather.
Brentford Gas Light Company; Works, Old Brentford, Middlesex.	7/ (e) -	5/ - -	Coal - - -	9,200	11 to 12 candles.
Bridgwater Gas Light Company -	6/ to 7/ private consumers.	3/-½ d. public lamps.	Bristol and South Wales coal.	About 7,500.	Cannot say.

(continued)

(a) With 5 per cent. discount for prompt payment, being 3/9½ per 1,000 cubic feet, nett.

(b) With 5 per cent. discount for prompt payment, being 2/10 per 1,000 cubic feet, nett.

(c) No one is required to pay more than 4/ if the account be paid the first month in the next following quarter.

(d) No apparatus for proving the illuminating power of the gas. The Board are supplied with a report every month by H. H. Watson, Esq., analytical chemist; and the average result of 12 experiments during the year 1855 was, that 100 volumes of the Bolton gas required 144.6 of pure oxygen for combustion.

(e) This charge is made in country districts where the Company have laid a large quantity of main pipes, from which comparatively few lights are supplied.

NAME OF GAS WORKS, and WHERE SITUATED.	Maximum Charge per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	Minimum Charge per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	MATERIAL USED.	Average Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Produced from a Ton of Coal.	Illuminating Power of Gas, as compared with Sperm Candles.
ENGLAND—continued.					
Brierley Hill District Gas Light Company, Staffordshire.	5/10 - -	4/4 - -	Thick coal - -	6,400	No means of ascertaining.
Brighton Gas Light and Coke Company, Black Rock, Rottingdean, Sussex.	5/ (a) - -	5/ - -	Newcastle coal - -	9,450	13½ candles.
Brighton and Hove General Gas Company; Works, Hove next Brighton, Sussex.	5/ (b) - -	5/ - -	Newcastle coal - -	9,420	13½ candles.
Bristol United Gas Light Company, 6 Bridge Parade.	4/ - -	3/9 - -	Coal from Coalpitheath and Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire, and Cardiff and Newport, South Wales.	7,000	13 candles.
Bury St. Edmunds Gas Company	10/ - -	6/8 - -	Pelaw Main coal	8,976	14·00.
Cambridge Gas Company, Barnwell, near Cambridge.	5/ - -	5/ - -	Pereth coal - -	9,700	Upwards of 12 candles.
Carlisle Gas Company.	4/2 - -	3/4 (c) - -	Cumberland common pit coal, screened nuts, or small coal, with about 6 per cent. of Lesmahago cannel.	7,000	15 candles.
Cheltenham Gas Light Company	5/ - -	5/ - -	Forest of Dean and Derbyshire coal.	9,000	10 candles.
Chesterfield Waterworks, and Gas Light Company.	5/ - -	4/9 - -	Coal - - - -	7,800	—
Darlington - - - -	5/ - -	3/6 - -	One-half coking coal from Auckland Valley, and one-half coal containing cannel, from Usworth, near Sunderland.	about 9,400	No provision for testing the exact illuminating power of the gas.
Derby Gas Light and Coke Company.	4/ (d) - -	3/2 (d) - -	Derbyshire coals -	about 8,100	From 12 to 14 candles.
Devonport Gas and Coke Company; offices, Keyham.	5/ - -	2/6 - -	95 per cent. Newcastle coal; 5 per cent. Boghead cannel.	10,000	14 candles.
Dewsbury and Batley Gas Company, Yorkshire.	5/ - -	4/6 - -	- - - -	7,500	14 candles.
South Essex Gas Light and Coke Company.	This is a private company, and not under any Act of Parliament.				
Exeter Gas Light and Coke Company.	5/6 - - and meters supplied to consumers free of charge.	3/9 - -	Newcastle or Hartlepool coal.	9,200	No means for measuring the intensity of the light.
Farnworth and Kearsley Gas Works.	6/ - -	5/6 - -	Cannel - - -	9,825	No means of furnishing this information.
Glossop Gas Works, County of Derby.	5/10 - -	3/9 - -	Cannel and best coal.	9,500	12½ candles.
Gloucester Gas Light Company -	5/ - -	5/ - -	Forest of Dean coal	9,000	From 8 to 9 candles.
Great Grimsby Gas Company, Lincolnshire.	5/5 - -	3/6 - -	Silkstone coal, from Barnsley, Yorkshire.	8,600	13·3 candles.

(a) Street lamps, 4 l. per annum each.

(b) Public lights, 4 l. per lamp per annum.

(c) Town lamps under 3/

(d) If the consumption be under 25,000 feet per ¼ year	- -	4/
25,000 and under - 50,000	- -	3/10
50,000 " - 100,000	- -	3/8
100,000 " - 200,000	- -	3/6
200,000 " - 400,000	- -	3/4
400,000 and upwards	- -	3/2

NAME OF GAS WORKS, and WHERE SITUATED.	Maximum Charge per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	Minimum Charge per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	MATERIAL USED.	Average Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Produced from a Ton of Coal.	Illuminating Power of Gas, as compared with Sperm Candles.
<i>ENGLAND—continued.</i>					
Harrogate Gas Company; Works, at Harrogate, Yorkshire, the same as Bilton-with-Harro- gate.	7/6 - -	6/6 - -	Coal from Brance- peth, near Dur- ham.	from 8,000 to 9,000.	11 in winter. 15 in summer.
Hartlepool Gas and Water Com- pany, situate at Hartlepool and West Hartlepool, county of Durham.	4/6 - -	4/6 - -	Caking coals, Hut- ton Seam.	about 8,700	The Company do not possess the necessary test- ing apparatus.
Hastings Gas Works - - -	5/ - -	3/8 public lamps.	Newcastle coking coal, with a por- tion of Ramsay's cannel.	9,500 to 10,000.	12 candles. No photometer.
Hereford Gas Light and Coke Company, City of Hereford.	6/ - -	5/2 for the railways, as they are the largest consumers.	Coal from Ruabon, Flintshire, at 14/2 per ton.	Not having a station meter, we have no means of ascertain- ing.	We have not the necessary ap- paratus re- quired for test- ing the illumi- nating power as compared with candles.
Heywood Gas Light and Coke Company, near Manchester.	5/ - -	3/9 - -	Two-thirds cannel and one-third coal.	9,600	17 candles.
Holmfirth Gas Works - - -	6/8 - -	5/ - -	Cannel and best house coal mixed.	9,000	No means of test- ing the illumi- nating power accurately; judged to be from 12 to 14 sperm candles.
Isle of Thanet Gas Company: Ramsgate - - - -	7/6 at an ad- joining vil- lage.	6/ at Rams- gate.	Newcastle coal -	8,550	—
Margate Gas Works - - -	6/ - -	6/ - -	Newcastle coal -	8,550	—
Kingston-upon-Thames Gas Works, Lower Ham-road, Kingston, Surrey.	6/8 - -	6/ - -	New Pelton, and other Newcastle coals.	8,500	13 candles.
Leamington Priors Gas Light and Coke Company, County of War- wick.	5/ - -	4/9 - -	Derbyshire coal -	8,000	13 candles.
Leeds Gas Light Company; Works, 70, York-street, Leeds.	4/6 - -	3/1½ - -	Cannel and coal -	about 9,000	Average about 18 candles; has been found 20 candles.
Leicester Gas Light and Coke Company, in the Borough of Leicester.	4/8 - -	3/9 - -	Derbyshire coal -	8,400 to 8,500.	13 in winter. 14 in summer.
Lincoln Gas Light and Coke Com- pany.	4/2 - -	4/2 - -	Silkstone coal from South Yorkshire, and Renishaw coal from North Derbyshire.	7,500	10 in winter. 13 in summer.
Liverpool United Gas Light Com- pany.	4/6 to con- sumers re- siding be- yond the Parliament- ary borough of Liver- pool.	4/ to con- sumers re- siding with- in the Par- liamentary borough of Liverpool.	Wigan cannel coal	9,500 to 10,000.	(a)

(continued)

(a) The quantity of five cubic feet of the quality of gas manufactured by this Company cannot be burned in an ordinary Argand burner without producing smoke, and the Argand burner is not used in Liverpool.

NAME OF GAS WORKS, and WHERE SITUATED.	Maximum Charge per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	Minimum Charge per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	MATERIAL USED.	Average Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Produced from a Ton of Coal.	Illuminating Power of Gas, as compared with Sperm Candles.
<i>ENGLAND—continued.</i>					
London:					
Alliance and Dublin Consumers Gas Company.	5/10 - -	5/4 - -	Newcastle and cannel coal, the latter in the proportion of one to five.	9,000	14 candles.
Gas Light and Coke Company, commonly called The Chartered Gas Company, Horseferry-road, Westminster; Brick-lane, Old-street; Curtain-road, Shoreditch.	4/6 New-castle; 6/ cannel gas.	4/ in the city of London.	Newcastle coal and cannel coal.	Average 9,000 feet from New-castle; 10,000 cannel coals.	5 feet Newcastle, equal to 12 candles; 5 feet cannel gas equal to 26 candles.
Great Central Gas Consumers Company; Works, Bow Common.	4/ - -	4/ - -	The Company do not manufacture, but purchase their gas at a contract price from Mr. A. A. Croll, to whom their works are leased.		13·46 candles.
Imperial Gas Light and Coke Company. Stations of works:—Maiden-lane, St. Pancras; Great Cambridge-street, Hackney-road; Sandy End Fulham; Ann's-place, Bethnal-green.	4/6 - -	4/6 - -	- - -	9,518	(a)
Phoenix Gas Light and Coke Company of London.	For a small part of a country district, 5/6 (b)	For public lights, 3/3	Newcastle coal mixed with cannel.	9,300	12½ sperm; 14½ wax.
Ratcliff Gas Light and Coke Company, New Crane, Wapping, Middlesex.	4/6 - -	4/ - -	Coal - - -	8,500	13·7 candles.
South Metropolitan Gas Light and Coke Company, Old Kent-road.	5/6 - -	4/6 - -	Coal from Newcastle-on-Tyne.	9,395	14·2 candles.
Macclesfield Gas Light Company	4/6 (c) -	3/9 (c) -	Cannel coal - -	Variable -	—
Newark Gas Works, county of Nottingham.	5/10 5/5 According to quantities of gas consumed.	4/7	Coal from the Yorkshire and Derbyshire coal fields.	Unable to answer with due accuracy to these questions, having no station-meter or other instrument necessary to ascertain such results.	
Newcastle under-Lyme Gas Light Company, Staffordshire.	5/ - -	5/ - -	Common coal -	7,000	About 12 candles.
Newcastle and Gateshead Union Gas Light Company, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Not established under an Act of Parliament.				
Newton Improvement Commissioners: Gas Works situated at Newton in Mackerfield, otherwise Newton-en-les-Willows, in the county of Lancaster.	Uniform charge of 6s. The Gas Committee has authority to enter into special contracts. The gas has been introduced a very short time only, and no special contract has, as yet, been entered into.		The best cannel coal from the Wigan coal field.		

(a) Illuminating power is never under the standard of 12 wax candles, prescribed in the last Act of Parliament, equal to 10·2 sperm candles.

(b) The standard price is 4/6, at which three-fifths of the gas sold is charged, free from meter-rent. The leakage and waste varies from 25 to 30 per cent.

(c) When the half-yearly consumption is under 25,000, 4/6 per 1,000 feet.
25,000, and under 250,000, 4/3 "
250,000 and upwards, 3/9 "

(d) The Improvement Commissioners do not manufacture their own gas, but contract with a private individual for the supply of the same for public and private consumption. They are, in consequence, unable to ascertain the quantity of cubic feet of gas produced by one ton of coal. The Commissioners have not the expensive apparatus necessary to enable them to ascertain the illuminating power of the light; and, moreover, the manager of the works of the contractor is not a scientific man.

NAME OF GAS WORKS, and WHERE SITUATED.	Maximum Charge per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	Minimum Charge per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	MATERIAL USED.	Average Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Produced from a Ton of Coal.	Illuminating Power of Gas, as compared with Sperm Candles.
<i>ENGLAND—continued.</i>					
Northampton Gas Light Company	5/ uniform, but with a discount of 10 per cent. to customers whose accounts exceed £.60 per annum.		Coal - - -	8,400	14 candles.
Nottingham Gas Light and Coke Company.	3/9 - -	3/2 $\frac{3}{4}$ - -	Best soft coals of Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, & Yorkshire.	7,800 to 8,200	12 to 15 candles.
Oxford Gas Light and Coke Company.	5/ - -	5/ - -	Coal - - -	8,500	15 candles.
Plymouth and Stonehouse Gas Light and Coke Company.	6/ - -	4/6 - -	Newcastle coal and cannel coal.	9,400	12 candles.
Portsea Island Gas Light Company.	5/6 - -	5/6 - -	Ordinary Newcastle gas coal, with some portion of cannel coal.	from 8,000 to 9,000	12 candles.
Pudsey Gas Light Company -	6/ - -	3/7 - -	Half cannel coal and half black bed.	9,000	16 candles.
Rochester, Chatham, and Strood Gas Light Company.	5/ - -	10 per cent. on large payments.	South Pelaw Newcastle coal.	9,000	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ candles.
Rossendale Union Gas Company (comprising Bacup, Newchurch, Rawtenstall, Waterfoot, Boothfold, &c., all in the Forest of Rossendale.	5/3 - -	4/6 - -	Wigan cannel and Wigan coal.	9,000	19·77 candles.
Rotherham Gas Light and Coke Company.	4/7 - -	3/4 - -	Park Gate coal -	7,500	11 candles.
Runcorn Gas Works, Cheshire -	6/3 - -	6/ - -	Cannel and coal mixed.	9,000	14 candles.
St. Helen's Gas Works, Lancashire	5/ - -	5/ - -	Half cannel and half coals.	9,450	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ candles.
Scarborough Gas Company, North Riding of the county of York.	5/10 - -	5/10 (a) -	West Riding cannel and common coal mixed together.	8,000	10 to 14 candles.
Sheffield United Gas Light Company, Sheffield.	4/ - -	3/6 - -	Best South Yorkshire coal.	about 9,000	About 14 candles.
Shipley Gas Light Company, near Bradford, Yorkshire.	5/ - -	3/6 - -	One-fourth Drighlington cannel, and three-fourths Halifax soft bed.	about 9,000	18·9 candles.
Shrewsbury Gas Light Company.	5/ - -	3/6 - -	Coals and cannel; average cost 15s. per ton.	7,500	No means at present of ascertaining.

(continued)

(a) No discounts, as there are no large consumers.

NAME OF GAS WORKS, and WHERE SITUATED.	Maximum Charge per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	Minimum Charge per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	MATERIAL USED.	Average Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Produced from a Ton of Coal.	Illuminating Power of Gas, as compared with Sperm Candles.
ENGLAND—continued.					
Stafford Gas Works, Stafford -	5/6 - -	3/6 - -	Coal slack, from Ashton-under- Lyne.	9,000	About 10 candles.
Stamford and St. Martin's, Stam- ford Baron, Gas Light and Coke Company.	6/8 to all consumers	-	Newcastle coal - Derbyshire „ -	8,400 8,300	—
Stockton-on-Tees Gas Works -	7/6 - -	4/6 - -	Whitworth Park coals, as drawn from the pit.	Not having a station meter can- not say.	Unknown; never tried.
Stourbridge Gas Works - -	6/ - -	4/6 - -	- - - -	- - -	Have no means of accurately ascertaining.
Sunderland Corporation Gas Company.	3/9 - -	3/ - -	Good gas coals from the best seam of the Durham Coal Fields.	From 8,200 to 9,000	From 11 to 13 candles.
Surrey Consumers' Gas Company, Rotherhithe-street, Surrey.	(a)	Present charge 4/6	The company contract for the gas which is made and sold to their consumers, and they are unable to answer the questions which relate to the manufacture.		(b)
Torquay, Tor, and St. Mary Church Gas Company.	This company does not come into operation until after the 24th of July next, the present gas works being now in the hands of private individuals, of which they will then become the proprietors.				
Wakefield Gas Light Company, in the West Riding of the county of York.	4/ to all consumers -	-	Black coal - -	7,600	14 candles.
Warrington Gas Light and Coke Company.	5/ - -	4/6 - -	Common coal -	8,525	12 candles.
Warwick Gas Light Company -	6/3 - -	5/4 - -	Derbyshire and Staffordshire coals.	8,500	10 to 12 candles.
Wells Gas Light Company - -	6/ to private consumers; about 4/3 for public lamps.	-	Somersetshire coal	8,000	—
Weston-super-Mare Gas Light Company.	6/ - -	5/6 - -	Coal, partly from Newport, Mon- mouthshire, and partly the Somer- setshire.	Newport, 8,000; Somerset- shire, 5,500	9 candles.
Worcester Gas Works - -	6/ to private consumers - 3/7 to public lamps.	-	Staffordshire and Derbyshire coals.	9,000	Average, 9 to 10 candles. Vary winter and summer.

(a) The Company's Act of Incorporation (17 & 18 Vict. c. 94) fixes the maximum charge at 6/.

(b) The illuminating power of the gas supplied is in accordance with the Parliamentary standard, which provides that a 15-hole Argand burner, consuming five cubic feet of gas per hour, shall be equal to 12 wax candles, burning 120 grains per hour.

NAME OF GAS WORKS, and WHERE SITUATED.	Maximum Charge per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	Minimum Charge per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	MATERIAL USED.	Average Number of Cubic Feet of Gas Produced from a Ton of Coal.	Illuminating Power of Gas, as compared with Sperm Candles.
WALES :					
Bangor Water and Gas Company	6/ - -	6/ - -	Cannel coal - -	10,000	8 candles.
Cardiff Gas Light and Coke Company.	4/3 - -	3/6 - -	Cannel coal, mixed with other coal.	9,500	10 candles.
Llanelly Gas Works, County of Carmarthen, South Wales.	68 - -	4/ - -	Bituminous coal from the neigh- bourhood.	from 5,000 to 8,000	not known
Swansea Gas Light Company -	5/ - -	5/ - -	Mynydd Bach-y- Glo Colliery coal.	about 7,000	9 candles.

GAS WORKS.

ABSTRACT

OF

RETURN of all Gas Works established under Acts of Parliament in *England* and *Wales*, and where situated; stating the Maximum and Minimum Charges for 1,000 Cubic Feet of Gas; the Material used; the Average Number of Cubic Feet of Gas produced from a Ton of Coal; and the Illuminating Power of Gas as compared with Sperm Candles.

(*Mr. Brotherton.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
18 March 1857.

138.

Under 1 oz.

HIGHWAYS (METROPOLIS).

RETURN to Two Addresses of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 20 June, and 11 July, 1856 ;—*for*,

(ADDRESS, 20 June 1856.)

A “ RETURN of the LENGTH of HIGHWAYS in the following Parishes, as far as it can be obtained, not being Part of the METROPOLIS ROADS; the AMOUNT of the LAST ASSESSMENT to the POOR; and the AMOUNT of RATE in the Pound levied for HIGHWAY RATE during the last Year :—CHISWICK, EALING, NEW BRENTFORD, ISLEWORTH, TWICKENHAM, TEDDINGTON, CRANFORD, HESTON, HILLINGDON, HAYES, NORWOOD, HANWELL, ACTON, WILLESDEN, HARROW, GREAT STANMORE, LITTLE STANMORE, KINGSBURY, BUSHEY, EDGEWARE, HENDON, TOTTENHAM, HORNSEY, ENFIELD, EDMONTON, WALTHAMSTOW, LAYTON, WOODFORD, WANSTEAD, ST. MARGARET’S AND ST. JOHN’S WESTMINSTER, CHELSEA, KENSINGTON, ST. GEORGE’S HANOVER-SQUARE, FULHAM, HAMMERSMITH, PADDINGTON, HAMPSTEAD, ST. MARYLEBONE, ST. PANCRAS, ISLINGTON, CLERKENWELL, ST. LUKE’S, ST. LEONARD’S SHOREDITCH, STOKE NEWINGTON, HACKNEY, and BETHNAL GREEN.”

(ADDRESS, 11 July 1856.)

A “ RETURN similar to that moved for on the 20th day of June last, for the remaining Parishes in the County of Middlesex.”

(*Lord Robert Grosvenor.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
4 February 1857.*

RETURN of the LENGTH of HIGHWAYS in the several Parishes in the County of *Middlesex*, not being part of the Metropolis Roads; the AMOUNT of the last ASSESSMENT to the Poor; and the AMOUNT of RATE in the Pound levied for HIGHWAY RATE during the past Year.

P A R I S H E S.	Length of Highways.	Amount of last Assessment to the Poor.	Amount in the £. Levied for Highway Rate.	S I G N A T U R E.
		£. s. d.		
Acton - - - -	{ Roads 7 miles - Footpaths 10 miles }	13,633 - -	4 d.	<i>John Williamson,</i> 23 Sept. 1856. Vestry Clerk.
Ashford - - - -	about 6 miles -	2,950 - -	6 d. (a)	<i>Henry Richardson,</i> Sept. 1856.
Bedfont - - - -	about 7½ miles -	5,130 7 9	6 d.	<i>Wm. Westbrook,</i> 4 Nov. 1856. Assist. Overseer.
Bethnal Green - - - -	33 miles, 55 yards	151,023 - -	8 d.	<i>Boulton & Voss,</i> 4 July 1856. Vestry Clerks.
Brentford (New):				
From Half Acre to Brentford Bridge - -	from 440 to 450 yds.	11,250 - - for the half-year - - }	6 d. (b)	<i>W. King & J. Thornton,</i> 21 July 1856. Surveyors.
From Half Acre to Gospel Oak - - -	1 mile - - -			
From Half Acre to the end of the River Thames, commonly called Old England - - -	½ mile - - -			
Bromley - - - -	Not able to answer the Queries.	—	—	<i>James Dunstan,</i> 27 Nov. 1856. Vestry Clerk.
Bushey - - - -	13½ miles - -	500 4 9	4 d.	<i>William Falconer, M. A.</i> 1 July 1856.
Chelsea (St. Luke) - - -	21 miles - -	209,196 - -	{ Hans Town, 1s. Old part, 1s. 6d.	<i>Charles Lahee,</i> 28 June 1856. Vestry Clerk.
Chiswick - - - -	{ Highways 8¾ miles Footpaths 4¾ miles }	19,013 - -	6 d.	<i>Robert Finnis,</i> 3 July 1856. Vestry Clerk.
Cowley - - - -	3 miles - -	54 10 -	—	<i>George White,</i> 4 July 1856. Surveyor.
Cranford - - - -	about 3 miles -	at 12 d. in the £. 2,289 8 9 at 3 d. in the £.	—	
Ealing - - - -	about 18¾ miles -	45,673 - -	1 s.	
Edgware - - - -	4 miles, 4 yards -	4,213 5 -	6 d.	<i>W. S. Tootell,</i> 9 July 1856. Vestry Clerk.
Edmonton - - - -	{ Highways 32 miles Footpaths 20 miles }	43,725 10 -	6 d.	
Friern Barnet - - - -	about 5 miles -	5,048 - -	6 d.	
Greenford (Great) - - -	about 6 miles -	207 10 10½	9 d.	<i>John Sayer,</i> 30 Sept. 1856. Vestry Clerk.
Hackney - - - -	{ Highways 32 miles Sidepaths 50 miles Footpaths 8 miles }	253,763 - -	4 d.	<i>C. H. Pulley,</i> 29 July 1856. Vestry Clerk.
Hammersmith - - - -	5¾ miles - -	77,011 - -	4 d.	<i>Alfred J. Roberts,</i> 18 July 1856. Vestry Clerk.
Hampstead (St. John) - - -	16 miles 5 fur. 2 p. (c)	96,601 - -	10 d.	<i>Thos. Toller,</i> 24 Sept. 1856. Vestry Clerk.

(a) Assessment only made on 2,7847., the cottages being excused.

(b) It is five years since we had a highway rate.

(c) This includes all the highways repaired by the parish, exclusive of footpaths, the length of which is computed to be about 19 miles.

PARISHES.	Length of Highways.	Amount of last Assessment to the Poor.	Amount in the £. Levied for Highway Rate.	SIGNATURE.
		£. s. d.		
Hanwell - - - -	from 4 to 5 miles	13,517 5 -	6 d.	<i>J. M. Abbott.</i> 29 Oct. 1856.
Hanworth - - - -	about 7 miles -	3,137 17 6	6 d.	
Harefield - - - -	14 miles 6 fur. -	6,185 19 10	6 d.	<i>Geo. H. Hone,</i> 15 Oct. 1856. Surveyor.
Harmondsworth - - - -	8½ miles - -	6,581 14 2	4 d.	<i>Thomas Wild,</i> 2 Oct. 1856. Surveyor.
Harrow - - - -	34 m. 3 f. 52 yds. -	1,004 7 9	{ 4 d. (a) 6 d. (b)	<i>W. Winkley, jun.</i> 19 Sept. 1856. Vestry Clerk.
Hayes - - - -	10½ miles - -	10,186 5 -	2 d.	<i>Geo. Lamb,</i> 10 July, 1856. Vestry Clerk.
Hendon - - - -	31 miles 4 fur. -	26,593 15 -	7 d.	<i>W. S. Tootell,</i> 9 July 1856. Vestry Clerk.
Heston - - - -	about 16 miles -	20,355 - -	4 d.	<i>Charles Eley, jun.</i> 30 June 1856. { Vestry Clerk & Surveyor.
Hillingdon - - - -	26 miles - -	1,345 2 4½	6 d.	<i>Thos. Wills Walford,</i> 7 July 1856. Vestry Clerk.
Hornsey - - - -	13 miles 14 fur. -	49,566 - -	8 d. (c)	<i>William Potter,</i> 12 July 1856. Clerk.
Hounslow - - - -	about 13 miles -	20,617 5 -	4 d.	<i>Charles Eley, jun.</i> 6 Nov. 1856. Vestry Clerk.
Uxbridge - - - -	2½ miles - -	119 19 9	3 d.	<i>George Phillips,</i> 7 Oct. 1856. Surveyor.
Uxworth - - - -	17½ miles - -	28,242 15 -	6 d.	<i>L. Lewis.</i> 28 June 1856.
Uxington (St. Mary) - - - -	55 miles - -	491,100 - -	10½ d.	<i>John Layton,</i> 9 July 1856. Vestry Clerk.
Kensington (St. Mary Abbot's). - - - -	56 miles - -	282,278 - -	6 d.	<i>B. R. Hall,</i> 1 July 1856. Vestry Clerk.
Kingsbury - - - -	8 m. 2 f. 36 yds. -	4,485 10 -	8 d.	<i>W. S. Tootell,</i> 9 July 1856. Vestry Clerk.
Littleton - - - -	294 chains - -	1,830 16 -	- - there is no highway rate levied; but the last year's cost of labour was about 30 l.	<i>G. R. Gifford,</i> Littleton Rectory, Chertsey.
Monken Hadley - - - -	about 2½ miles -	3,659 - -	4 d.	<i>James Paterson.</i> 19 Sept. 1856.
Mortholt - - - -	5 miles - -	183 11 6	10 d.	<i>William Roberts,</i> 20 Sept. 1856. Asst. Overseer.
Norwood - - - -	7 m. 5 f. 47 yds. -	11,271 15 -	3 d.	<i>John Vincent,</i> 13 Oct. 1856. Vestry Clerk.
Paddington - - - -	21 m. 2 f. 167 yds. -	506,311 - -	8 d.	<i>Frederick Aveling,</i> Vestry Clerk.
Perrivale - - - -	2 miles - -	1,257 5 -	6 d.	<i>Richard Smith, Surveyor,</i> <i>G. Halfacre, Overseer.</i>
Pinner - - - -	11. m. 1 f. 23 yds. -	8,480 - -	6 d.	<i>Wm. S. Tootell,</i> 9 July 1856. Vestry Clerk.
Ruislip - - - -	22 miles 3 fur. -	1,132 4 -	178 l. 10 s. (d)	<i>Thomas Collett,</i> 30 Sept. 1856. Vestry Clerk.
Shepperton - - - -	8 miles - -	165 10 3½	6 d.	<i>James Tilleard,</i> Vestry Clerk.
South Mimms - - - -	23 miles - -	16,721 17 6	3 d.	<i>Wm. Sears,</i> Vestry Clerk.

(a) Exclusive of the Local Board of Health District.

(b) For the District of Harrow Local Board of Health.

(c) Out of this rate, 2 d. in the pound at the least was expended in the execution of the "Nuisances Removal Act, 1855."

(d) Amount of Highway Rate last made, which is about the annual expenditure thereon, principally where there is most wear and tear.

RETURNS RELATING TO HIGHWAYS IN THE

PARISHES.	Length of Highways.	Amount of Last Assessment to the Poor.	Amount in the £. Levied for Highway Rate.	SIGNATURE.
		£. s. d.		
Staines - - - -	6½ miles - -	10,993 - -	6 d.	<i>Randolph Henry Horne.</i>
Stanmore (Great) - -	6 miles, 16 yards -	6,035 - -	4 d.	<i>William S. Tootell,</i> 9 July 1856. Vestry Clerk.
Stanmore (Little) - -	3 miles, 8 yards -	3,950 10 -	6 d.	<i>William S. Tootell,</i> 9 July 1856. Vestry Clerk.
Stanwell - - - -	16 miles - -	9,227 19 6	6 d.	<i>John Ashton,</i> 22 Sept. 1856. Vestry Clerk.
Stoke Newington - -	about 8½ miles -	1,772 4 6	6 d.	<i>William Yardley,</i> 28 June 1856. Vestry Clerk.
Sunbury - - - -	13½ miles - -	8,233 - -	6 d.	<i>John Anning,</i> 1 Oct. 1856. Vestry Clerk.
Teddington - - - -	about 7 miles -	447 19 11	6 d.	<i>Robert Tozer.</i> 11 July 1856.
Tottenham - - - -	about 13½ miles -	51,758 - -	5 d.	<i>W. B. Hunnings,</i> 29 June 1856. Vestry Clerk.
Twickenham - - - -	about 18 miles -	28,329 - -	1 s.	<i>Charles Eley, jun.</i> 16 July 1856. Surveyor.
Uxbridge - - - -	about 1½ mile -	11,267 10 -	(a) -	<i>Henry S. Batt,</i> 18 Sept. 1856. Vestry Clerk.
West Drayton - - - -	about 4½ miles -	3,611 12 6	3 d.	<i>William Haynes,</i> 23 Sept. 1856. Vestry Clerk.
Willesden - - - -	15 miles - -	25,774 10 -	6 d.	<i>William S. Tootell,</i> 9 July 1856. Vestry Clerk.
Andrew, St. (Holborn), and St. George-the-Martyr.	{ 6 miles, 7 furlongs 140 yards - }	{ 121,914 - - }	11 d. in the £. for paving, cleansing, lighting, and watering.	<i>S. W. Hopwood,</i> 20 Nov. 1856. Clerk.
Bartholomew, St. (the Great)	This parish being within the liberty of the city of London, there are no highways, but the paved streets under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of Sewers of the city of London. No rate called the highway rate, but a consolidated rate embracing lighting, paving, and cleansing. The last poor-rate assessment was made in July last on 8,876 l. at 18 d. in the pound.			<i>Thomas Kitt,</i> 11 Oct. 1856. Vestry Clerk.
Bartholomew, St. (the Less) -	This parish being within the liberty of the city of London, there are no highways, but the paved streets under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of Sewers of the city of London. The amount of last assessment to the poor was 1,425 l. Not any highway rate.			<i>W. S. Stride,</i> 15 Oct. 1856. Churchwarden.
Bishopsgate - - - -	The parish of Bishopsgate is not a parish in the county of Middlesex, but is a parish in the city of London, superintended by the Corporation.			<i>T. L. Smartt,</i> 19 Sept. 1856. Vestry Clerk.
Christchurch, Spitalfields -	There are no highways in this parish, and consequently no assessment thereof to the poor; and no rate has been levied for highway rate during the last year, or for many years previously.			<i>William Tayler,</i> 23 Sept. 1856. Vestry Clerk.
Clerkenwell - - - -	about 2½ miles -	193,232 - -	4 d.	<i>H. R. Wakeling,</i> 11 July 1856. Vestry Clerk.
Dunstan's, St. (in the West)	- (b) -	26,020 - -	(c)	<i>Samuel Tisley,</i> 20 Sept. 1856. Vestry Clerk.

(a) There is no separate highway rate, as the highways are under the jurisdiction of the Uxbridge District Local Board of Health, constituted under the Public Health Act, 1848.

(b) The whole of this parish being within the boundaries of the city of London, consequently the highways are all metropolis roads.

(c) The expenses of all the city highways are defrayed by the Corporation, out of a rate called the consolidated rate, which amounted to 1 s. 4 d. in the pound for the past year (1855).

PARISHES.	Length of Highways.	Amount of last Assessment to the Poor.	Amount in the £. Levied for Highway Rate.	SIGNATURE.
		£. s. d.		
George, St. (in the East) -	There are no highways in this parish except paved streets, nor has any highway rate been levied during the last year; the amount of the last assessment to the poor was 160,197 <i>l</i> .			<i>W. L. Howell,</i> 26 Sept. 1856. Vestry Clerk.
George, St. (Hanover-square)	This Return does not apply to the parish of St. George, Hanover-square.			<i>T. B. Chappell,</i> 14 Oct. 1856. Vestry Clerk.
Giles, St. (Without Cripple-gate).	This parish is situated in the city of London; it consists of streets, and there are no highway rates.			<i>A. J. Baylis,</i> 19 Sept. 1856. Vestry Clerk.
Giles, St. (in the Fields), and St. George, Bloomsbury.	16½ miles - -	248,403 - -	- none.	<i>T. D. Robinson,</i> 18 Oct. 1856. Vestry Clerk.
James, St. (Westminster) -	No highways in this parish which are not part of the metropolis road.			<i>George Buzzard,</i> 18 Sept. 1856. Vestry Clerk.
Limehouse, (comprising the Parish of Limehouse, Hamlet of Ratcliff, and Parishes of Shadwell and Wapping).	- (a) -	1,537 1 5	—	<i>Peter Mellish,</i> 11 Oct. 1856. Vestry Clerk.
Martin, St. (in the Fields) -	about 8 miles -	249,316 - -	(b)	<i>J. Dangerfield,</i> 11 Nov. 1856. Vestry Clerk.
Mary, St. (Stratford, Bow) -	about 6¼ miles -	29,263 - -	6 <i>d</i> .	<i>Robert Ellis,</i> 14 Nov. 1856. Vestry Clerk.
Sepulchre, St. (Without) -	- (c) -	2,936 - -	(c)	<i>W. Hine Haycock,</i> 23 Oct. 1856. Vestry Clerk.

(a) The Board of Works for this district did not commence its duties until the 1st January.—*Thos. W. Ratcliff*, Clerk, 14 Oct. 1856.

(b) The whole of the roads of this parish are under the charge of the vestry, with the exception of the roads and public ways of St. James' Palace, St. James' Park, and the Green Park, which are under the charge of Her Majesty's Government. There is no highway rate levied in this parish, but the local rate for paving, cleansing, lighting and watering for the present year, will be 9½ *d*. in the pound on the same assessment as the poor rate.

(c) No highways exist in this parish, and there is consequently no rate levied.

HIGHWAYS (METROPOLIS).

RETURN of the Length of HIGHWAYS, not being part of the METROPOLIS Roads, the Amount of the last ASSESSMENT to the Poor, and the Amount of RATE in the Pound levied for HIGHWAY RATE, during the last year, in each Parish in the County of MIDDLESEX.

(*Lord Robert Grosvenor.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
4 February 1857.*

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.

STATEMENT of the ADVANCES out of the CONSOLIDATED FUND to the COMMISSIONERS of HER MAJESTY'S WORKS, &c.; and of the MONIES paid into the CONSOLIDATED FUND between the 1st January and the 31st December 1856; prepared pursuant to the Act 16 Vict., c 18, s. 13.

ADVANCES OUT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FUND, Year 1856.

— Nil. —

MONIES PAID INTO THE CONSOLIDATED FUND, Year 1856.

1856:		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
25 January	- Balance of Rents received, Quarter to 31 December 1855 - -	-	-	-	450	14	1
1 March	- Surplus of the London Bridge Approaches Fund, Quarter ended 5 January 1856 - - - - -	34,536	11	6			
	- Interest on charge of 146,000 £, for the like period - - -	1,362	13	4	35,899	4	10
29 April	- On accounts of Rents received in the Quarter to 31 March 1856 -	-	-	-	2,000	-	-
30 May	- Surplus of the London Bridge Approaches Fund, Quarter ended 5 April 1856 - - - - -	34,381	9	7			
	- Interest on charge of 146,000 £, for the like period - - -	1,362	13	4	35,744	2	11
26 July	- Balance of Rents received, Quarter to 30 June 1856 - - -	1,532	16	3			
30 „	- Surplus of the London Bridge Approaches Fund, Quarter ended 5 July 1856 - - - - -	34,346	8	8			
	- Interest on charge of 146,000 £, for the like period - - -	1,362	13	4	37,241	18	3
14 October	- Balance of Rents received, Quarter to 30 September 1856 - -	-	-	-	1,976	16	3
8 November	- Surplus of the London Bridge Approaches Fund, Quarter ended 10 October 1856 - - - - -	30,178	9	10			
	- Interest on charge of 146,000 £, for the like period - - -	1,362	13	4	31,541	3	2
					£.	144,853	19 6
Note:— Total Amount advanced under the provisions of the Act 16 Vict. c. 18 - - £. 1,129,397 - 2 Balance due to the Consolidated Fund on the 31st December 1855 (Sessional Paper, No. 99, 1856) - 575,782 3 8 Amount of Repayments in 1856, as above - - - - - 144,853 19 6 Balance due to the Consolidated Fund on 31st December 1856 - - £. 430,928 4 2							

Examined, W. G. Goodliffe, Book-keeper.

Office of Works, &c., }
8 January 1857. }

B. Hall,
First Commissioner of Her Majesty's
Works and Public Buildings.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.

STATEMENT of the ADVANCES out of the
CONSOLIDATED FUND to the COMMISSIONERS of
HER MAJESTY'S WORKS, &c.; and of the
MONEYS paid into the CONSOLIDATED FUND
between 1 January and 31 December 1856.

(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
4 February 1857.

REPORT

TO THE

RIGHT HON. WILLIAM COWPER, M.P.,

PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH,

ON THE

MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION

OF THE

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY;

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF

THE METROPOLIS' WATER ACT.

BY

ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D., F.L.S.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



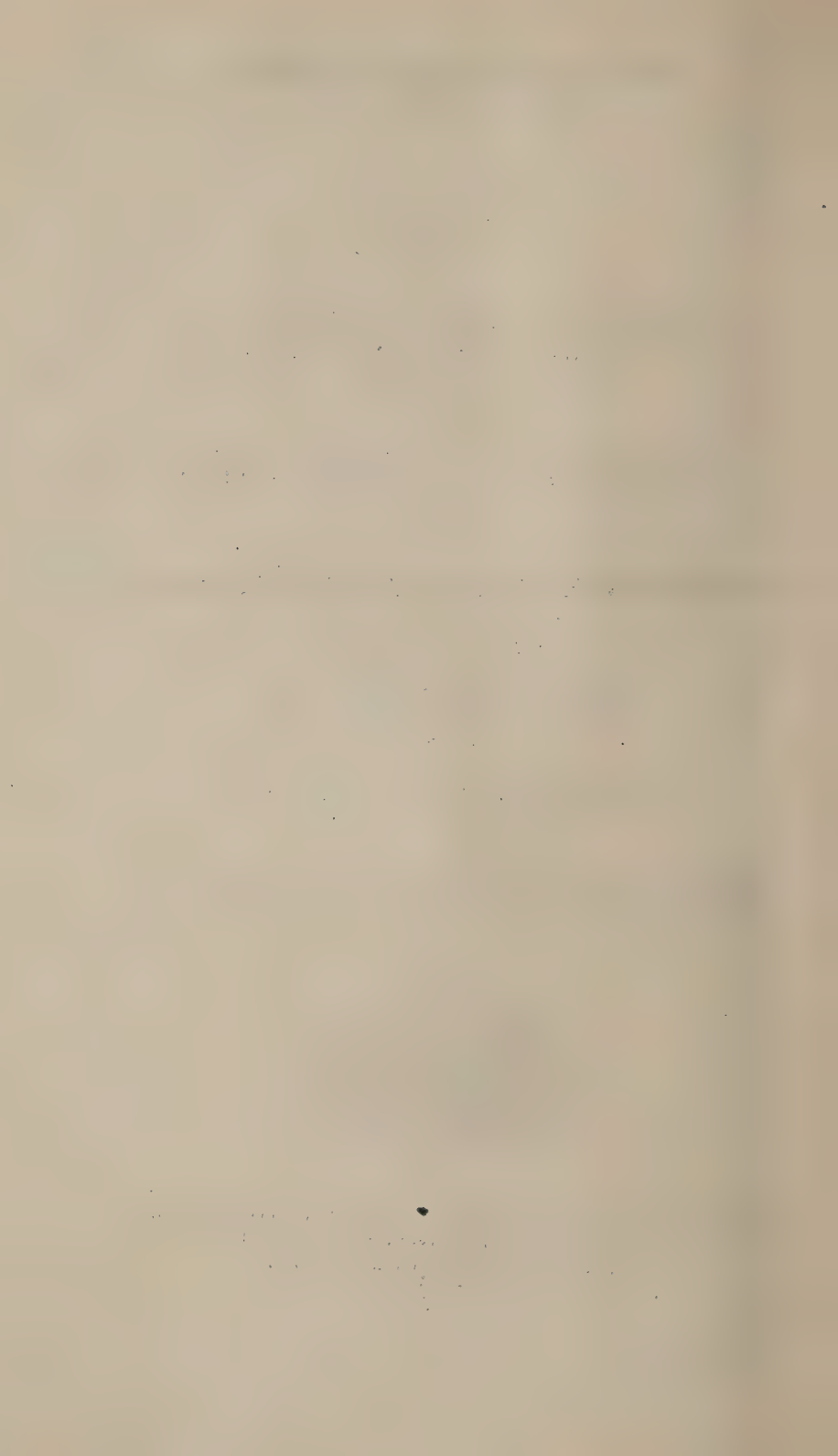
LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,

PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1857.



REPORT,

STATING

THE RESULTS of the MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION of
SAMPLES of WATER obtained from the SERVICE
PIPES of the WATER COMPANIES supplying Water
under the Provisions of the Metropolis Water
Act.

THE several waters were collected, in Winchester quart bottles, by either Mr. Ransome or Mr. Cray, of the General Board of Health, with one or two exceptions, in the presence of Dr. Hassall.

GRAND JUNCTION COMPANY.

1st Sample.

From service-pipe of cistern at 8, Bennett-street, St. James-street. Collected 20th December 1856, by Dr. Hassall and Mr. Ransome.

There subsided from this water, after it had stood at rest for a few hours, a small quantity of sediment, which consisted almost entirely of *organic matter*. dead and living.

Amongst the *living* organic productions there were detected species belonging chiefly to the orders INFUSORIÆ, DESMIDÆ, DIATOMACEÆ, and FUNGI.

The animalcules or INFUSORIÆ were rather numerous, and amongst them the following may be specified:—A *hydrachnida* or *water mite*, one or two examples of *anguinula fluviatilis*, the same of *rotifer vulgaris*, of *actinophrys sol*, of *coleps hirtus*, of a species of *euglena*, and of *vorticella*, besides *monads* and other animalcules not identified.

The DIATOMACEÆ were also rather numerous, and included *synedra capitata*, *synedra minutissima*, and frustules of a third species of *synedra*, of *pleurosigma*, of *pinnularia*, of *cymbella*, of *gomphonema*, of *amphora*, of *cyclotella operculata*, of *nitzschia sigmoidea*, and of *fragilaria capucina*.

Besides the above, there were *sporules* of animal and vegetable productions, frustules of diatomaceæ not identified, and a few threads of a *fungus*.

2d Sample.

From service pipe of cistern at 8, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall. Collected 20th December 1856, by Dr. Hassall and Mr. Ransome.

The sediment deposited from this water was more considerable than that from the previous sample. It contained for the most part the same forms of living organic productions, including particularly the somewhat rare and local diatoma, *synedra capitata*.

SOUTHWARK AND VAUXHALL COMPANY.

3d Sample.

From main opposite the Three Stags, Kennington-road. Collected by Dr. Hassall and Mr. R. Cray, 15th January 1857.

This water was *opalescent* and of a somewhat dirty appearance when collected; after standing for some time it became rather clearer, and deposited a *considerable sediment*, which consisted in part of earthy and in part of organic matter.

The organic productions contained in it consisted of INFUSORIÆ, DESMIDEE, DIATOMACEÆ and FUNGI.

The LIVING ANIMAL PRODUCTIONS met with were not very numerous, but the following were observed:—One or two samples of *anguinula fluviatilis*, a few of *paramecium*, of *uvella*, of *michiatis*, of *euglena*, and of other genera and species unrecognised.

The principal species of DESMIDEE noticed was *scenedesmus quadricaudatus*.

The DIATOMACEÆ were particularly abundant, and included many different genera and species, some hundreds of frustules being observed, amongst which were the following:—*Meloseira varians*, *cyclotella operculata*, *nitzschia sigma*, *cocconema placentula*, *synedia ulna*, *gomphonema acuminatum*, and *G. olivaceum*(?), *diatoma elongatum*, of *nitzschia sigmoidea*, of *pleurosigma acuminatum*, of two or three species of *navicula*, one of *amphora*, as well as frustules of other genera and species.

This water was evidently in a very bad state, so much so, that either its filtration must have been defective or there must have been something wrong in the storage. The organic productions so abounded in it, that a whole volume might have been written, illustrative of their natural history.

4th Sample.

From service-pipe of cistern of house No. 169, Waterloo-road. Collected 16th January, by Mr. R. Cray.

This water, like the previous sample, was *opalescent*, and deposited *rather much sediment*; the organic productions present in it were also nearly as abundant, and of corresponding genera and species.

There were observed, however, in addition, a few *oxytrichæ*, *vibriones*, spiculæ of the *fresh-water sponge*, threads of *conferveæ*, including a species of *oscillatoria*, and two species of *fungus*, together with much organic débris.

LAMBETH COMPANY.

5th Sample.

From service-pipe of cistern of Mr. Mears, Registrar, Waterloo-road. Collected 16th January, by Mr. Mears and Mr. R. Cray.

This water was also *opalescent* and deposited

rather much sediment, but less than that of the Southwark and Vauxhall Company. The organic productions noticed were abundant, and corresponded for the most part with those of the waters of the Southwark and Vauxhall Company; this correspondence was observed especially in the case of the DIATOMACEÆ, but the INFUSORIÆ were rather more abundant, and included some genera not noticed in the waters of the Company above named, as *vorticella* and *actinophrys*, of which a few examples were observed, as also a large jointed hairy *annelid* or *worm*.

The only desmideum noticed was *pediastrum Boryanum*. A few fragments of dead and decaying vegetable tissue were also observed.

6th Sample.

From main opposite the Hero of Waterloo, Waterloo-road. Collected by Dr. Hassall and Mr. R. Cray, 15th January 1857.

This water was *opalescent*, and deposited, after standing at rest for a time, *rather much sediment*. It contained more INFUSORIÆ, but fewer DIATOMACEÆ than the last water, the species being for the most part the same; but, in addition, examples of *anguinala fluviatilis* and of *gomphonema curvatum* were also detected.

CHELSEA COMPANY.

7th Sample.

From main near cab-stand, Knightsbridge. Collected 24th January 1857, by Dr. Hassall and Mr. R. Cray.

This water was clear and bright, and did not deposit any sediment that was visible to the naked eye.

It contained rather many INFUSORIÆ belonging to the genera *euglena*, *michialis* especially, and *lagenella*, but scarcely any DIATOMACEÆ, two or three frustules only being seen.

Many *green moving sporules*, as well as a few *brown ones*, were observed, and also the threads of two species of *fungus*.

8th Sample.

From main at Fox and Bull, High-row, Knightsbridge. Collected 24th January, by Dr. Hassall and Mr. R. Cray.

This water resembled in nearly all respects the previous sample; there was just a very minute quantity of sediment visible to the naked eye, which consisted of *organic debris* and *fungus*, and in which were detected two or three frustules of *synedra ulna*, one of *pleurosigma acuminatum*, and two or three examples of *vorticella* and of *anguinula fluviatilis*, as also many *green moving sporules*.

WEST MIDDLESEX COMPANY.

9th Sample.

From service-pipe of cistern of Mr. Hadden's house, 46, William-street, Regent's Park. Collected 24th January 1857, by Dr. Hassall and Mr. R. Cray.

This water was quite clear, and deposited only a minute quantity of sediment, which contained but few INFUSORIÆ, or DIATOMACEÆ; amongst the former one example of *anguinula fluviatilis* was observed, and amongst the latter, frustules of *fragilaria capucina*, of *meloseira varians*, and of *synedra ulna*, also one or two of *nitzschia parvula* (?)

10th Sample.

From stand pipe near Pitt's Head, Paddington-street, Regent's Park. Collected 24th January 1857, by Dr. Hassall and Mr. R. Cray.

This water was perfectly clear, and but few organic productions were detected in it. The principal were the following:—One example of *anguinula fluviatilis*, two or three of a *paramecium*, and of a *euglena*, two or

three frustules of *cymbella* and of *synedra ulna*, also several large *brown stationary sporules*.

It therefore appears that the waters of the Chelsea, and particularly the West Middlesex Company, contained comparatively few organic productions.

HAMPSTEAD COMPANY.

11th Sample.

From service-pipe of cistern of Mr. Fancourt's house, High-street, Camden Town. Collected by Mr. R. Cray, 26th January 1857.

This water was somewhat *opalescent*, and deposited *rather much sediment*, formed partly of organic and partly of inorganic matters, and which *abounded in living organic productions, animal and vegetable*.

Amongst THE ANIMAL PRODUCTIONS noticed were several *hydrachnidæ* or water mites, an *entomostracan*, several examples of *anguinula fluviatilis*, of *paramecium*, of *vorticella*, of *amœba*, and of *euglena*, of which there were two species.

The DIATOMACEÆ resembled, for the most part, those found in the waters of the Southwark and Vauxhall Company, and were equally numerous; they included a few frustules of *asterionella formosa*.

In addition, one or two examples of a species of *rotifer* belonging to the genus *brachionus* were noticed, and which were also present in the water of this Company on the occasion of its being examined in the autumn of 1854. *Many brown and green moving sporules* and *threads of fungus* were likewise detected.

12th Sample.

From service-pipe of cistern of house of Mr. Lance, High-street, Camden Town. Collected 26th January 1857, by Mr. R. Cray.

This water resembled in every respect the previous sample; the same species of *brachionus* occurred, as also examples of *anguinula fluviatilis*.

Amongst the many DIATOMACEÆ noticed were frustules of *surirella* and *achnanthis*. *Scenedesmus quadricaudatus* was also seen.

The fact of this Company deriving part of its supply from the West Middlesex Company appears to explain the presence of species of diatomaceæ found in Thames water.

The condition of this and the previous sample was very bad.

EAST LONDON COMPANY.

13th Sample.

Taken from service of No. 1, Back-church-lane, Whitechapel. Collected 15th January 1857, by Dr. Hassall and Mr. R. Cray.

This water was quite clear when collected, and did not deposit any sediment visible to the naked eye. Examined with the microscope, there were found in it both INFUSORIÆ and DIATOMACEÆ, but not in large numbers.

Amongst the INFUSORIÆ detected were examples of *actinophrys sol*, of *paramecium*, of *uvella*, as well as several minute animalcules, and two or three green moving sporules.

Amongst the DIATOMACEÆ noticed were frustules of *fragilaria capucina*, of two species of *gomphonema*, of two or three species of *navicula*, of *synedra ulna*, of *pleurosigma*, of *cymbella*, of *nitzschia sigmoidea*, &c.

14th Sample.

From main, Cable-street, Whitechapel. Collected by Mr. R. Cray, 15th January 1857.

This resembled in every respect the previous sample. Amongst the diatomaceæ, one or two frustules of a species of *achnanthes* were observed.

NEW RIVER COMPANY.

15th Sample.

From service-pipe of cistern at 23, Gerrard-street, Soho. Collected 20th December 1856, by Dr. Hassall and Mr. Ransome.

This water when collected was slightly dull and *opalescent*, and after standing for some time, a small quantity of deposit subsided.

This consisted of *dead organic debris*, of animalcules, or INFUSORÆ, of DESMIDÆ, of DIATOMACEÆ, and of FUNGI.

The *animalcules* were less numerous than in the water of the Grand Junction Company. Amongst those which were identified were a few examples of two species of *euglena*, of a small *oxytricha*, of *lagennella*, and *monads*. Several stationary and moving *sporules*, both *brown* and *green*, were also observed.

The DIATOMACEÆ were particularly abundant, and included hundreds of frustules of the four-rayed variety of *asterionella formosa*, a great many of *meloseira varians*, of *synedra ulna*, of *fragilaria capucina*, many of *pleurosigma acuminatum*, of *cymbella*, of *navicula*, of *pinnularia radiosa*, and of *nitzschia sigmaidea*.

The DESMIDÆ consisted of a few fronds of *pediatrum Boryanum*, and the FUNGI of threads of the species most frequently noticed in water.

16th Sample.

From service-pipe of cistern at 48, Princes-street, Leicester-square. Collected 20th December 1856, by Dr. Hassall and Mr. Ransome.

This water was also somewhat *opalescent* when collected, and the sediment which subsided was more considerable than in the water procured from Gerrard-street.

It contained the same living organic productions as the previous sample, but in greater abundance.

KENT COMPANY.

17th Sample.

From service-pipe of cistern at the Prince Regent, High-street, Deptford. Collected 19th December 1856, by Dr. Hassall and Mr. Ransome.

No sediment visible to the naked eye was deposited from this water; there were detected in it, however, a good number of INFUSORIA, including several examples of *anguinula fluviatilis*, of a species of *rotifer*, of *paramecium*, of *amphileptus*, of *euglena*, besides which *green* and *brown* moving and stationary *sporules* were noticed.

It was remarkable for its freedom from DIATOMACEÆ; a few frustules only being detected, mostly those of *meloseira varians* and *synedra minutissima*.

These results agree very closely with those obtained by a microscopical examination of the water of the Kent Company made in 1854, for the General Board of Health, and recorded in my Report on the State of the Water Supply of the Metropolis during the Epidemic of Cholera in that year.

On that occasion the water was found to contain the same species of *anguinula* and *rotifer*, and to be equally remarkable for its comparative freedom from diatomaceæ.

Sample.

From service-pipe of second cistern of the Prince Regent. Collected 19th December 1856, by Dr. Hassall and Mr. Ransome.

The results arrived at by the microscopical examination of this water were similar to those of the previous sample.

The following CONCLUSIONS may be deduced from the preceding Microscopical Examinations:—

First.—That the waters supplied by the nine Metropolitan Water Companies under the new Act for the improvement of the water supply of the Metropolis *still contain considerable numbers of living vegetable and animal productions* belonging to different orders, genera, and species, but especially to the orders or tribes ANNELIDÆ, ENTOMOSTRACÆ, INFUSORIE, CONFERVEÆ, DESMIDÆ, DIATOMACEÆ, and FUNGI.

Second.—That these living organic productions *were found to be particularly abundant* in the waters supplied by the *Southwark and Vauxhall, the Lambeth, the New River, and the Hampstead Companies.*

Third.—That *they were rather numerous* in the waters of the *Grand Junction Company.*

Fourth.—That *they were much less abundant* in the waters of the *Chelsea, West Middlesex, East London, and Kent Companies.*

Fifth.—That those waters which contained most organic productions were *cloudy and opalescent*, as the waters of the *Southwark and Vauxhall, the Lambeth, the New River, and the Hampstead Companies.*

Sixth.—That the waters which contained fewer organic productions were *clear and bright*, as those of the *Chelsea, the West Middlesex, the Grand Junction, the East London, and the Kent Companies.*

Seventh.—That these differences in the condition and quality of the several waters examined resulted probably, partly from differences in the methods of filtration adopted, and partly from the state of the sources from which the supplies were derived, occasioned by weather, rain, and frost. This last circumstance does not explain, the whole of the varia-

tions observed; since, of the waters collected on the same day, some were bright and others cloudy and opalescent.

It follows that the Metropolis is still supplied with water containing considerable numbers of living vegetable and animal productions, and which are not present in the purer waters, as, for example, that supplied by the *Plumstead, Woolwich, and Charlton Company*.

Contrasting these results with those obtained by the microscopical examinations of the waters supplied to the Metropolis in 1854, that is, prior to the new Act coming into operation, great improvement is undoubtedly manifest in the condition of the present supplies, as shown by the colour and taste of the waters, as well as by the diminished number of organic productions contained in them.

It should be recollected, however, that the present examinations have been made in the midst of winter, that is, at the period most unfavourable to the development of animal and vegetable life; the water now supplied to the Metropolis is therefore in the purest state of which, under the present arrangements, it is susceptible. It is obviously proper that fresh examinations of the waters of the several Companies should be made in the spring, summer, and autumn, in order that their conditions at those seasons might be determined.

A very excellent test by which the quality of water may frequently be judged of, is the colour presented by it; this can only be judged of by viewing the water in bulk, that is, in a clear white glass bottle, or better still, in a porcelain dish, holding about a gallon, some distilled or pure spring water being placed in a corresponding dish for comparison. If the water thus viewed present any decided tinge or coloration, it in general is not pure. Inspected in this manner, the waters of the whole of the Companies examined presented a very marked yellowish green coloration, which became more obvious as the water was concentrated by evaporation.

The majority of the organic productions referred to by name in this Report will be found delineated in the plates attached to my Report containing the results of the microscopical examination of the various waters supplied to the metropolis during the epidemic of Cholera in 1854. This Report forms part of the Appendix of the Committee for Scientific Inquiries in relation to the Cholera Epidemic of the year above referred to.

ARTHUR H. HASSALL, M.D., F.L.S.,
Member of the Royal College of Physicians,
Author of "Food and its Adulterations,"
"Adulterations Detected," &c., &c.

31st January 1857.

L O N D O N :

Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

RIVER THAMES.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 9 February 1857;—for,

COPY “of a REPORT made to the First Commissioner of Works, by Commander *Burstal*, R. N., on the State of the RIVER THAMES from *Putney* to *Rotherhithe*, dated the 27th day of January 1857.”

(*Sir Benjamin Hall.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
9 February 1857.



REPORT - - - - - p. 3
TRANSVERSE SECTIONS - - - - - at the end.

COPY of a REPORT made to the First Commissioner of Works, by Commander *Burstal*, R. N., on the State of the RIVER THAMES from *Putney* to *Rotherhithe*, dated the 27th day of January 1857.

Sir,

32, Abingdon-street, 27 January 1857.

I HAVE the honour to lay before you such observations, and plans drawn from them, of the state of the River Thames between Putney and Rotherhithe, as I have been able to obtain since I received your commands on the subject in the latter part of last August.

Having been supplied with the plan made by Mr. Giles, under the direction of Mr. Telford, in 1823, I confined my observations to those parts of the river on which he then made transverse sections, in order to ascertain the changes that have taken place since that period; in addition to which I have made a careful examination of the bed of the river above and below the cutwaters of each bridge, showing also a transverse section at each of those positions.

I beg now to call your attention to the various changes that have taken place, and in order to have correct comparisons, the same datum has, in every instance, been referred to, viz., that of Trinity High Water, as established by Act of Parliament in 1800, and registered on a large stone at the lower side of the Hermitage entrance to London Docks, and transferred from thence (by levelling) to the cast-iron plates which are let into the various wharves and bridges.

The first change I would mention is the great alteration in the low-water surface of the river above London Bridge, which is, doubtless, in consequence of the removal of the old structure in 1832, which with its large starlings, performed in a great measure the part of a dam to the river, obstructing the free action of the stream. The present low-water surface at springs, compared with that of 1823, will be seen by referring to the following table:—

	1823. L. W. Surface below Trinity Datum.	1856. L. W. Surface below Trinity Datum.
	<i>ft. in.</i> 15 4 above bridge	<i>ft. in.</i> 18 11 above bridge
	20 3 below bridge	19 4 below bridge.
London Bridge - - - - -		
Southwark Bridge - - - - -	15 0	19 0
Blackfriars Bridge - - - - -	14 9	18 3
Waterloo Bridge - - - - -	14 4	17 11
Hungerford Market Wharf - - - - -	14 4	17 9 bridge.
Westminster Bridge - - - - -	14 5	17 4 above. 17 8 below.
Nine Elms Pier - - - - -	13 4	15 6
Cadogan Pier - - - - -	13 4	15 11
Wandsworth - - - - -	14 2	15 8
Putney Bridge - - - - -	12 8	14 1

With respect to the surface level of high water, I find from numerous observations made from Blackwall to Putney, when the weather had been for a long time so dry as not to have the river swollen by freshes, that the tidal wave attained at all intermediate stations nearly the same level, as may be seen from the diagrams constructed for illustrating these facts.

Among the diagrams there are several showing the raised state of the river surface in the upper part, at high water, after heavy rains.

By comparing the time and height of high water at London Docks and Battersea with that of 1823, it appears that in 1856 the time of high water at Battersea Bridge is 28 minutes later than at London Docks, and the surface attains nearly the same level; whilst in 1823 the time was 38 minutes later, and the surface 5 inches lower.

The bed of the river is the next subject to which I would beg to call attention.

It will be seen on the sheet of transverse sections from Putney to London Bridge, that the river bed has considerably deepened since 1823; the average deepening at each section, and the mean of all between certain points, will be seen by the following table:—

	Deepening of the River.
Between Putney and Wandsworth - - - - -	5½ feet.
Wandsworth and Battersea Bridge - - - - -	3 „
Battersea Bridge and Cadogan Pier - - - - -	4 „
Cadogan Pier and Grosvenor Canal - - - - -	5 „
Grosvenor Canal and Vauxhall Bridge - - - - -	4 „
Vauxhall Bridge and Penitentiary - - - - -	2 „
Penitentiary and Westminster Bridge - - - - -	3½ „

AT WESTMINSTER BRIDGE:

Arches from Westminster side - 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th.	
Feet - - - 5 10 8 8 7 7 7 5 7 7 4 feet.	
Between Westminster and Hungerford Bridges - - - - -	5 feet.
Hungerford and Waterloo Bridges - - - - -	9½ „
Waterloo and Blackfriars Bridges - - - - -	5 „
Blackfriars and Southwark Bridges - - - - -	7 „
Southwark and London Bridges - - - - -	4 „

The above (being but an average deepening of the whole breadth of the river) is not sufficiently correct for ascertaining the extent of scour that has taken place in the navigable channel; for instance, near the Grosvenor Canal there are places where the deepening has been 13 feet; at Westminster Bridge, 10 feet; Hungerford, 11 feet 5 inches; and above Southwark Bridge, 14 feet. I beg therefore to refer you to the longitudinal section which is made through the deep-water channel, and over a line closely assimilating that made by Mr. Giles in 1823; the line of deepest water following nearly the same course now as it did at that period; from which it will be seen that the greatest changes that have taken place are from Cadogan Pier to Chelsea Hospital, from one-eighth mile above Westminster Bridge to midway between Hungerford and Waterloo Bridges, and from Somerset House to Southwark Bridge.

In the vicinity of London Bridge there were in 1823 and 1830, by Captain Bullock's survey, deep holes or gulleys extending to 45 feet below Trinity datum, which is 13 feet below the bed of the Pool, and of that between Southwark and London Bridges; it was therefore deemed necessary to fill those holes up with rubble stones and chalk to such a level as would assimilate the bed of the river above and below London Bridge.

From two cross sections made on the site of the old bridge, it appears that the whole of its piers and foundations have been removed to a level of $29\frac{1}{2}$ feet below Trinity datum, in a line with the centre arch, which corresponds with the depths at the present bridge, and as far as Allhallows Wharf above it, and two feet higher than the general depths in the Pool 600 feet below it; from these facts, and from the solid nature of the material of which the old foundations are composed, it appears evident that the natural scour of the river has been arrested at and near this point, consequently the safety of the present structure been preserved. Notwithstanding this, the ebb stream is so strong in the Pool as to cause a small scour, as will appear by the sections, and which may probably be deemed sufficient for purposes required for the navigation.

The greatest change that has taken place in the river bed amongst the bridges is at Westminster and Blackfriars; a strong disposition to the same is evidenced at Southwark by the great depth of the sections immediately above that bridge.

The bed of the river in 1823 at Westminster Bridge, and one-eighth mile below it, was 18 feet 6 inches below Trinity datum. Had London Bridge been then removed, the river would have been nearly dry there at low water, with a fall of 11 feet in the intermediate space of two miles; and considering the great depth of water there was between Lambeth Palace and the Penitentiary, viz., 29 feet below datum, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the scour would be very great as soon as vent was given to the river stream by the removal of Old London Bridge and the shoal below it, as also by the combined action of river steamers and dredging.

The extent to which the natural deepening of the river bed will ultimately attain at Westminster Bridge may be assumed by comparing the sections above Lambeth Palace (where no deepening has taken place) with the sections above Hungerford Bridge, which is nearly the average level of the Pool, or 31 feet below Trinity datum; a line drawn between these points intersects a depth of five feet below the present bed, or 29 feet 6 inches below datum, which is (I believe) about one foot below the surface of the London clay.

It is probable that the scour at this point will not be in the same ratio as it has been for the last 33 years, because at the time of the removal of Old London Bridge this was the highest part of the river bed in a space of seven miles; consequently, as soon as vent was given for the free action of the stream, the first effort of it would be to clear a channel for the immense weight of water by removing the obstructions; this was doubtless principally effected shortly after the removal of London Bridge, and has been going on in a smaller degree up to the present time; but not having any reliable observations made meanwhile at this spot to enable me to make comparisons, this is the only conclusion I can arrive at; if, however, the river should ever be embanked or quayed, so as to contract the channel, the stream would be stronger than it is at present,

and, consequently, the bed of the river likely to be still more deepened by increased scour.

Having thus far complied with your instructions relative to a comparison with former observations, I now purpose completing the sections, and filling in such detail as will be necessary to furnish you with the survey you require.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Edw^d Burstal*,
Commander, R. N.

The Right Hon. Sir B. Hall, Bart., M.P.,
First Commissioner of Public Works, &c.

TRANSVERSE SECTIONS

OF THE

RIVER THAMES

FROM PUTNEY TO LONDON BRIDGE,

Made in September and October 1856, in the same Position as those made in 1823 by Mr. *Giles*, under the Direction of Mr. *Telford*.

THE Datum is Trinity High-water Mark, as established by Act of Parliament in 1800, and which is on a level with the lower edge of a Stone let into the outer-wing wall of the lower side of the Hermitage entrance to London Docks, having an inscription on it.

The Cast-iron Plates having the City Arms, thus—



on them, placed on the Bridges and various Wharves, are the points of reference to which the Datum Line of each Section is made. By levelling from the nearest Ordnance Bench Marks to the Trinity High Water, the heights above Mean Water, Liverpool, are found to be as shown in the following Table:—

Putney Toll-House, Ordnance	T	H	W	$\frac{1800}{\wedge}$	-	-	-	-	12.39
Cadogan Pier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.18
Penitentiary Stairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.31
Lambeth Palace	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.35
Westminster Bridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.30
Hungerford Bridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.54
Waterloo Bridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.47
Blackfriars Bridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.21
Southwark Bridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.26
Fishmongers' Wharf	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.44
London Docks (Hermitage entrance)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.53



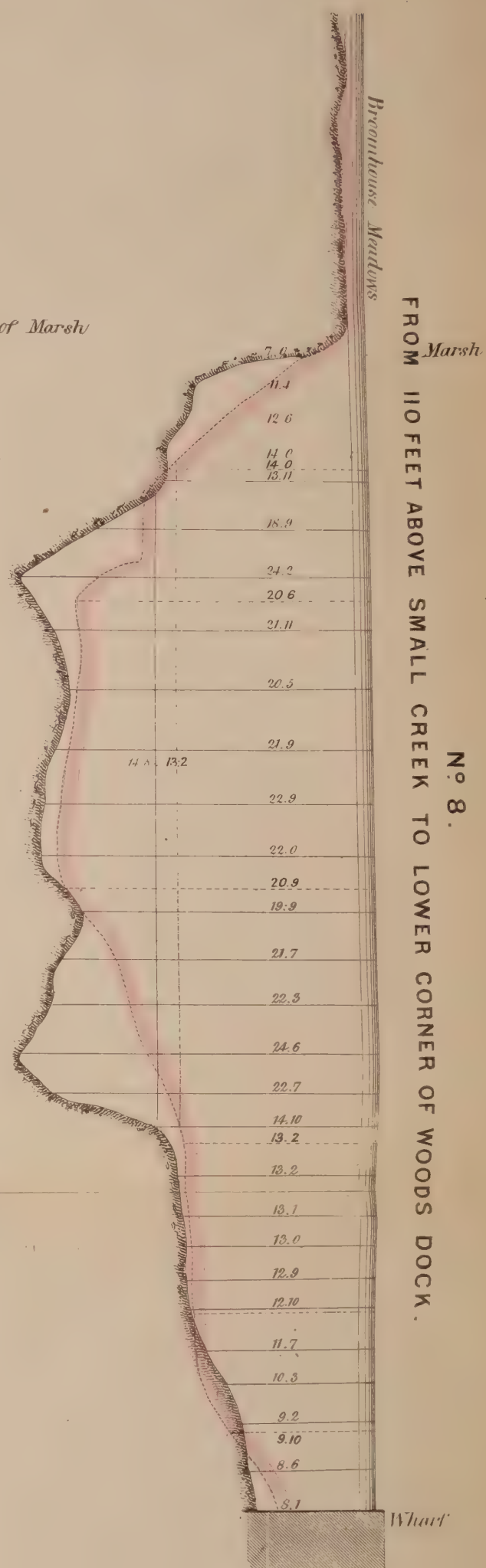
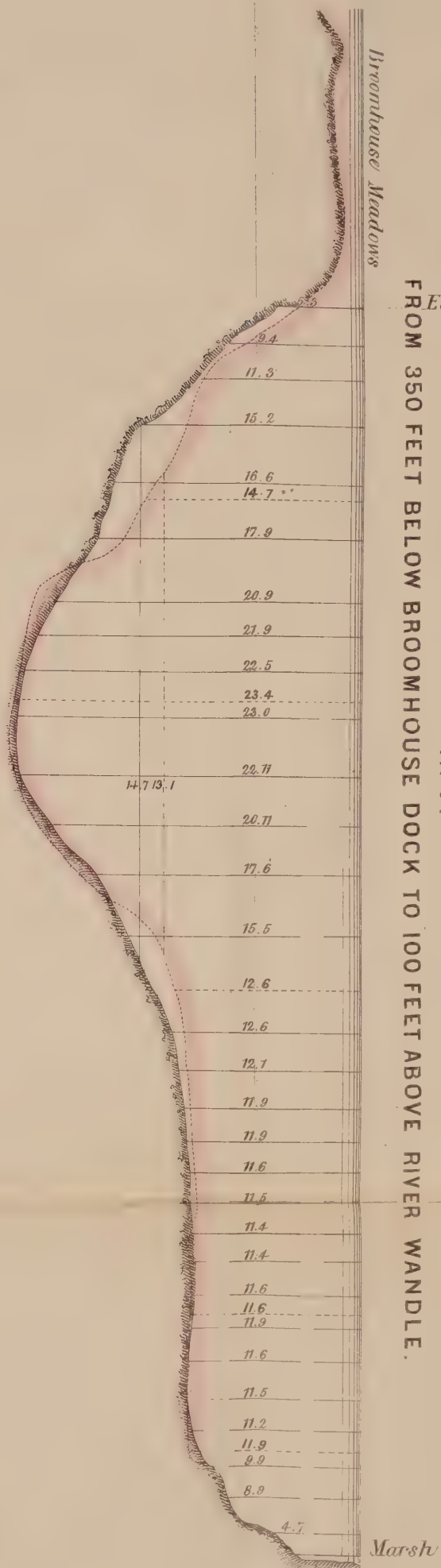
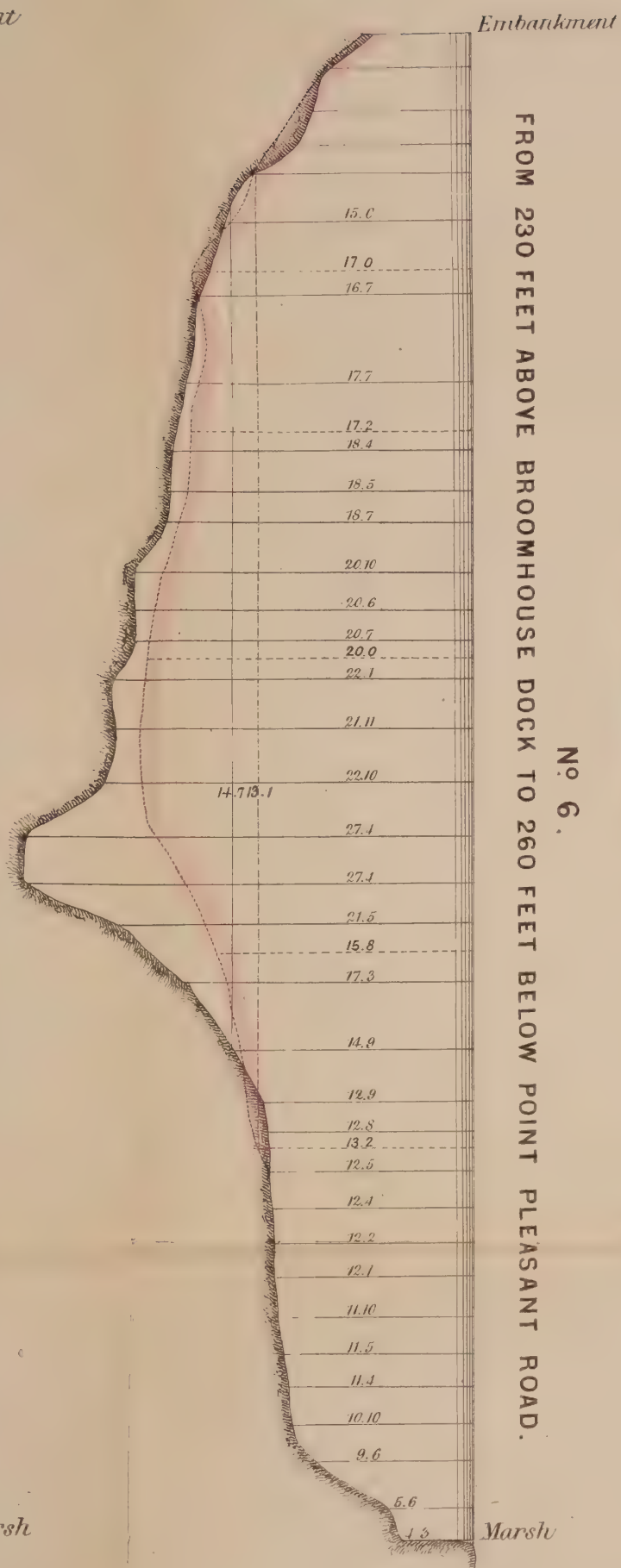
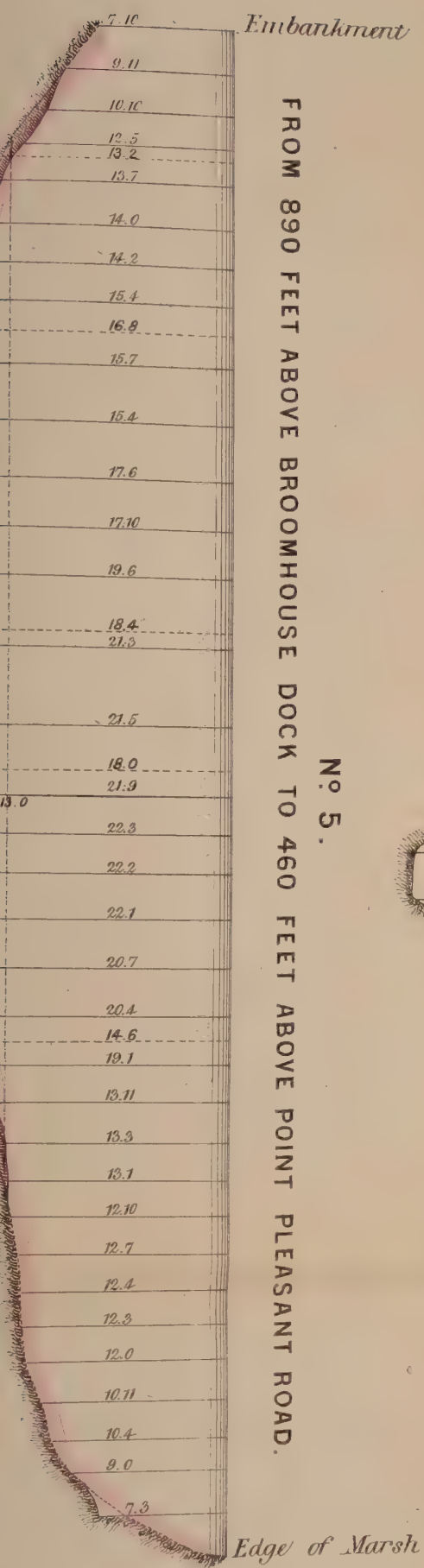
LIST OF SECTIONS, &c.

- No. I. TRANSVERSE SECTIONS, from Putney to London Bridge (Sheets 1 to 10).
No. II. LONGITUDINAL SECTION—Deep Water Channel.
No. III. DEPTHS of BED of RIVER below Trinity High Water Mark, 1856 and 1823—Westminster Bridge.
No. IV. DIAGRAMS—Surface of High Water between Putney and Blackwall, from 30 August to 18 October.
-

M I D D L E S E



K
S I D E .



S I D E .

600 700 800 900 1000 Feet

80 85 40 Feet

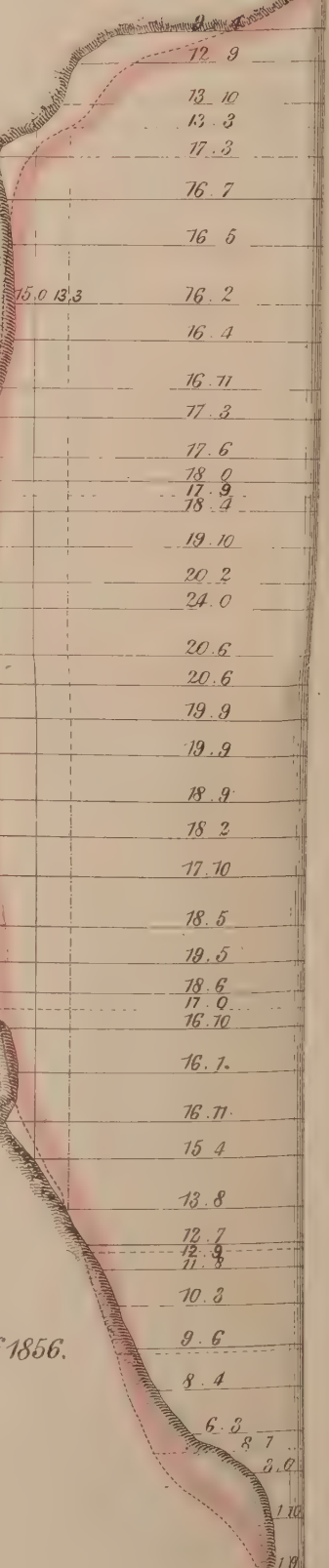
NOTE. The figures thus 16.7 refer to observations of 1823
The figures thus 16.7 refer to observations of 1856

Broomhouse Meadows

FROM 300 FEET ABOVE LARGE CREEK TO 410 FEET ABOVE YORK PLACE.

No. 12.

Marsh

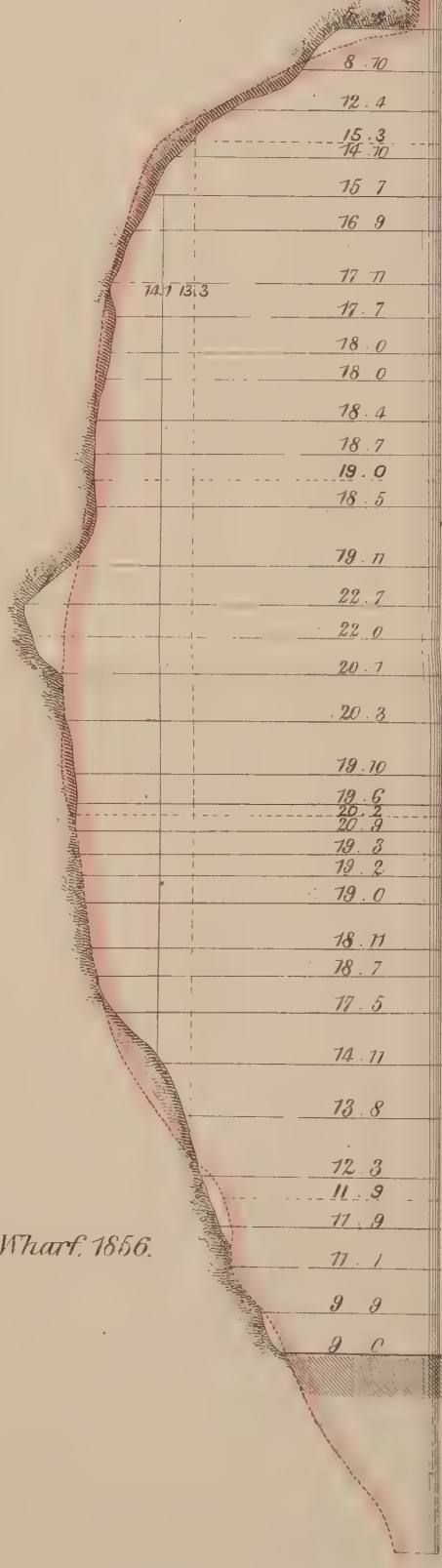


Broomhouse Meadows

FROM 50 FEET BELOW CREEK TO DISTILLERY LANE.

No. 11.

Marsh



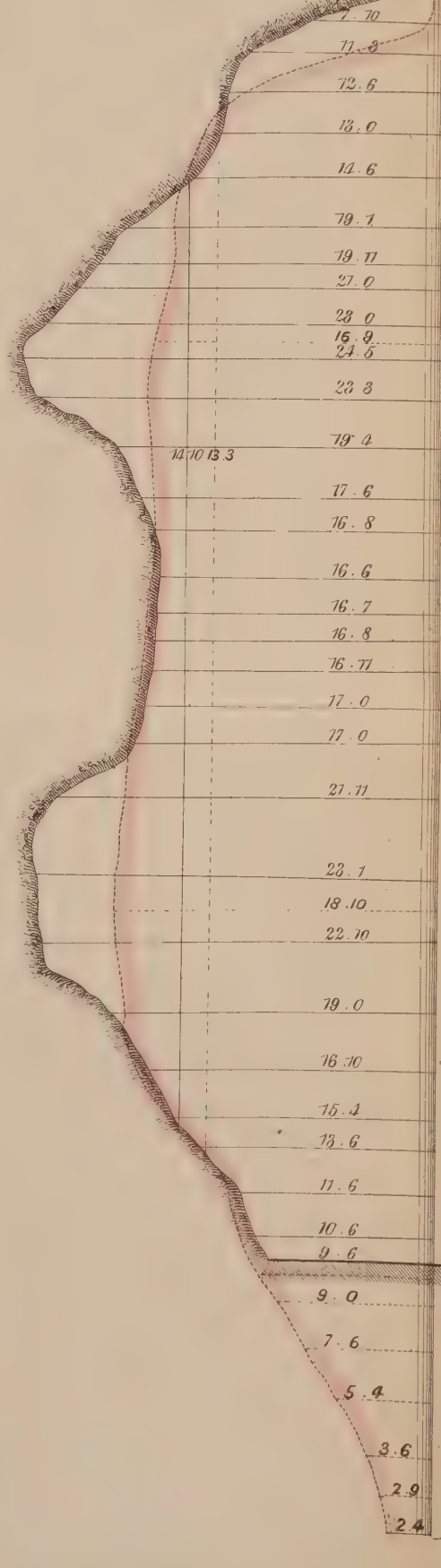
Corner of Lane

Broomhouse Meadows

FROM 50 FEET ABOVE SMALL CREEK TO 390 FEET BELOW WANDSWORTH PIER.

No. 10.

Marsh



Line of Wharf, 1856.

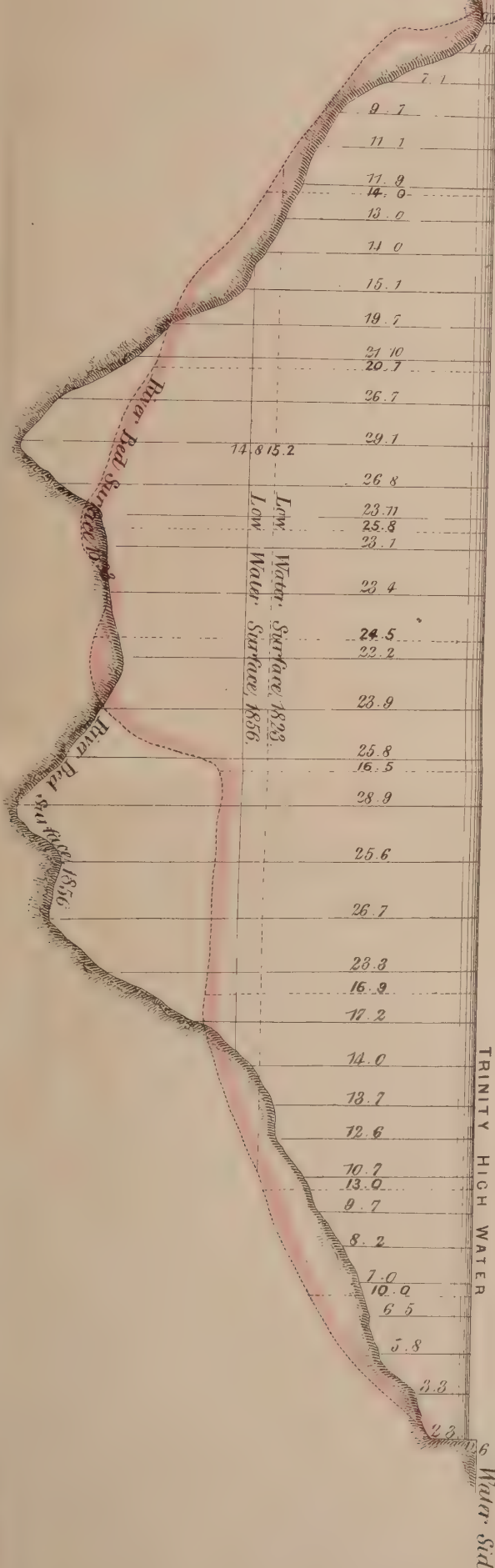
Road, 1823.

Broomhouse Meadows

FROM 80 FEET ABOVE SMALL CREEK TO WATER SIDE, 330 FEET ABOVE JEW'S ROW.

No. 9.

Marsh



TRINITY HIGH WATER

Water Side

NOTE. The figures thus 16.7 refer to observations of 1823
The figures thus 16.71 refer to observations of 1856

HORIZONTAL SCALE.

S U R R E Y

100 50 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000

X S I D E .

Broomhouse Meadows

FROM 300 FEET ABOVE LARGE CREEK TO UPPER END OF BATTERSEA CREEK.

Nº 13.

Marsh

Fulham Town Meadows

FROM 300 FEET BELOW LARGE CREEK TO 30 FEET ABOVE LONGS ALLEY.

Nº 14.

Marsh

Fulham Town Meadows

FROM 40 FEET BELOW CREEK TO THE MIDDLE OF MR RIDLEY'S MANSION.

Nº 15.

Marsh

Fulham Town Meadows

FROM 720 FEET BELOW CREEK TO 260 FEET BELOW GREEN LANE WHARF.

Nº 16.

Marsh

S I D E .

VERTICAL SCALE.



MIDDLESEX

Corner of Lane, 1823.

Edge of Bank, 1856.

Wharf

FROM UPPER CORNER OF MILLMAN ROW TO CITIZEN STEAM BOAT COMPANY'S WHARF.

No 20.

Wharf

SURREY

HORIZONTAL

VERTICAL

FROM CREMORNE LANE TO AN L OF 27° LEFT OF BATTERSEA CHURCH.

No 19.

FROM 200 FEET BELOW LOWER CORNER OF KENSINGTON CANAL TO 30 FEET BELOW BATTERSEA CHURCH WALL.

No 18.

Edge of Embankment

FROM 550 FEET ABOVE KENSINGTON CANAL TO 230 FEET ABOVE BATTERSEA HARD.

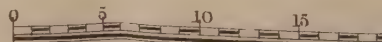
No 17.

Fulham Town Meadows

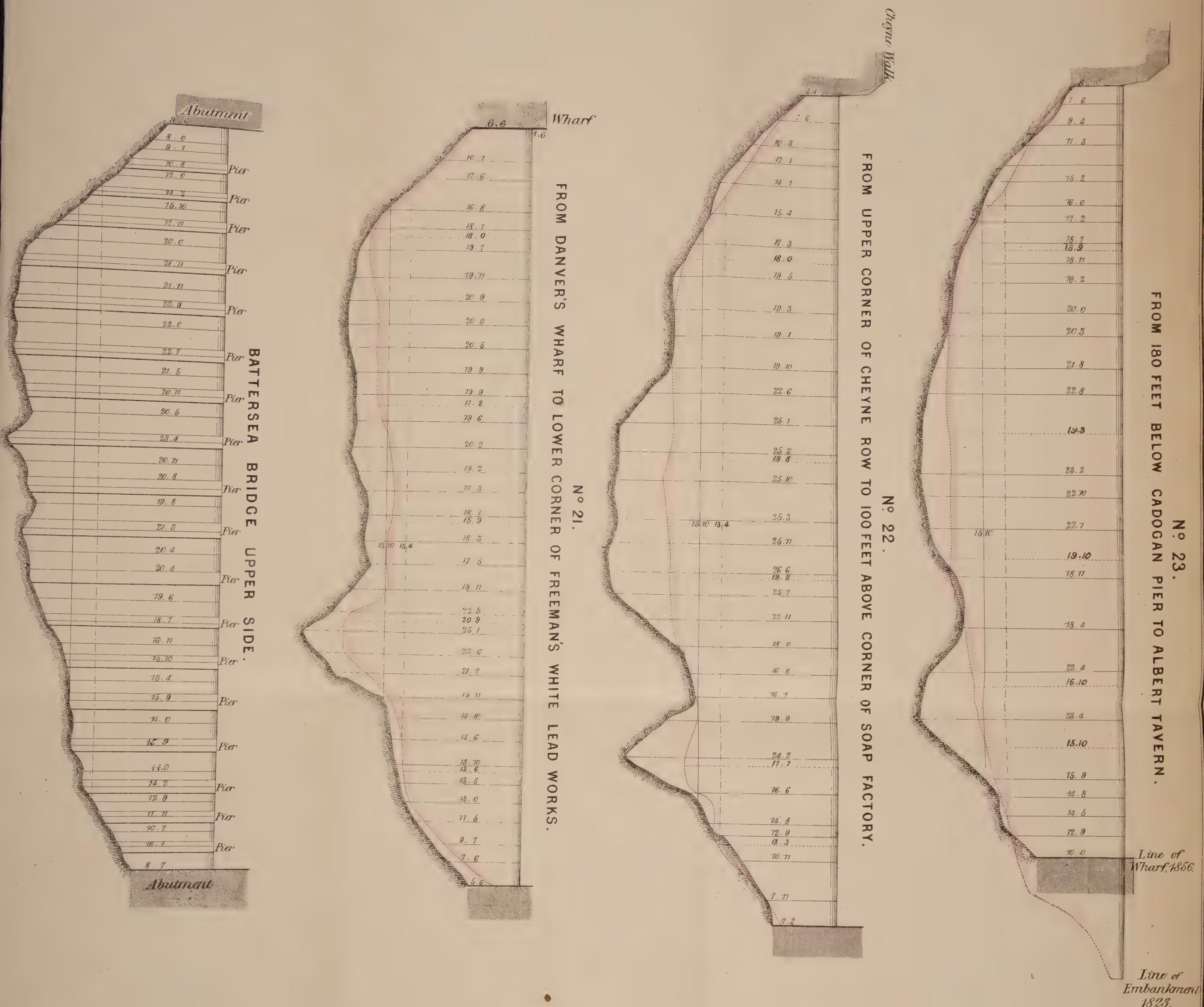
Marsh

TRINITY HIGH WATER

Wall



X SIDE.



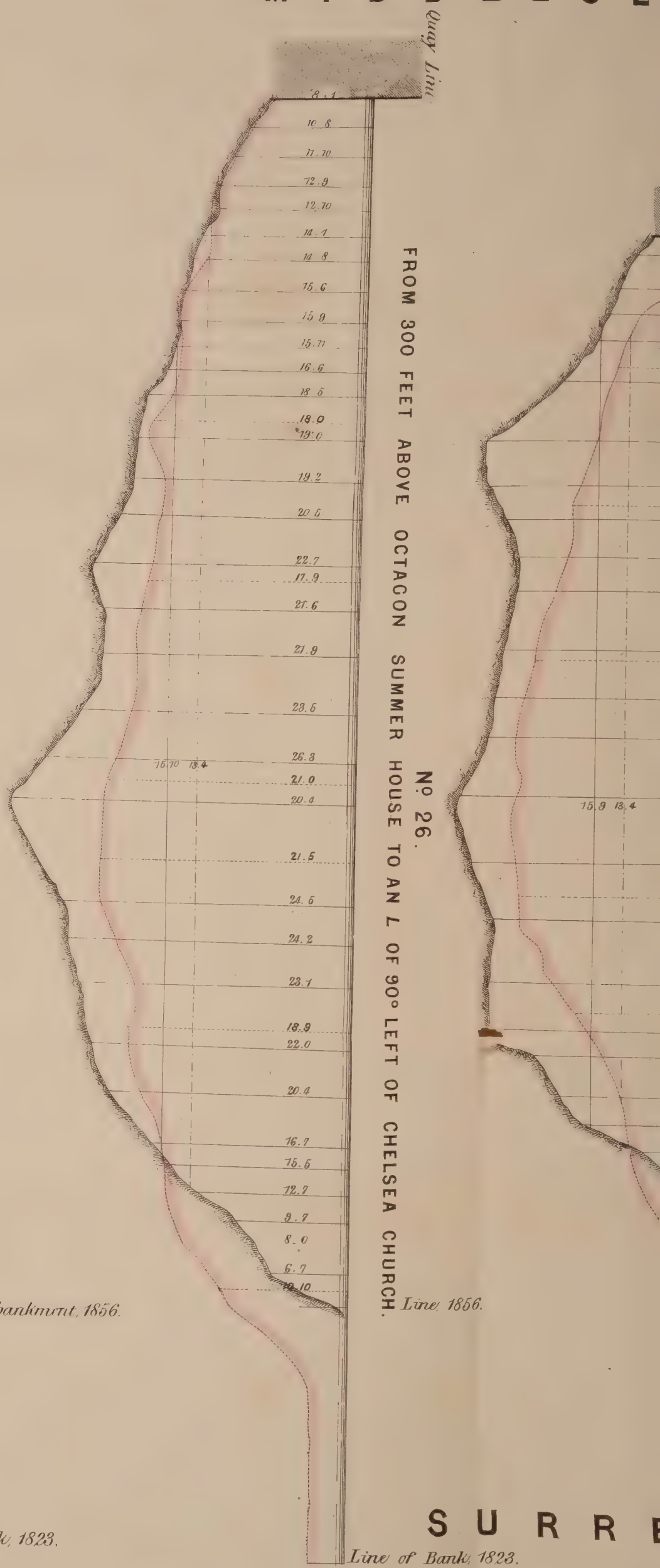
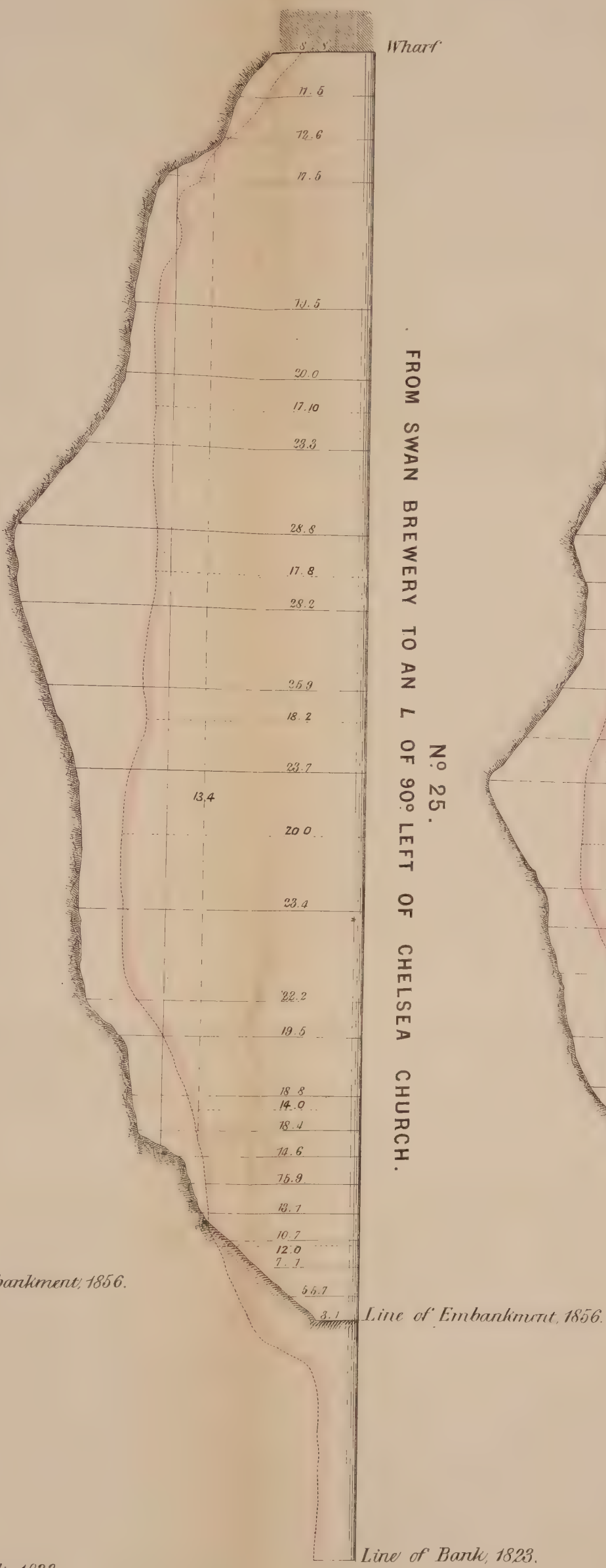
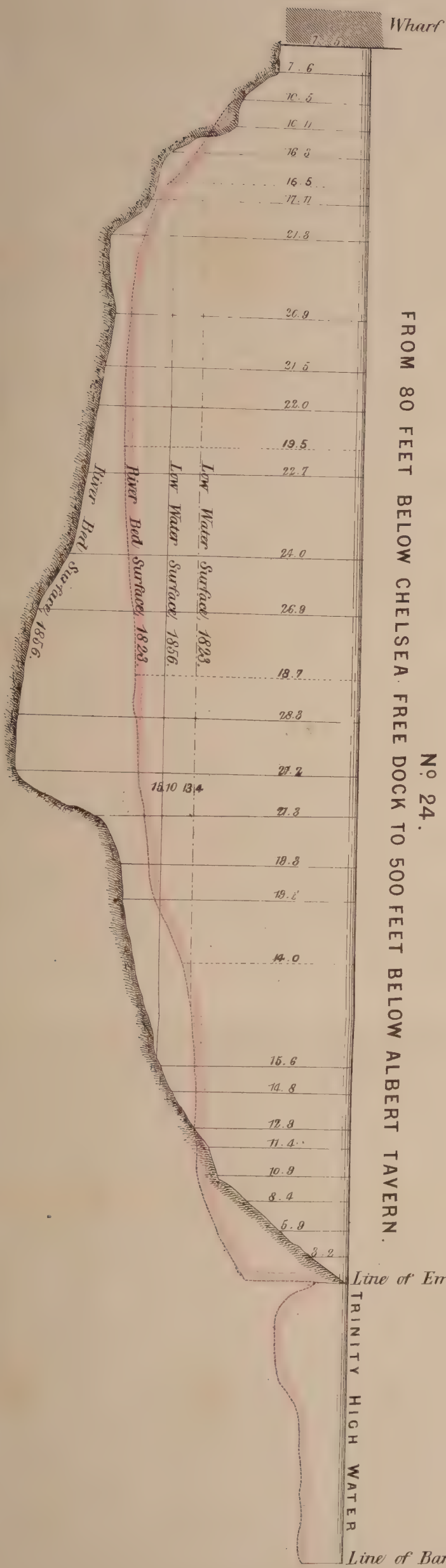
SIDE

SCALE.
500 600 700 800 900 1000 Feet

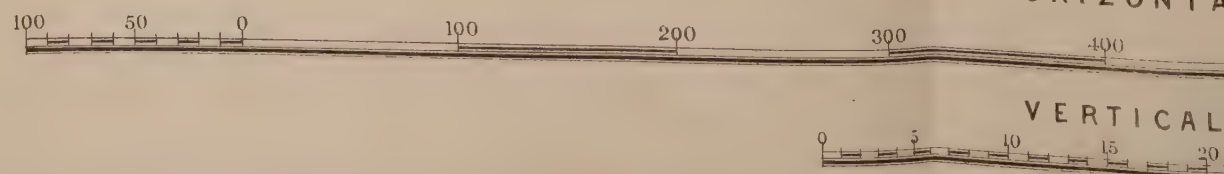
SCALE.
25 30 35 40 Feet

NOTE. The figures thus 16.7 refer to observations of 1823.
The figures thus 16.7 refer to observations of 1856.

M I D D L E S E



S U R R



M I D

S U R

Line, 1823

Wharf, 1856.

Line, 1823.

Wharf

FROM LOWER END OF RANELACH ROAD TO 50 FEET ABOVE CORNER OF TIDE MILL DOCK.

N^o 33.

FROM 40 FEET ABOVE BELGRAVE DOCK TO L OF 80 LEFT OF NEW CHELSEA BRIDGE NORTH PIER.

N^o 32.

Line, 1856.

Line, 1823.

Line 1856.

FROM 20 FEET ABOVE SMITH'S DISTILLERY DOCK TO AN L OF 116° RIGHT OF CUBITT'S CHIMNEY.

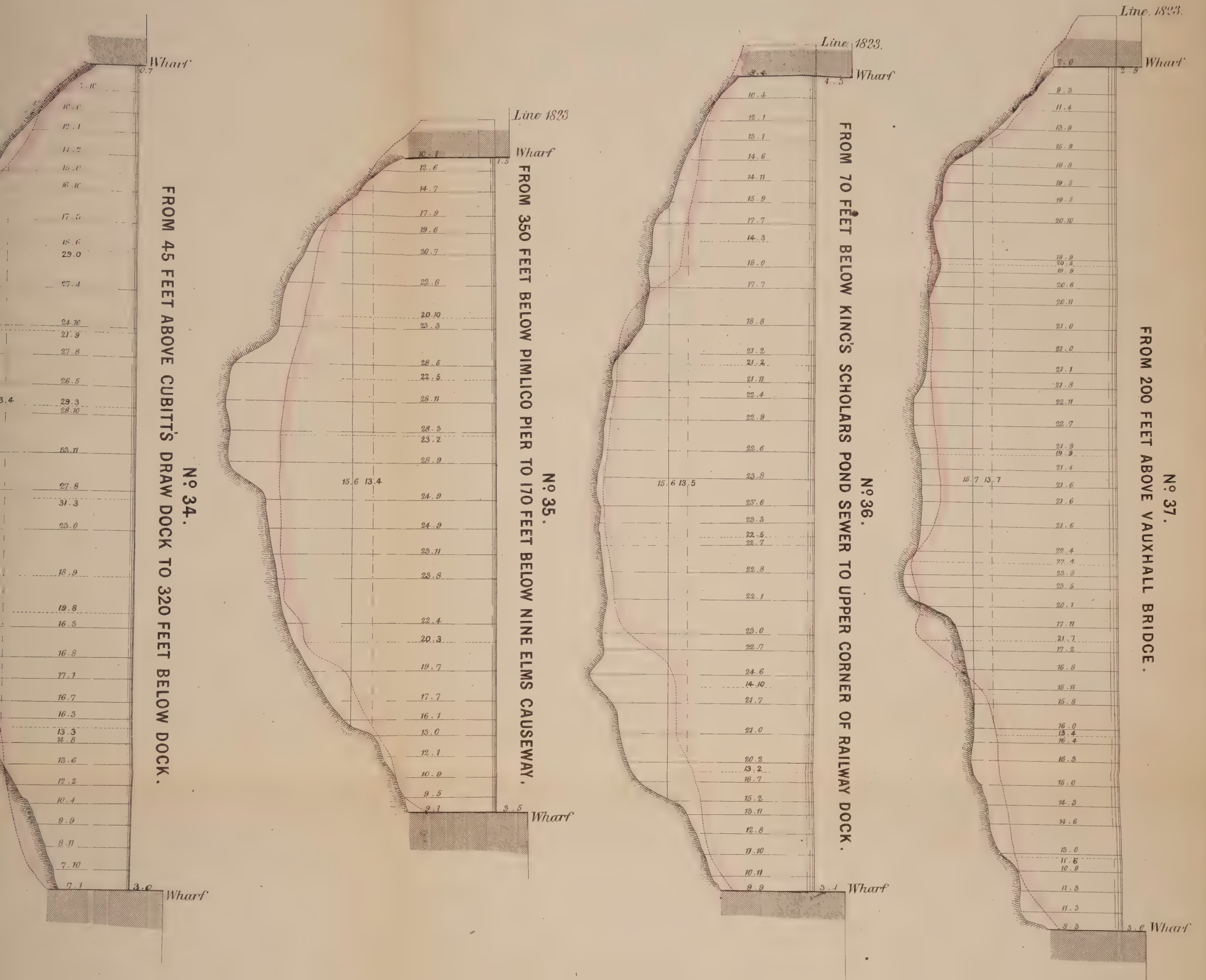
N^o 31.

TRINITY HIGH WATER

Wharf



LESEX SIDE.



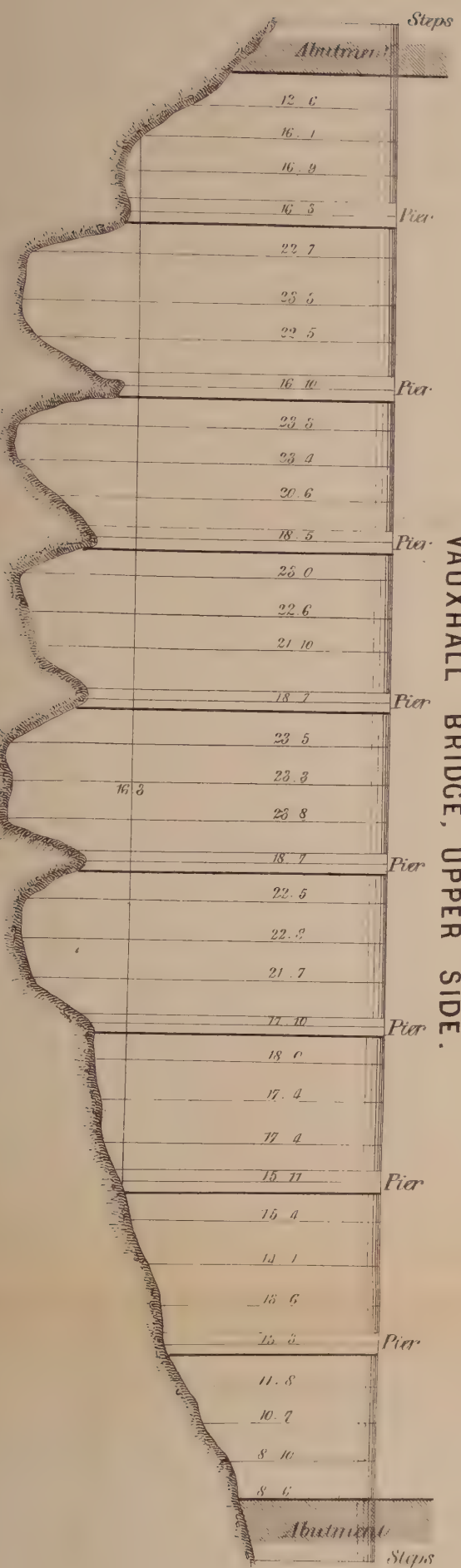
EY SIDE.

HORIZONTAL SCALE.
400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 Feet

VERTICAL SCALE.
15 20 25 30 35 40 Feet

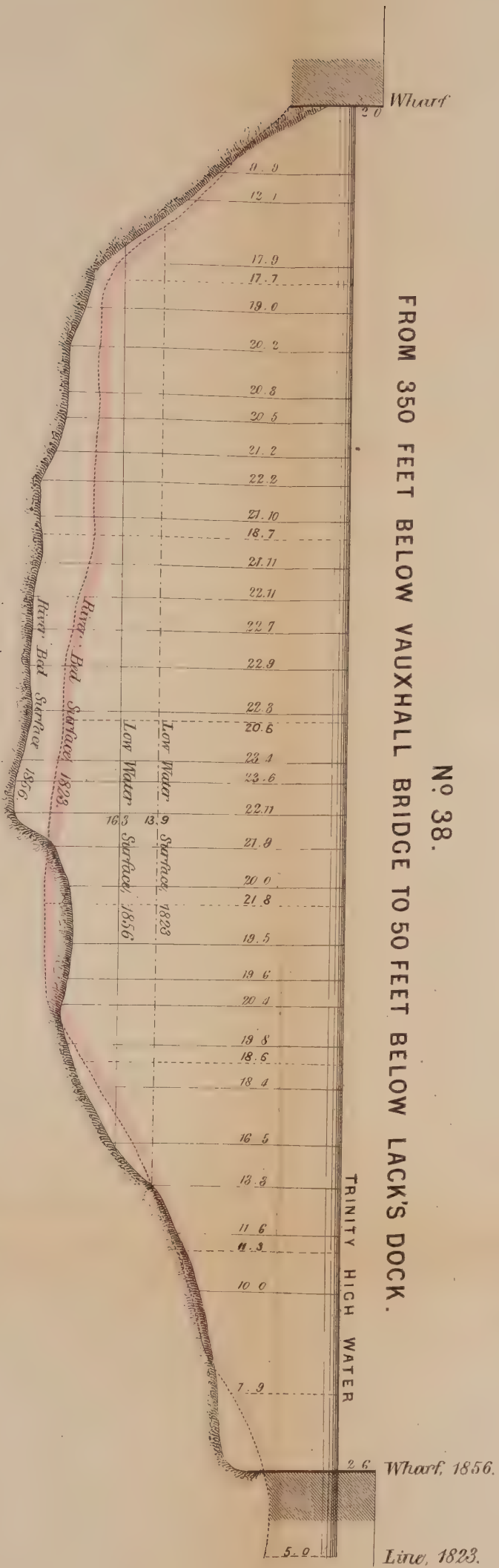
NOTE. The figures thus 16.7 refer to observations of 1823
The figures thus 16.7 refer to observations of 1856

MIDDLESEX



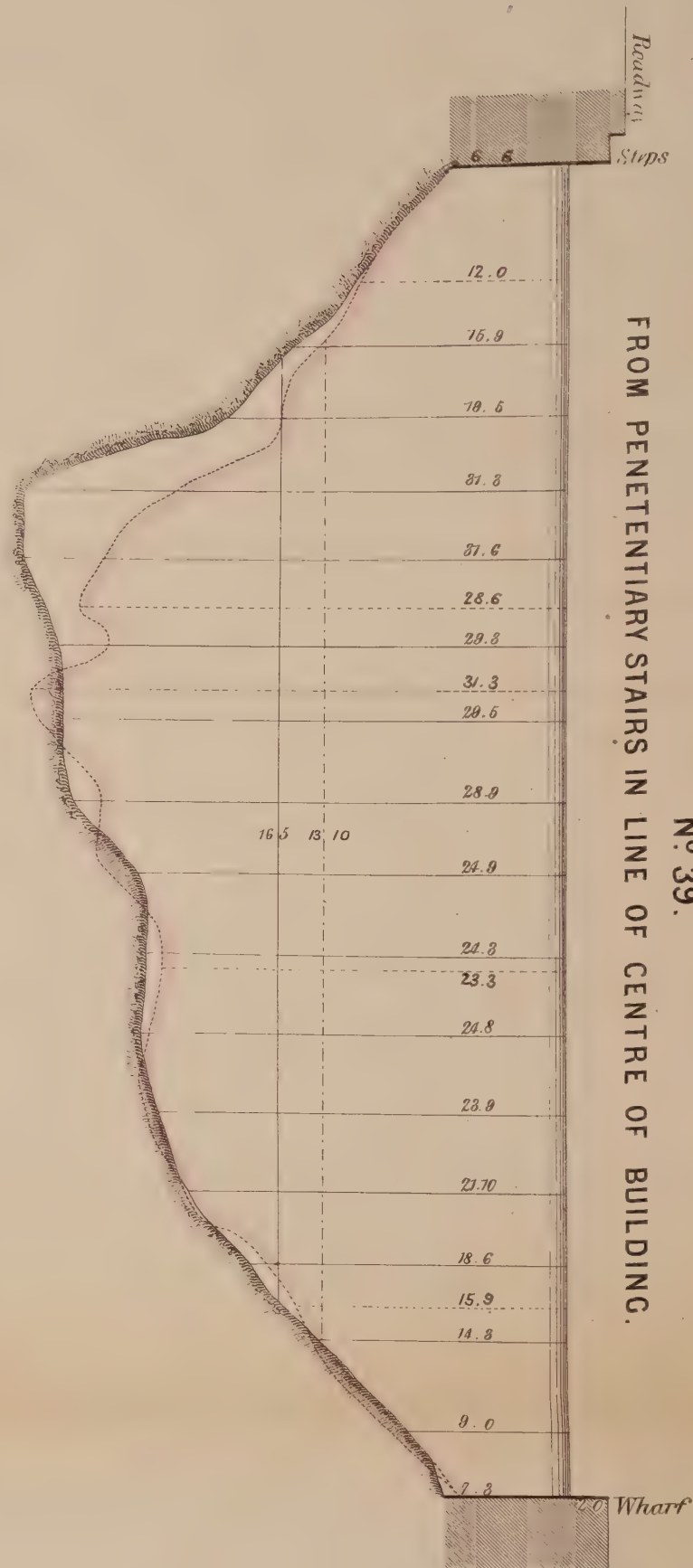
VAUXHALL BRIDGE, UPPER SIDE.

No. 37.



FROM 350 FEET BELOW VAUXHALL BRIDGE TO 50 FEET BELOW LACK'S DOCK.

No. 38.



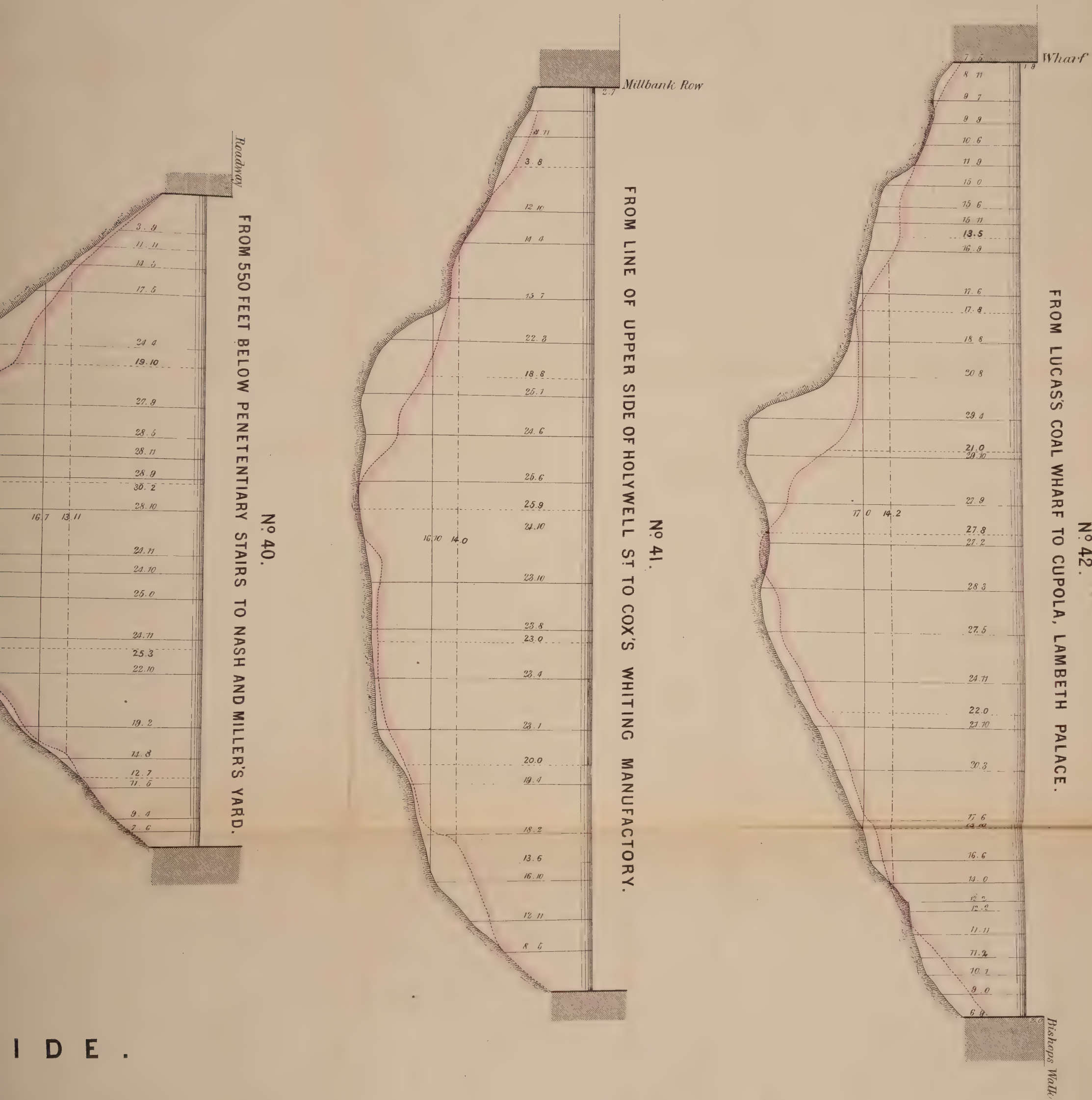
FROM PENITENTIARY STAIRS IN LINE OF CENTRE OF BUILDING.

No. 39.

HORIZONTAL SCALE

VERTICAL SCALE

K SIDE.



I D E .

E.

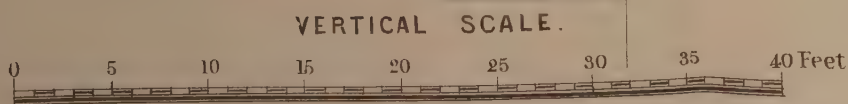
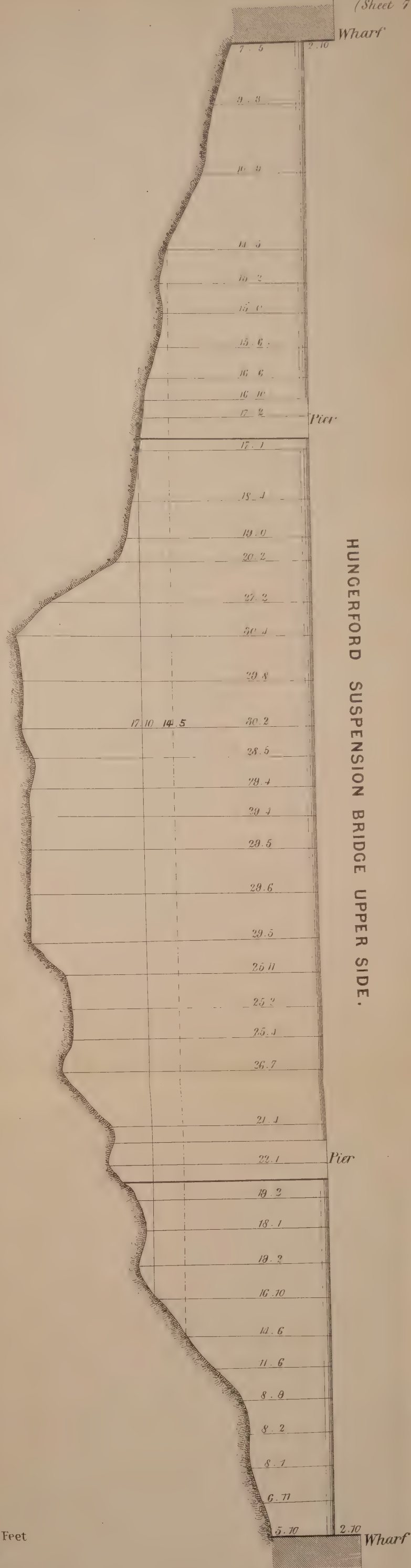
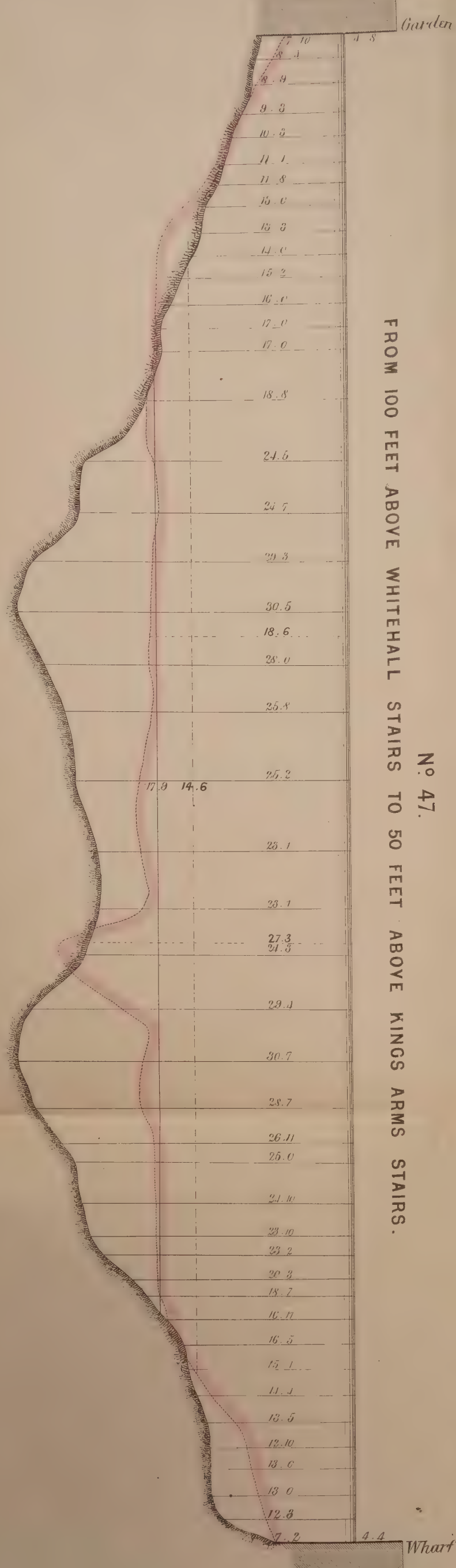
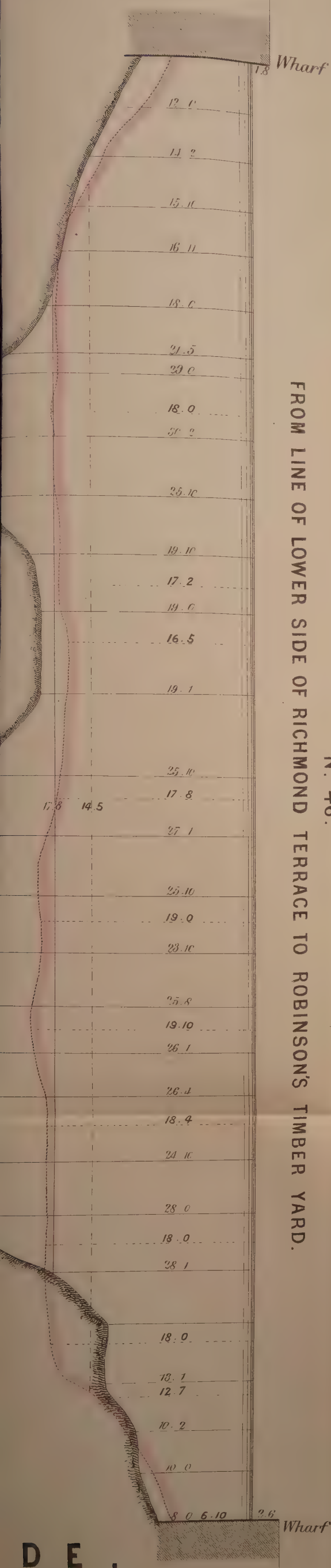
NOTE. The figures thus 16.7 refer to observations of 1823.
The figures thus 16.7 refer to observations of 1856.



NOTE. The figures thus 16.7 refer to observations of 1823.
The figures thus 16.7 refer to observations of 1856.

No 1.
(Sheet 7.)

SIDE.



M I D D L

Abutment

Pier

Pier

Pier

Pier

Pier

Pier

Pier

Pier

Abutment

WATERLOO BRIDGE UPPER SIDE.

No 49.

FROM IVY BRIDGE LANE TO PEACHE'S WHARF.

Wharf, 1856.

End of Causeway

Pier

HUNGERFORD SUSPENSION BRIDGE LOWER SIDE.

No 48.

Pier

TRINITY HIGH WATER

Wharf

NOTE The figures thus 16.7 refer to observations of 1853.
The figures thus 16.7 refer to observations of 1856.

HORIZONTAL SCALE.

100 50 0 100 200 300 400 500 600

ESSEX SIDE.

Somerset House

FROM SOMERSET HOUSE 130 FEET BELOW WATERLOO BRIDGE TO BALTIC WHARF.

No. 50.

Wharf

SURREY

SIDE.

FROM MIDWAY BETWEEN NORFOLK AND SURREY STREETS TO 120 FEET ABOVE WATERLOO DOCK.

No. 51.

Wharf

Wall

FROM WEST END OF TEMPLE GARDENS TO DOCK AT DOWSON'S TIMBER YARD.

No. 52.

Wharf

VERTICAL SCALE.

0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 Feet

MIDDLESEX

Abutment

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE, UPPER SIDE.

SURREY

FROM CAPEL'S COAL WHARF TO MARYGOLD STAIRS.

No 54.

FROM BARRAUD'S WHARF TO ROFFEY'S OLD BARGE HOUSE WHARF.

No 53.

TRINITY HIGH WATER

Wharf

Wharf

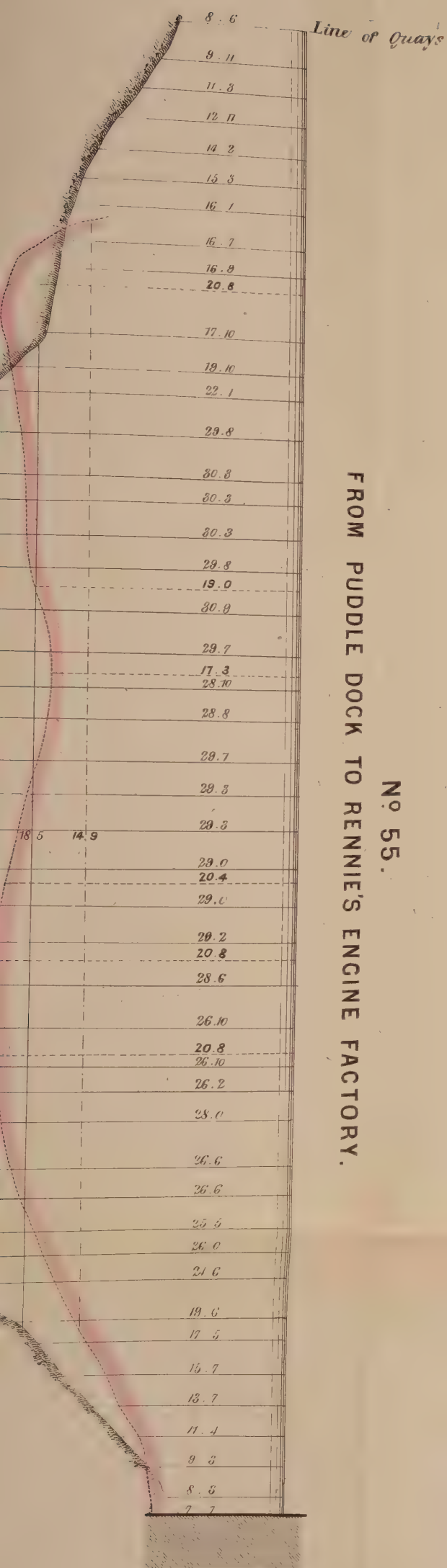
Wharf

Wharf

HORIZONTAL

VERTICAL

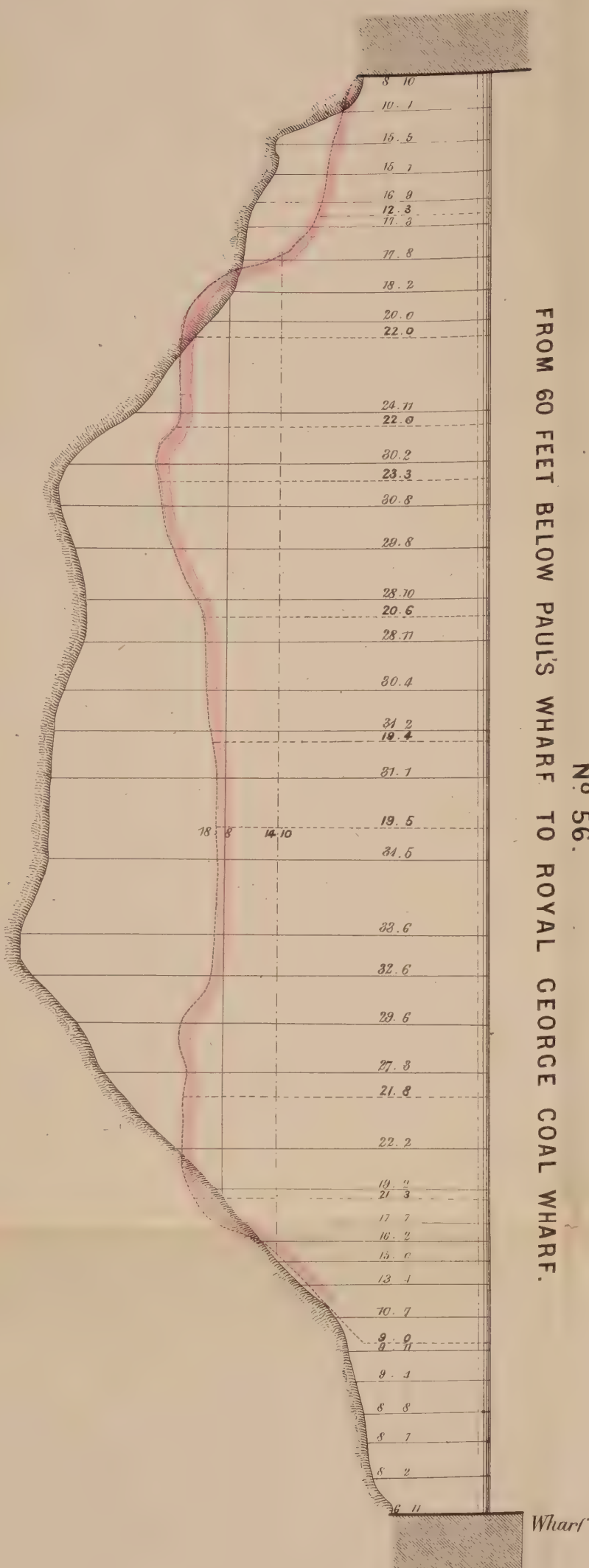
SIDE.



IDE.

FROM 60 FEET BELOW PAUL'S WHARF TO ROYAL GEORGE COAL WHARF.

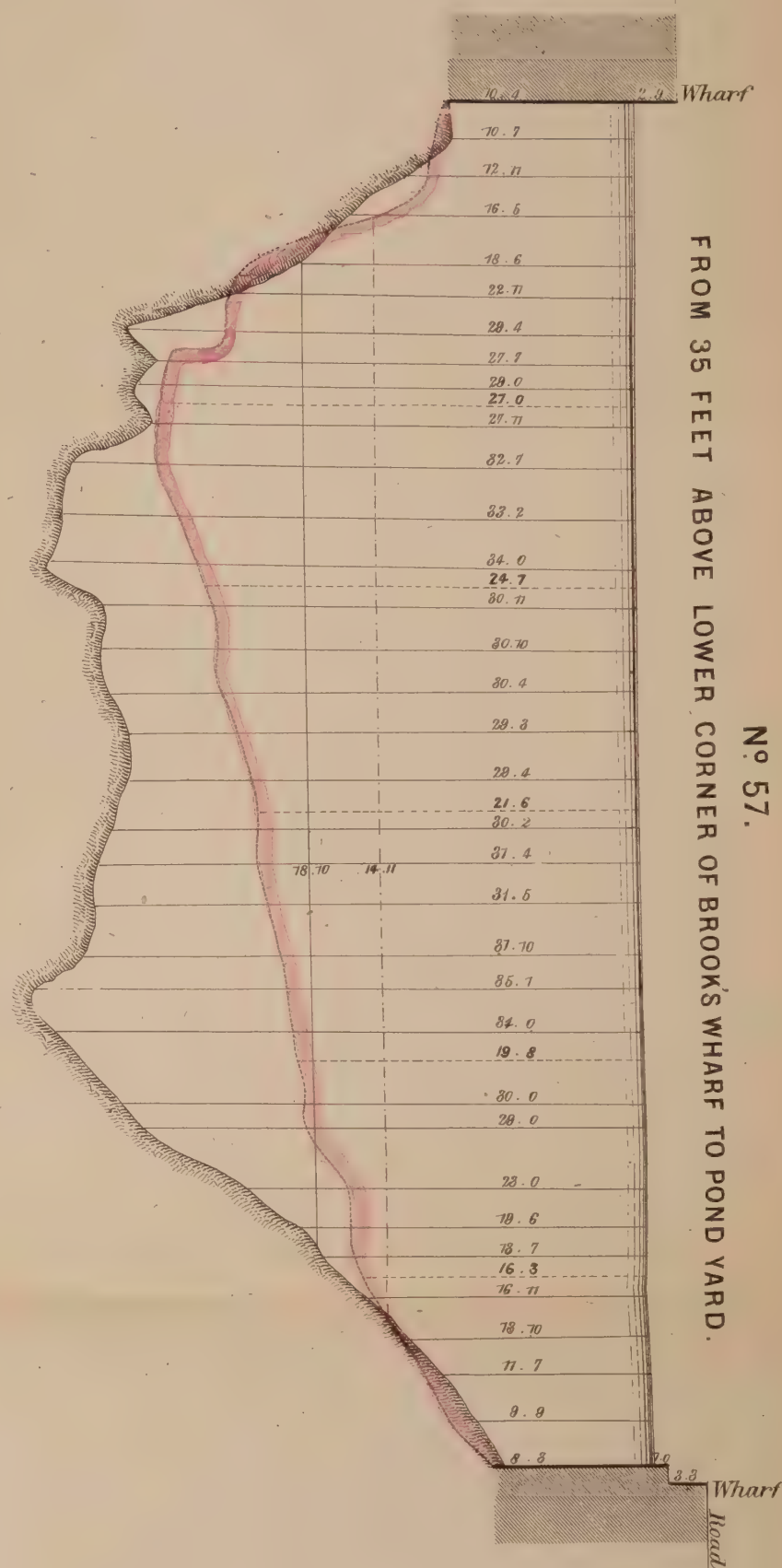
Nº 56.



Wharf

FROM 35 FEET ABOVE LOWER CORNER OF BROOKS WHARF TO POND YARD.

Nº 57.



Wharf

NOTE. The figures thus 16.7. refer to observations of 1823.
The figures thus 16.7. refer to observations of 1856.

600 700 800 900 1000 Feet

30 35 40 Feet.

M I D D L E S

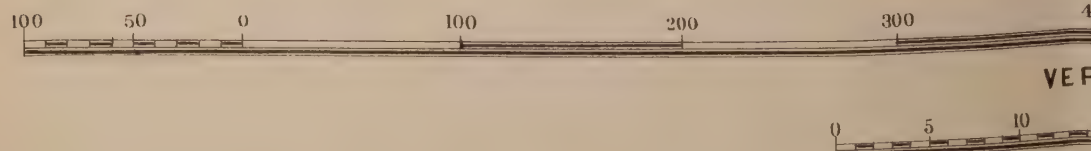
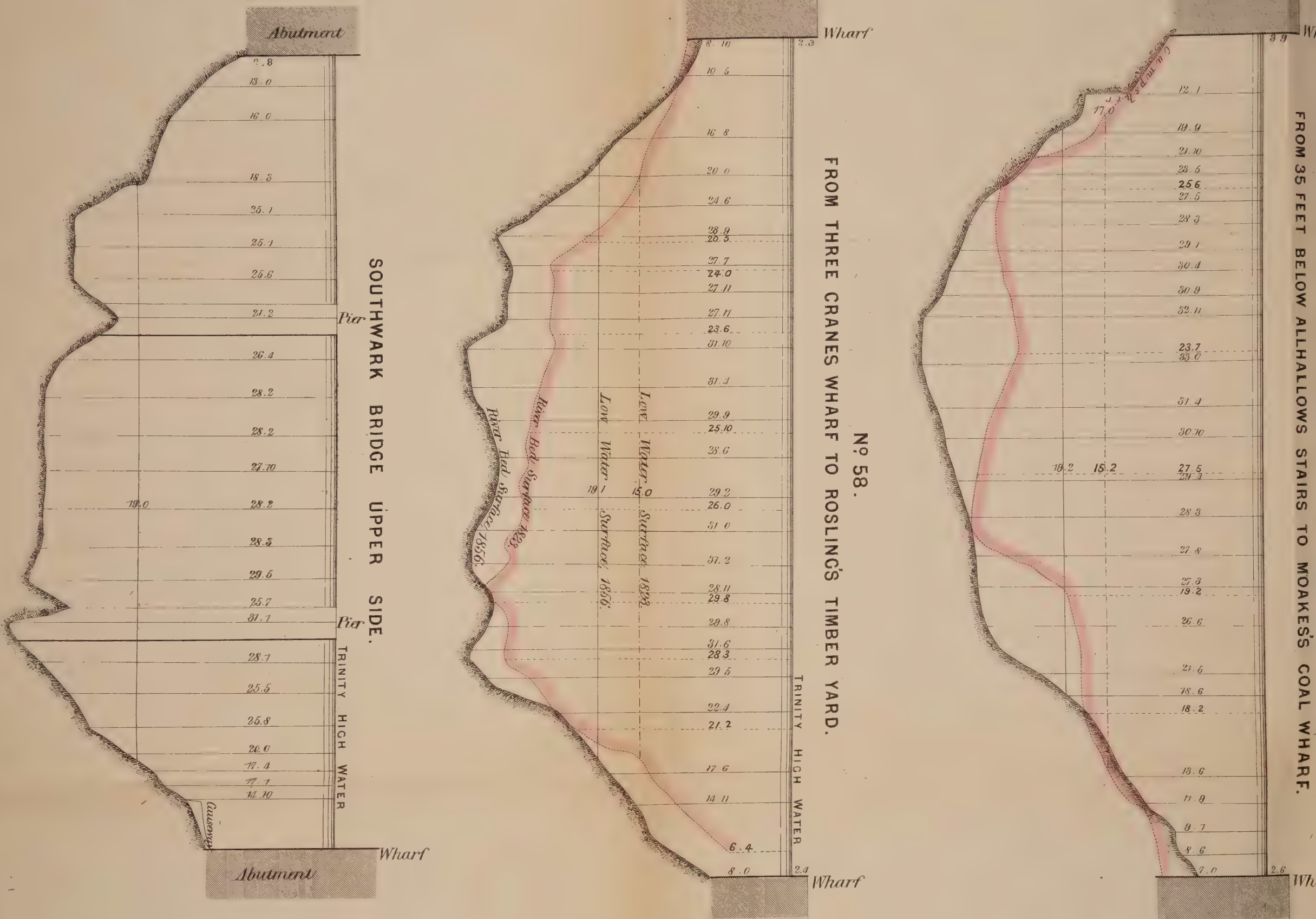
FROM 35 FEET BELOW ALLHALLOWS STAIRS TO MOAKES'S COAL WHARF.

S U R R E

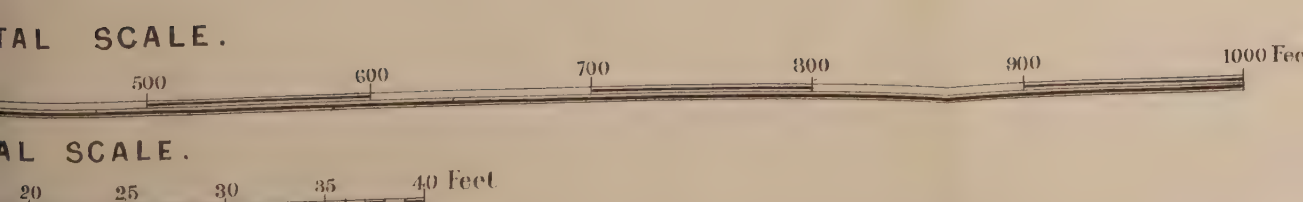
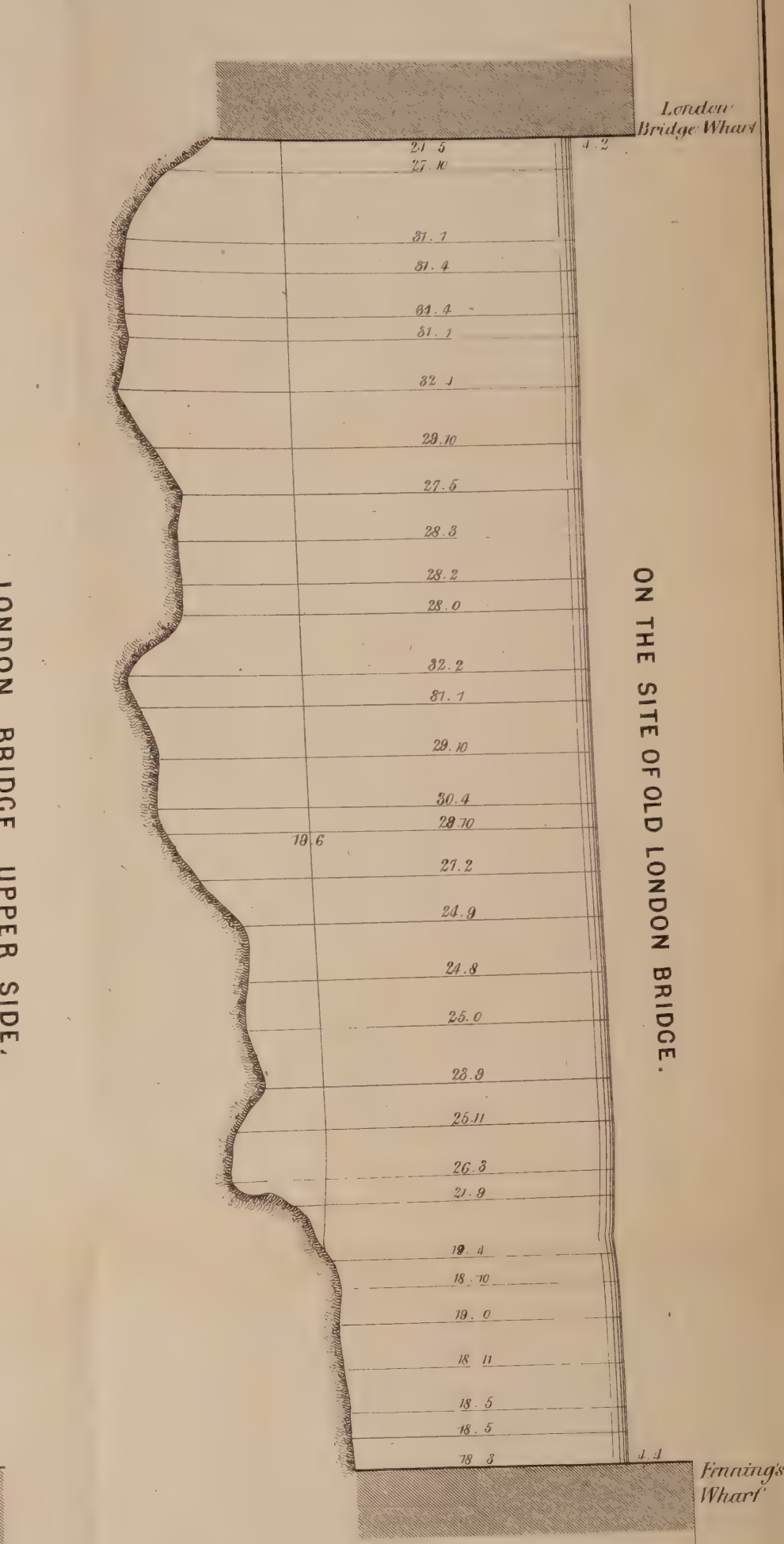
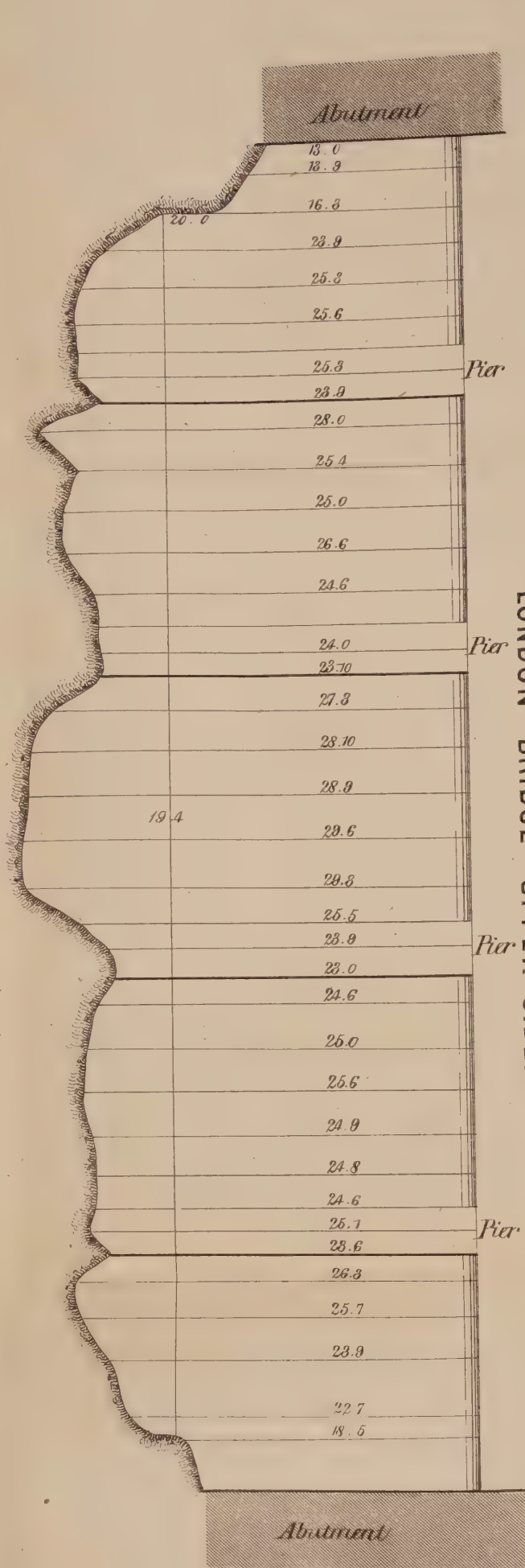
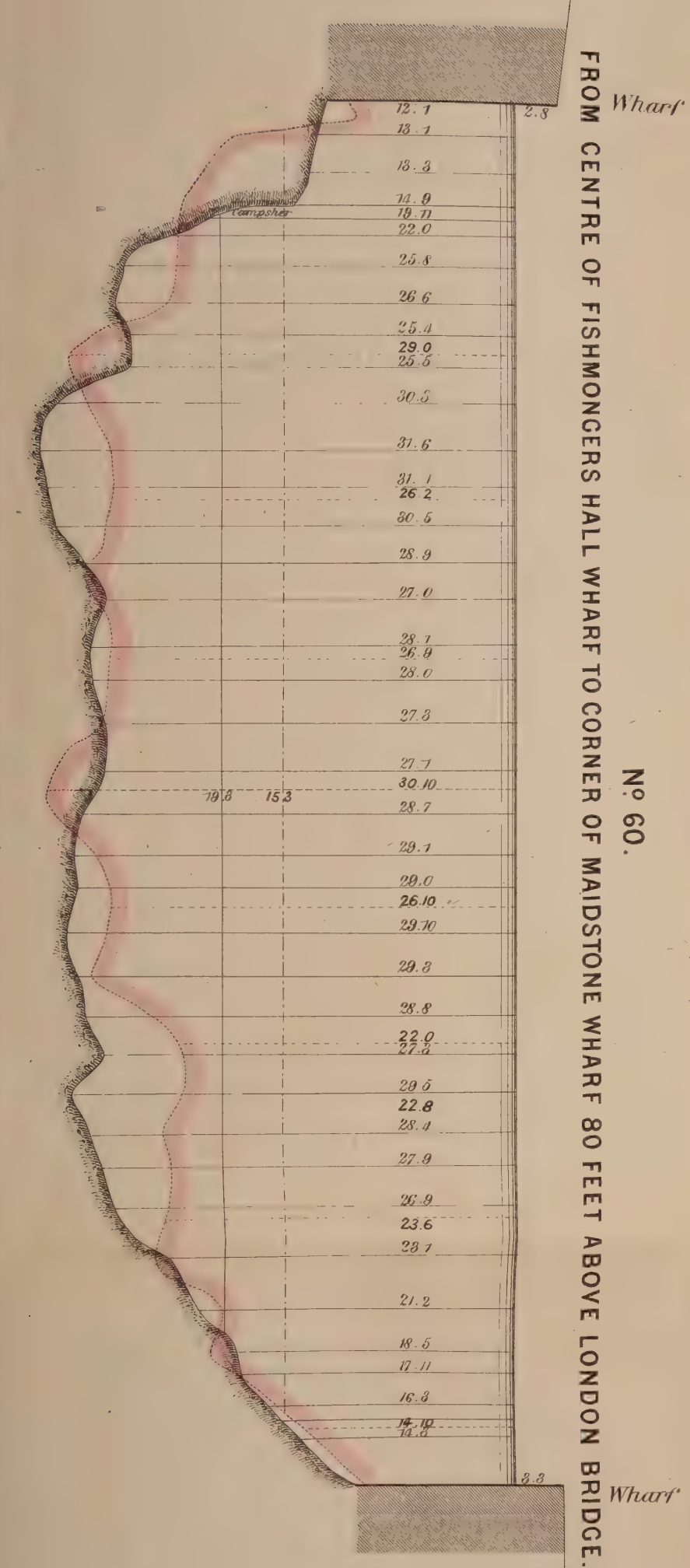
HORIZ

VER

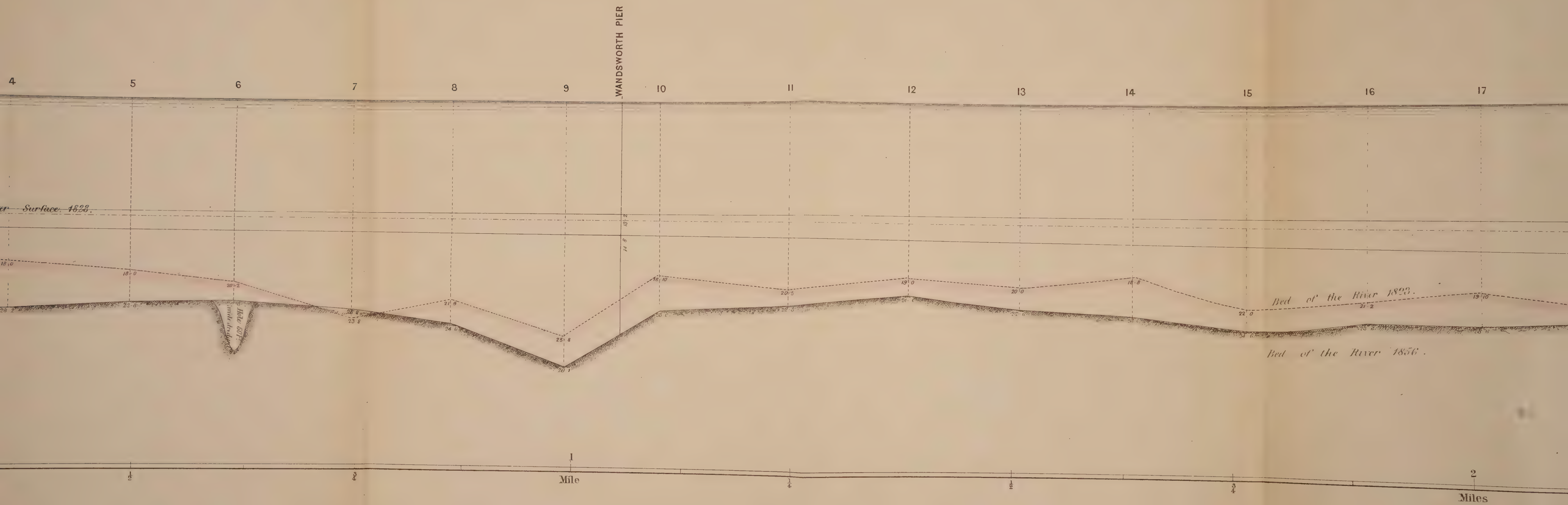
FROM THREE CRANES WHARF TO ROSLING'S TIMBER YARD.
No. 58.



X SIDE.



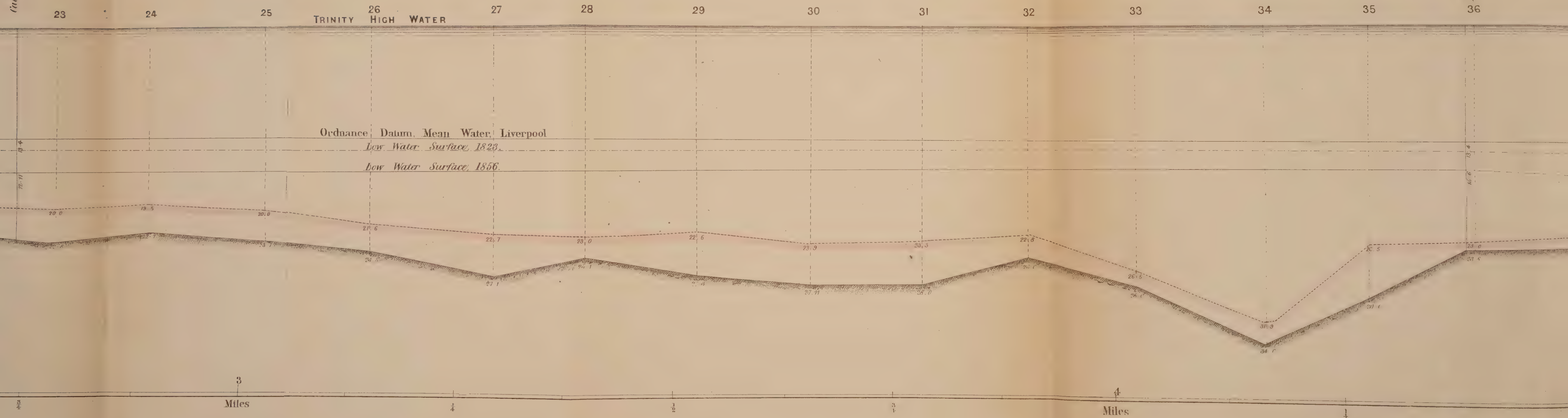
NOTE The figures thus 16.7 refer to observations of 1823
The figures thus 16.7 refer to observations of 1856



L O N G I T U D I N A D E E P W A T E R

Cadogan Pier

Vine Elm's Pier



SECTION. CHANNEL.

VAUXHALL BRIDGE.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE

HUNGERFORD BRIDGE

WATERLOO BRIDGE

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

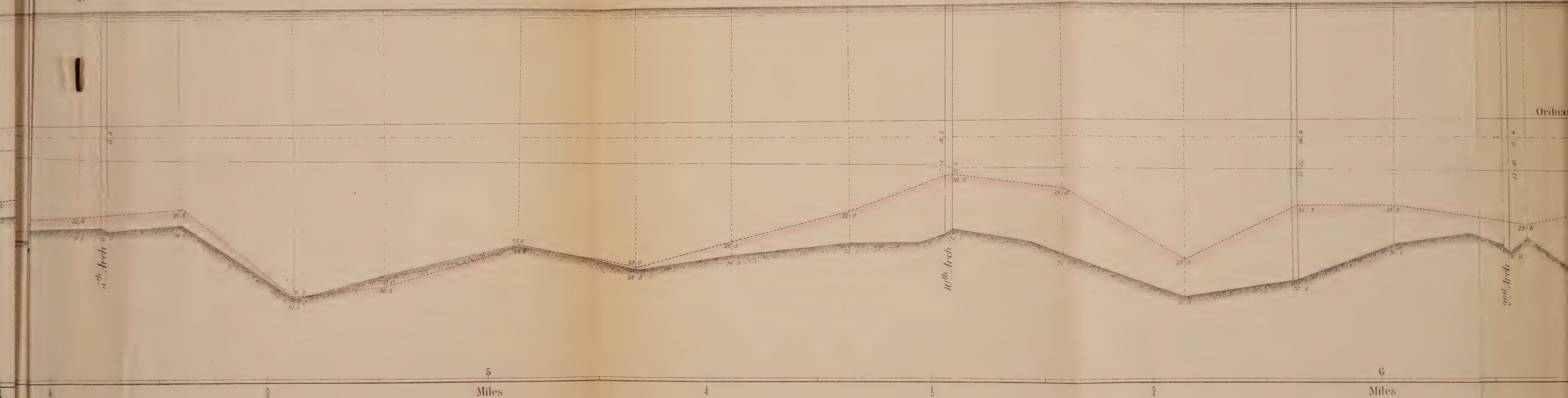
48

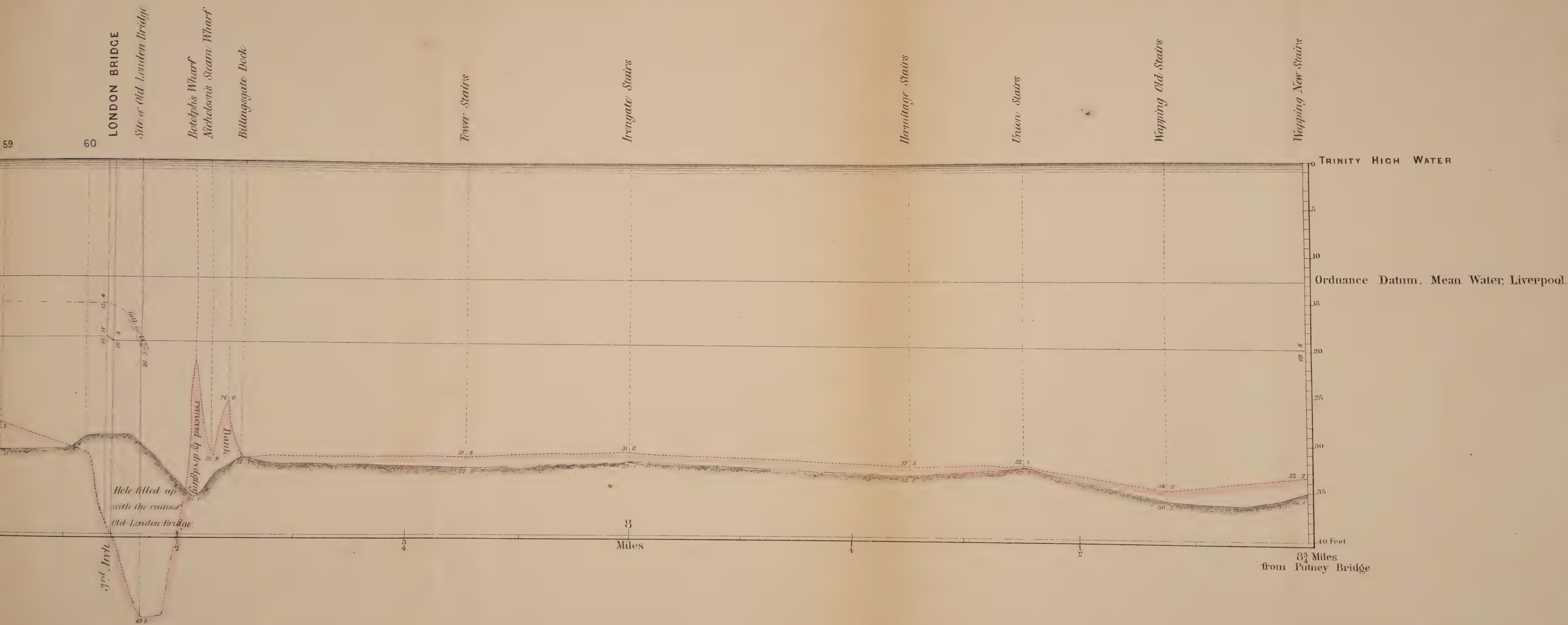
49

50

TRINITY

Ordnance





WESTMINSTER BRIDGE

SHOWING THE DEPTHS OF THE BED OF THE RIVER BELOW TRINITY HIGH WATER MARK WHICH
CAST IRON STANDARD ON THE WESTERN ABUTMENT AND IS 12.30 ABOVE MEAN WATER, LIVE
ORDNANCE BENCH MARKS.

The depths of September, 1856 are marked thus 16.10 — those of 1823 thus 10.9.

R I V E

BRIDGE STREET

FLOUR MILL

ACRE WHARF

HAUDSLEY C^o

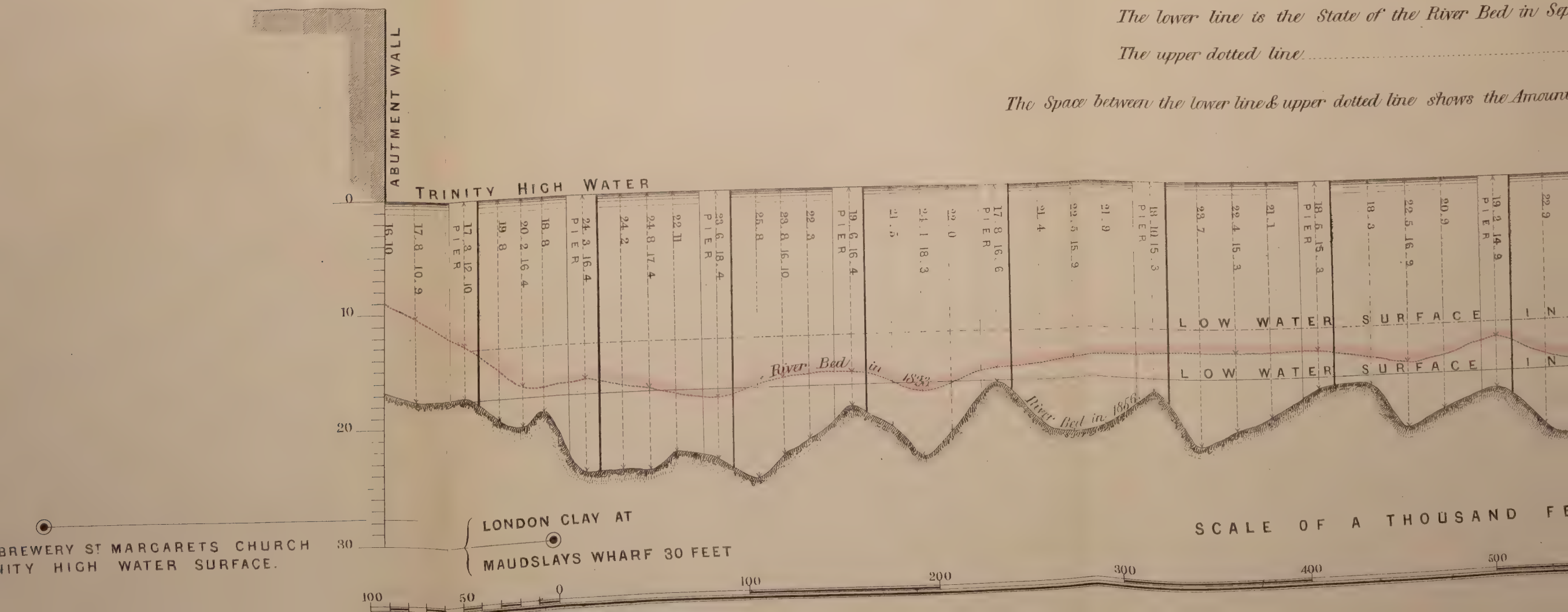
T H A M

TRANSVERSE SE

The lower line is the State of the River Bed in Sep

The upper dotted line.....

The Space between the lower line & upper dotted line shows the Amount



E 9

STERED ON A
LEVELLED FROM THE

R

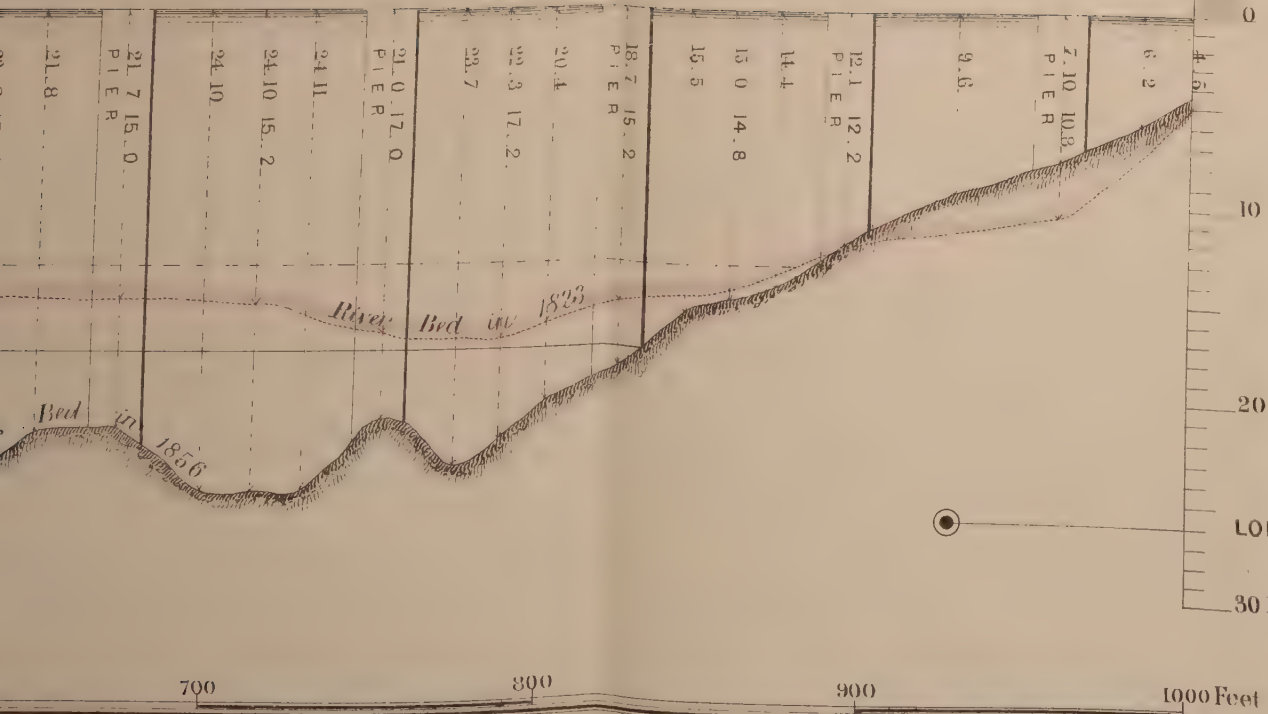
26.0"
25.6"
24.9" 24.3" 23.0" 26.2" 27.11"
Pier No 1
Pier No 2
this section
not complete

Gravel 23.3 21.3 21.7 24.10 24.11 21.0 23.7 22.3 20.4 13.7 15.5 15.0 14.4 12.1 9.6 7.10 6.2 4.5
15.0 15.0 15.2 17.0 17.2 15.2 14.8 12.2 10.8

S

D N .

place.



NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

SHEDS
WORK SHOPS

CLOCK
TOWER

NEW PALACE YARD

Middlesex Abutment

BRIDGE STREET

BRIDGE COURT

MANCHESTER BUILDINGS

CANNON ROW

ST MARGARETS STREET

PARLIAMENT STREET

LONDON CLAY RIVER SIDE MANCHESTER BUILDINGS.

Edw. Burstat

Commander R.M.

January 5th 1857

D I A G R A M S

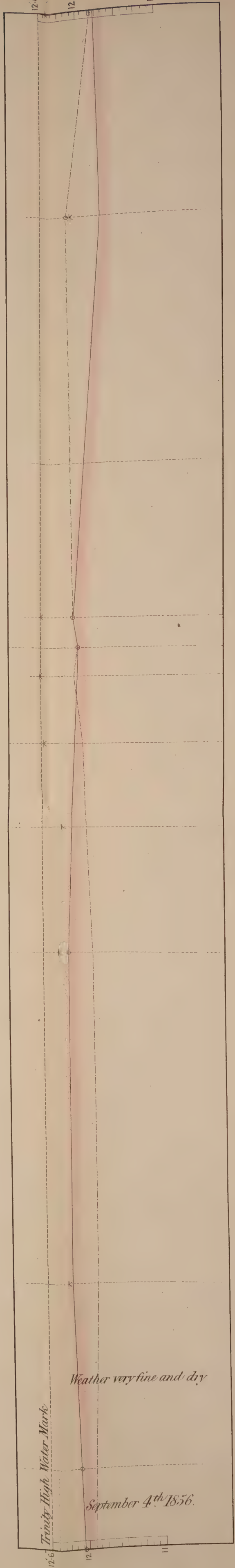
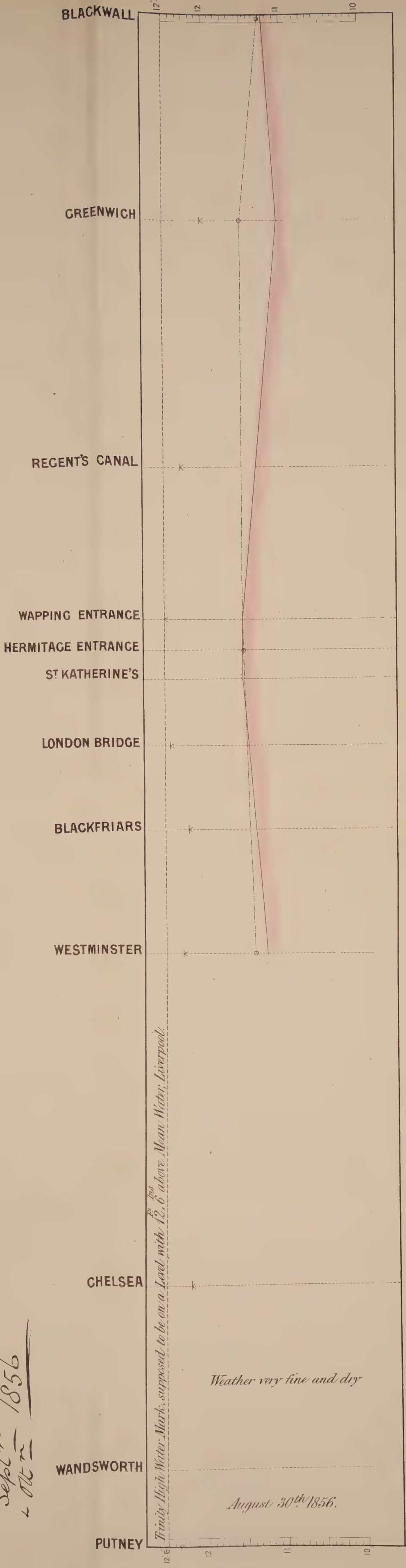
Showing the Surface of High Water at 11 Observations from 30th August to 18th October, between Putney and Blackwall.

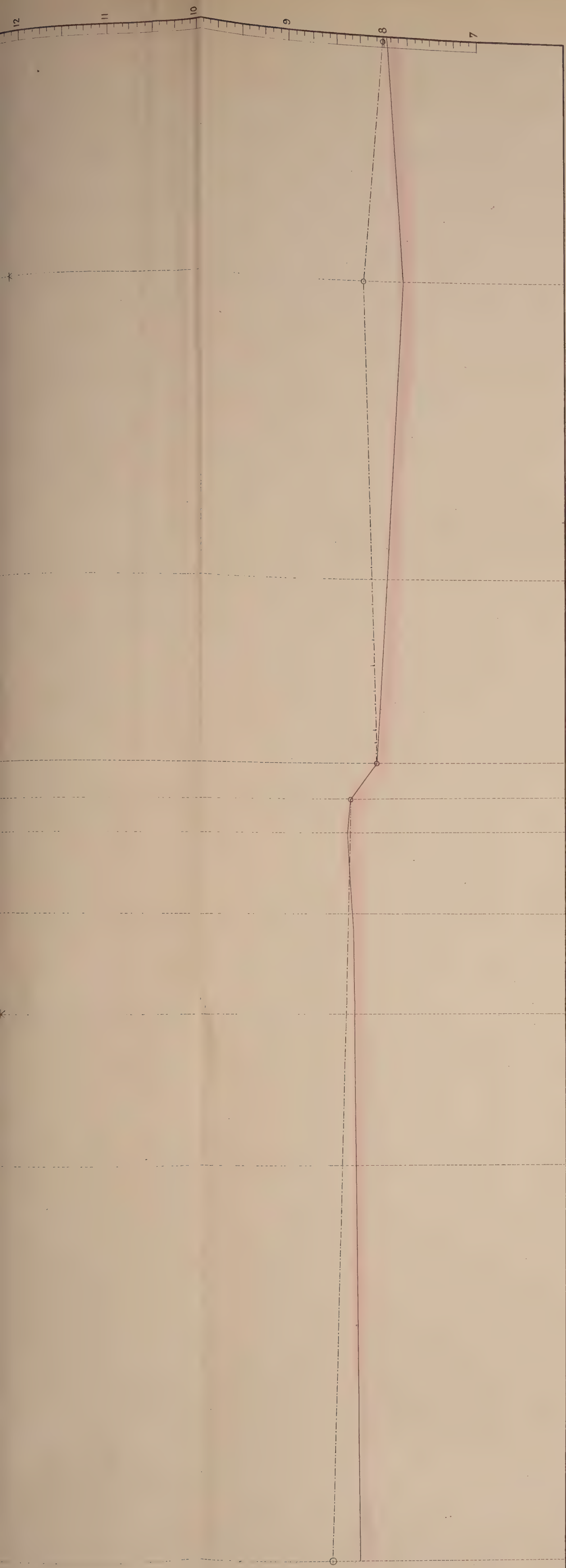
Illustrating the High Water Surface, supposing the Trinity High Water Standards to be on a Level. (which is shown in Black.)

Also the High Water Surface reduced from Ordnance Bench Marks. (which is shown in Red.)

The Marks thus $\times$ show the position of the T. H. W. Standards above Mean Water Liverpool, reduced from the nearest Ordnance Bench Marks.

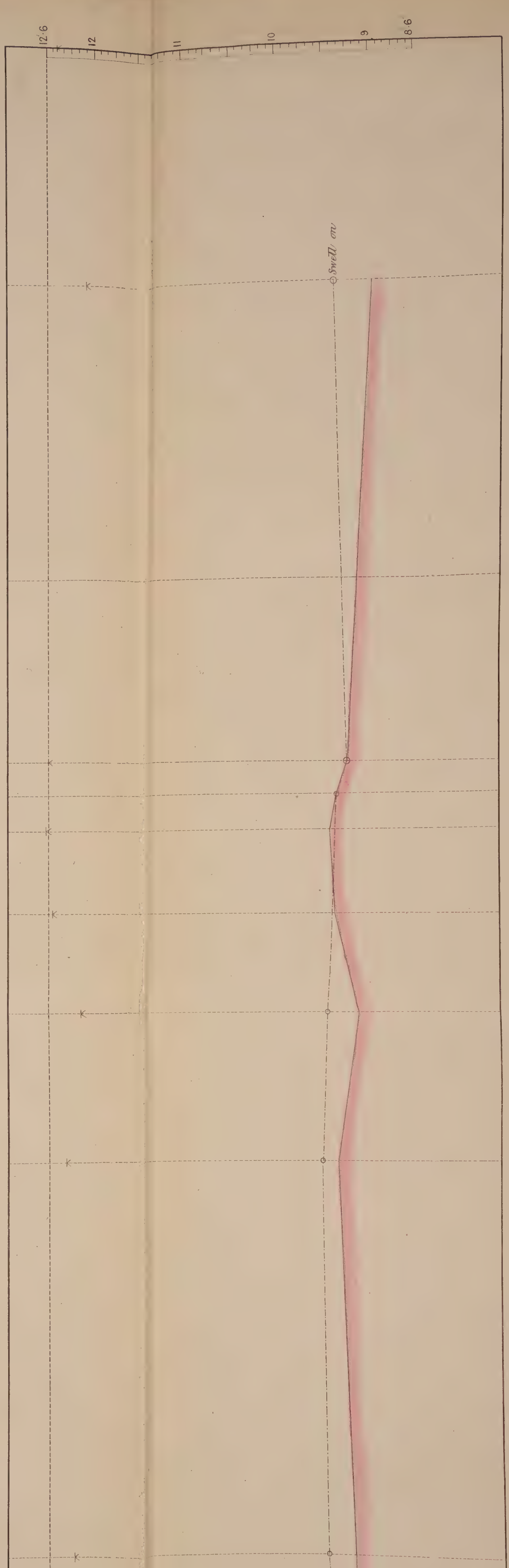
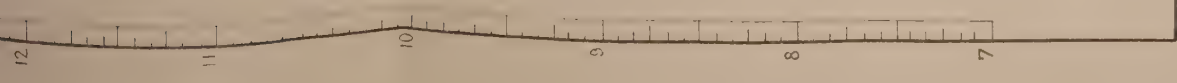
Edw. Blystad
Commander R.N.
Sept^r 1856
to Oct^r 1856





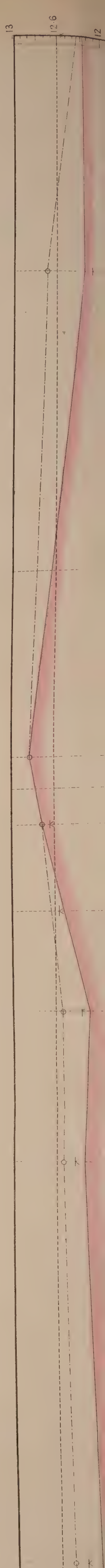
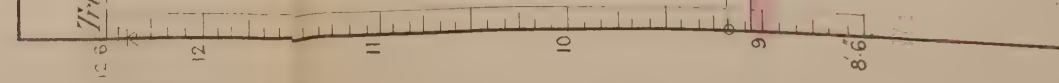
After a succession of fine and dry Weather

September 9th 1856.



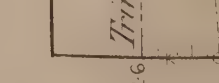
Weather very fine and dry

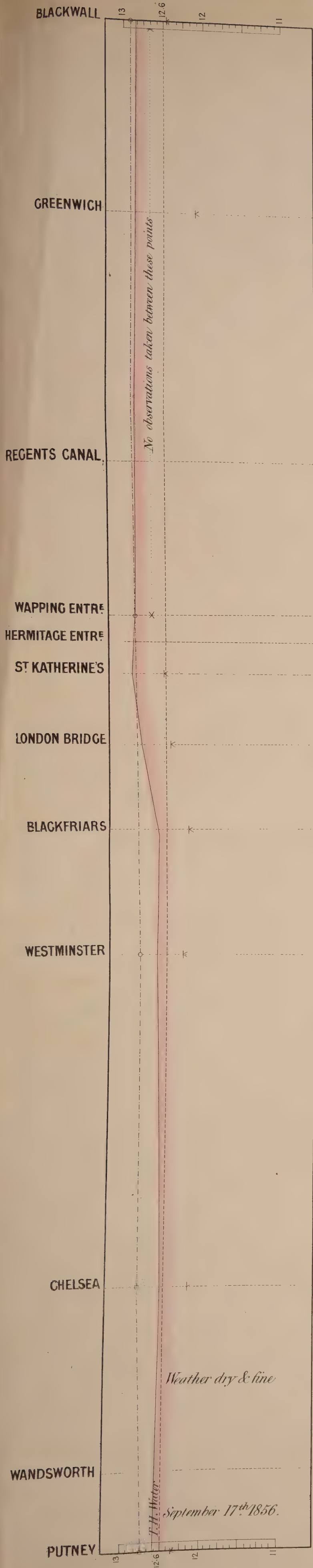
September 11th 1856



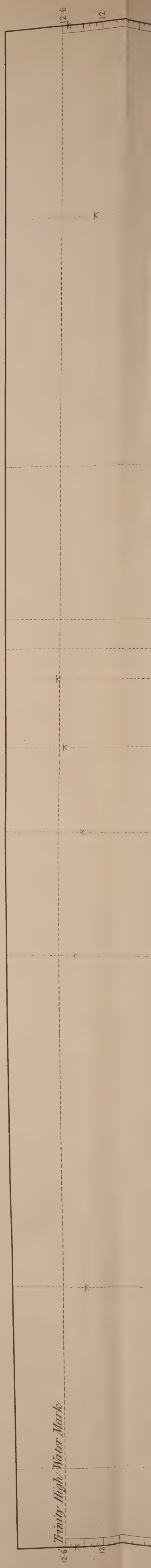
Weather very fine and dry

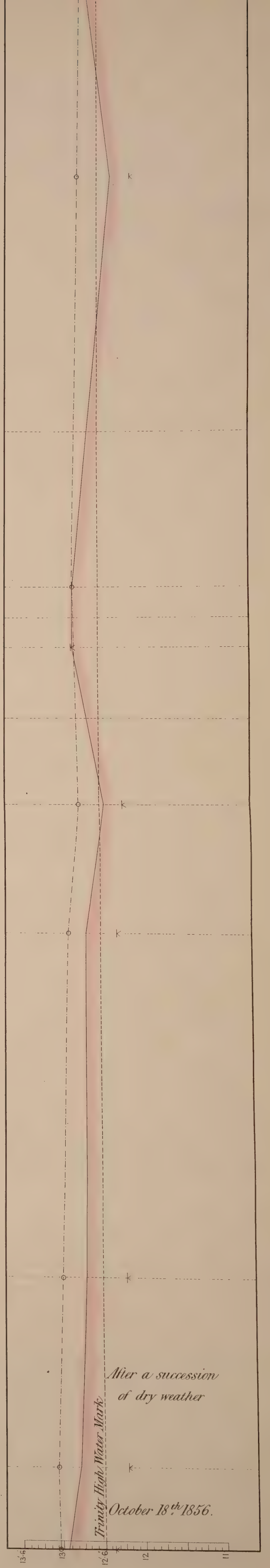
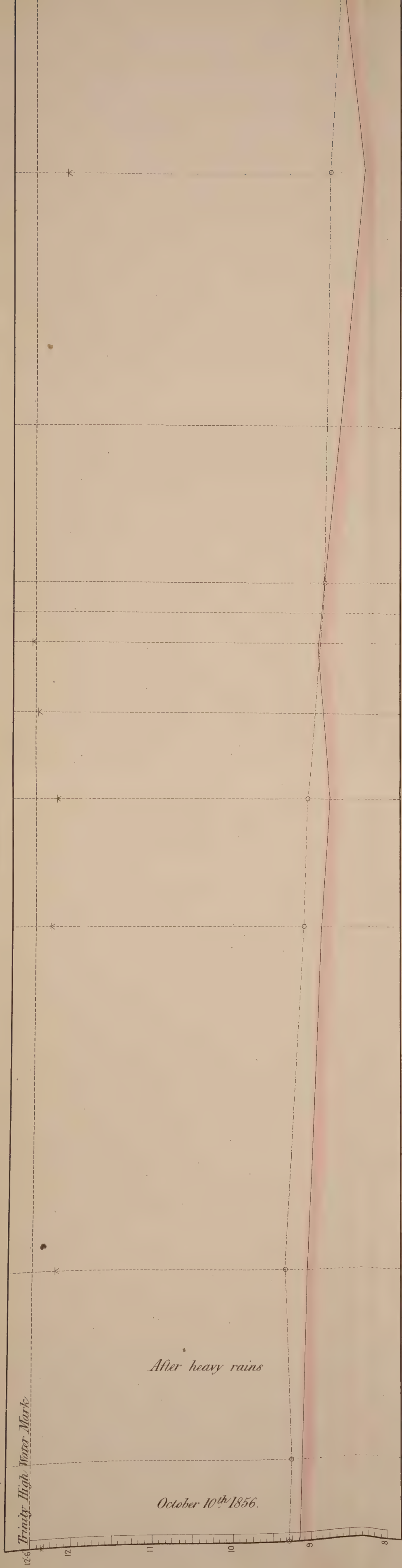
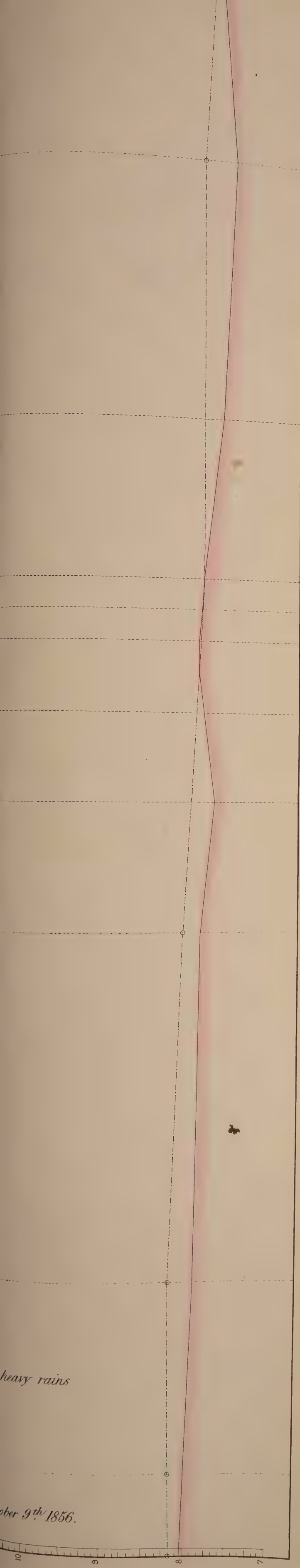
September 13th 1856





Between the 17th and 29th September some very heavy rain fell.





ENGLAND AND WALES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.

GENERAL REPORT, made by Direction of the SECRETARY OF STATE,
under Act 3 & 4 Wm. IV. Cap. 80.

UPON presenting to Parliament the General Abstract of Returns from Turnpike Trusts for the year 1854, transmitted to the Secretary of State by virtue of the Act of the 3rd and 4th of Wm. IV. cap. 80., it may be observed, that the improved financial condition of the Turnpike Trusts generally, adverted to in former Reports, continues to manifest itself, under the regulations and arrangements which have, during the last few years, received the sanction of Parliament, notwithstanding the gradual diminution of the revenue derived from tolls. The following statement shows the comparative condition of the Trusts in England and North Wales in the years 1837 (when the highest amount of revenue from tolls was received), 1843, 1849, 1852, 1853, and 1854 respectively :—

ENGLAND AND NORTH WALES.	1837.	1843.	1849.	1852.	1853.	1854.
RECEIPTS.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Tolls - - -	1,509,985	1,314,179	1,097,482	1,074,826	1,068,782	1,061,046
Parish aid - - -	24,952	33,044	27,714	24,562	24,487	26,290
Money borrowed - -	134,044	58,182	11,662	16,702	16,010	9,873
Other Receipts - -	30,447	31,598	41,123	26,502	26,002	30,229
TOTAL RECEIPTS -	1,699,428	1,437,003	1,177,981	1,142,592	1,135,281	1,127,438
EXPENDITURE.						
Repairs - - -	938,940	749,062	609,200	574,656	611,120	637,521
Improvements - - -	202,799	85,343	41,900	36,140	41,953	33,863
Salaries - - -	93,684	89,910	87,432	83,447	82,418	81,434
Law charges - - -	32,133	25,779	26,323	29,757	25,963	25,235
Interest of debt - -	291,726	281,385	254,460	225,961	214,960	206,451
Bonded debt paid off -	121,261	112,517	120,297	131,070	142,076	136,462
Other payments - -	61,694	54,955	49,381	45,353	43,297	47,317
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1,742,237	1,398,951	1,188,993	1,126,384	1,161,787	1,168,283
BONDED DEBT -	7,011,989	6,932,293	6,382,647	5,813,728	5,663,271	5,505,641
UNPAID INTEREST -	1,019,568	1,341,681	1,587,010	1,126,507	942,525	841,376

By the foregoing statement the several items for 1854 and the previous year may readily be compared. In 1853 the Toll Income was 6,044*l.* less than in 1852, while in 1854 this item was further reduced 7,736*l.* The falling off of the revenue from Tolls has not however been considerable since the year 1849, when the Toll Income was 1,097,482*l.*; in 1854 the Toll Income was 1,061,046*l.* being a reduction of 36,436*l.* in *five* years, or an average annual loss of toll of about 7,287*l.*

The aid obtained from the parishes in 1854 amounted to 26,290*l.*, being an increase of 1,803*l.* when compared with the previous year, and a larger sum than had been contributed since 1849. The *cash* payments from parishes or townships to Turnpike Trusts in 1854 were 22,453*l.* compared with 20,836*l.* in 1853, while the “estimated value of statute duty performed” by the parishes, voluntarily, amounted to 3,837*l.* in 1854 and 3,651*l.* in 1853. These amounts do not however show the whole sum expended by the parishes upon Turnpike Roads, as in several cases the roads are entirely repaired at the expense of the parishes, without any statement being given of the cost, while in other instances the trustees contribute part of the expenses.

The amount of “money borrowed” in 1854 was only 9,873*l.* (compared with 16,010*l.* in 1853), and part of this sum was not advanced in increase of the bonded debt, but to pay off other creditors. The item “other receipts” in 1854 was 4,227*l.* more than in 1853, which increase is more than accounted for by the sum paid by the Town Council of the Borough of Birmingham as compensation (including interest) awarded to Turnpike Trusts under an arbitration for loss of tolls sustained by the removal of Turnpike Gates from within the borough under the Birmingham Improvement Act.

The sum of 637,521*l.* was expended in repairing the roads in the year 1854, being an increase of 26,401*l.* when compared with the previous year, and an increase of 62,865*l.* when compared with the cost of the repairs in the year 1852. The last General Report upon Turnpike Trusts contained a statement showing the increased or decreased cost of repairing the roads in each county in the year 1853 compared with 1852, and a similar statement showing the cost of repairing the roads in each county in 1854 compared with 1853 has been inserted in the present Report, page 6. It may be observed that the amount expended in repairing the roads does not wholly arise from the toll revenue, but is partly received from the parishes. By deducting such parish aid from the cost of repairing the roads the appropriation of the Toll Income may be thus stated:—

Date.	Toll Income.	Appropriation of Toll Income.			
		For Repairs.	For Salaries and Law Charges.	For Payment of Debt and Interest.	Other Payments, or in hand.
	£	£	£	£	£
1837	1,509,985	913,988	125,817	412,987	57,193
1843	1,314,179	716,018	115,689	393,902	88,570
1849	1,097,482	581,486	113,755	374,757	27,484
1852	1,074,826	550,094	113,204	357,031	54,497
1853	1,068,782	586,633	108,381	357,036	16,732
1854	1,061,046	611,231	106,669	342,913	233

The foregoing statement shows that the Toll Income has been reduced from 1,509,985*l.* in 1837, to 1,061,046*l.* in 1854, being a reduction of 448,939*l.* Within the same period the annual sum (exclusive of parish aid) expended in repairing the roads has been reduced 302,757*l.*; the expenditure for salaries and law charges has been reduced 19,148*l.*; and the sum applied to the payment of debt and interest has been reduced 70,074*l.* This statement also shows, for each of the years specified, the proportion of the Toll Income expended for repairs of road, salaries and law charges, and debt and interest.

The sum of 33,863*l.* was expended for "improvements" in the year 1854, being 8,090*l.* less than in 1853. The payments for "salaries" were further reduced 984*l.* in the year 1854, showing a total reduction of 12,250*l.* in the annual charge under this head since the year 1837. A statement of the separate salaries paid to the Treasurers, Clerks, and Surveyors was presented in the last General Report, pointing out the reductions effected since the year 1837; but as no material alterations have been made in the officers' salaries for 1854, it appears unnecessary to repeat such statement.

The "law charges" in 1854 amounted to 25,235*l.*, being 728*l.* less than in 1853. This item includes the costs of applying to Parliament for renewals of Local Turnpike Acts; the charges for opposing Railway, Improvement, and other Bills in Parliament, and the expenses attending applications to the justices to obtain from the parishes or townships portions of the Highway Rates. It is much to be regretted that so large a sum, equal to nearly 2½ per cent. on the whole Toll Income, and nearly equal to the amount of parish aid, should be thus expended; and the Secretary of State has in all cases wherever practicable recommended on public grounds the adoption of some amicable arrangements between the Trustees, the creditors, and the parishes, with the view of preventing parliamentary and legal expenses. As remarked in previous reports, the restrictive character of the Turnpike Trusts Arrangement Act (the 14th and 15th of Victoria, cap. 38.) has made it difficult, and in some cases impossible, to effect any satisfactory arrangements, upon Trusts whose revenues are sufficient to pay the interest in full, without applying to Parliament.

The sum paid for "interest of debt" in 1854 was 206,451*l.*, being 8,509*l.* less than in the year 1853, and 85,275*l.* less than the amount paid under this head in the year 1837. Although the sum paid for interest annually decreases, it is occasioned by satisfactory causes, namely the gradual reduction of the principal debt upon which interest is payable, and the adoption of reduced rates of interest which the Trusts are able to pay with regularity. Taking the average rate of interest payable on the Trust debts as shown in the returns for 1854, at 4*l.* 2*s.* per cent., the amount of a year's interest payable on the total debt of 5,663,271*l.*, which existed on the 1st of January 1854, would be 232,194*l.*, and the amount of a year's interest payable at the same average rate on the reduced debt of 5,505,641*l.* which existed on the 1st January 1855, would be 225,731*l.*, while the amount actually paid during the year 1854 amounted to 206,451*l.*, being equal to nearly 3*l.* 15*s.* per cent. on the debt of 5,505,641*l.* It must, however, be remarked that taking the most favourable view of the case, while at least the sum of 225,731*l.* was payable for interest in 1854, the actual payment was only 206,451*l.*, showing a deficiency of 19,280*l.*, which sum would be added to the unpaid interest upon certain Trusts, comparatively few in number, on which no interest, or less than the full amount, had been paid in the year 1854.

The returns show that the sum of 136,462*l.* was applied to the payment of debt during the year 1854, being less by 5,614*l.* than in the previous year, but larger than the amount so applied in any other year since 1847. The amount of "debt paid off" in 1854 was equal to about 12*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* per cent. on the toll income, or about 2*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* per cent. on the principal debt due in the previous year.

The "other payments" in 1854 amounted to 47,317*l.*, being 4,020*l.* more than in the previous year, and about 2,000*l.* more than in 1851 or 1852. The notes appended to the annual returns for the year 1854 show that this item includes various sums, amounting to upwards of 4,600*l.*, lost to certain Trusts

of "Floating Debt," errors in former statements, old unclaimed bonds added to the debts, &c.

The item of "Unpaid Interest" shows a further decrease, having been reduced 101,149*l.* in the year 1854,—making a total reduction of 745,634*l.*, namely from 1,587,010*l.* in the year 1849 to 841,376*l.* in 1854. This reduction in the amount of unpaid interest in the year 1854 has not arisen, except in a few instances, from the payment of arrears of interest, but for the most part from the extinction of accumulated arrears, either by the express enactments of Parliament on renewal of Local Turnpike Acts, or by voluntary arrangements with the creditors, or by means of Provisional Orders, granted by the Secretary of State under the Act of the 14th and 15th of Victoria, cap. 38., in cases where the funds of the Trusts were insufficient to meet their annual liabilities. In a former General Report it was shown that by the arrangements made upon Turnpike Trusts in 1854, arrears of interest amounting to 98,611*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* would be extinguished; a larger sum was, however, omitted from the accounts in that year,—upwards of 120,000*l.* which includes some arrears which ought properly to have been omitted in the returns for previous years. The interest account for 1854 may therefore be thus stated:—

Unpaid Interest December 1853	£ 942,525	Interest actually paid 1854	-	£ 206,451
Allow for one year's interest, }	225,731	Unpaid Interest December 1854	-	841,376
say at least - - - }		Omitted, as extinguished, &c. }	-	120,429
		say at least - - - }	-	
	£ 1,168,256			£ 1,168,256

The result of the arrangements which have been adopted for the relief of Turnpike Trusts in England and North Wales, as shown in the accounts for 1854 recently completed, may be thus briefly stated; namely, that a total charge of 2,251,982*l.* for debt and interest has been removed; the mortgage debt having been reduced from 7,011,989*l.* in 1837, to 5,505,641*l.* in 1854; and the unpaid interest from 1,587,010*l.* in 1849, to 841,376*l.* in 1854, with the prospect of more favourable results appearing in the accounts for future years.

In the last General Report attention was called to the increased amount expended in repairing the roads in the year 1853, notwithstanding the continued falling off of the revenue derived from tolls, and a tabular statement was prepared showing the increase or decrease in the amount of toll collected, and the cost of repairing the roads in each county in the year 1853 compared with 1852. A similar comparative statement under the same heads is now inserted (see page 6), showing the amount of toll collected in each county in the years 1853 and 1854, and the increase or decrease respectively, also the amount expended in repairing the roads in each county, (exclusive of the value of Statute Duty performed,) in the same years, and the increase or decrease as the case may be. By such statement it appears that in 14 counties the tolls increased 6,814*l.*, while in 31 counties the tolls decreased 14,550*l.*, and in one county (Northampton) the toll revenue was the same, within a few shillings, both in 1853 and 1854. The same statement shows that in 35 counties an increased sum of 30,785*l.* was expended in repairing the roads, while in 11 counties the cost of repairs was reduced 4,570*l.* It may be noticed that in the year 1853 compared with 1852 the net decrease in the amount of the Toll Receipt was 6,044*l.*, while the expenditure for repair of roads was increased 36,748*l.*; and in 1854 compared with 1853 the Toll Receipts were further reduced 7,736*l.*, while the costs of repairing the roads were further increased 26,215*l.* In this statement, as in that inserted in the Report of last year, it appears that in several counties the

STATEMENT showing the Increase or Decrease in the Toll Income, and in the Expenditure for Repairs of Road (exclusive of the Value of Statute Duty performed), in the Year 1854 compared with 1853.

Counties.	Tolls.				Repairs of Road.			
	1853.	1854.	In-crease.	Decrease.	1853.	1854.	Increase.	De-crease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bedford - -	5,603	5,479	—	124	2,724	3,359	635	—
Berks - -	8,029	7,941	—	88	3,905	4,420	515	—
Bucks - -	9,159	8,538	—	621	5,229	5,776	547	—
Cambridge - -	8,284	8,034	—	250	5,720	5,916	196	—
Chester - -	37,000	37,703	703	—	18,331	18,921	590	—
Cornwall - -	18,034	18,994	960	—	8,118	9,039	921	—
Cumberland - -	11,949	13,179	1,230	—	7,791	7,759	—	32
Derby - -	28,003	29,676	1,673	—	15,971	16,681	710	—
Devon - -	43,431	42,807	—	624	16,450	17,127	677	—
Dorset - -	17,064	16,657	—	407	7,037	7,497	460	—
Durham - -	17,409	16,842	—	567	11,237	10,058	—	1,179
Essex - -	14,935	14,323	—	612	12,387	10,904	—	1,483
Gloucester - -	47,179	46,629	—	550	28,150	27,927	—	223
Hants - -	15,679	15,926	247	—	9,697	10,369	672	—
Hereford - -	18,128	16,882	—	1,246	14,135	13,917	—	218
Herts - -	10,319	10,089	—	230	6,151	5,835	—	316
Huntingdon - -	4,442	4,200	—	242	3,075	3,343	268	—
Kent - -	40,025	39,275	—	750	24,189	26,741	2,552	—
Lancaster - -	96,112	96,227	115	—	45,198	49,226	4,028	—
Leicester - -	17,752	18,048	296	—	10,589	11,316	727	—
Lincoln - -	22,278	22,395	117	—	13,945	14,752	807	—
Middlesex - -	82,616	81,837	—	779	66,069	68,252	2,183	—
Monmouth - -	13,606	13,343	—	263	7,887	8,366	479	—
Norfolk - -	9,651	10,235	584	—	6,108	6,534	426	—
Northampton - -	19,332	19,332	—	—	14,405	15,856	1,451	—
Northumberland - -	13,727	13,923	196	—	8,384	8,459	75	—
Nottingham - -	11,326	10,946	—	380	5,683	6,000	317	—
Oxford - -	14,819	14,515	—	304	9,793	9,674	—	119
Rutland - -	1,591	1,407	—	184	1,145	1,182	37	—
Salop - -	21,645	21,637	—	8	13,539	14,611	1,072	—
Somerset - -	45,232	44,666	—	566	25,345	24,999	—	346
Stafford - -	43,437	43,459	22	—	21,769	24,422	2,653	—
Suffolk - -	5,810	5,781	—	29	3,982	4,312	330	—
Surrey - -	42,153	41,067	—	1,086	25,636	27,187	1,551	—
Sussex - -	25,036	24,664	—	372	12,623	13,763	1,140	—
Warwick - -	20,159	19,218	—	941	13,138	13,443	305	—
Westmorland - -	4,102	3,970	—	132	1,040	1,198	158	—
Wilts - -	24,726	23,900	—	826	13,571	15,288	1,717	—
Worcester - -	30,413	29,323	—	1,090	15,606	15,524	—	82
York - -	115,807	114,959	—	848	52,028	53,320	1,292	—
NORTH WALES.								
Anglesey - -	4,744	4,622	—	122	3,604	3,607	3	—
Carnarvon - -	3,208	3,044	—	164	1,537	1,474	—	63
Denbigh - -	4,298	4,318	20	—	2,534	2,758	224	—
Flint - -	8,455	8,310	—	145	4,729	4,220	—	509
Merioneth - -	2,794	2,994	200	—	1,712	1,830	118	—
Montgomery - -	9,281	9,732	451	—	5,573	6,522	949	—
Total - -	1,068,782	1,061,046	6,814	14,550	607,469	633,684	30,785	4,570

receipts of toll, and the costs of repairing the roads are neither increased nor reduced in the same proportion. It is however remarkable that in 1853 and 1854 larger sums than usual were applied to the repair of the road. The increase of toll in the county of Norfolk is altogether occasioned by the introduction, as before mentioned, of the Wells and Fakenham Road account for the first time, with a toll income of 647*l*.

Particular attention was called in the last General Report to the state of 195 of the Trusts, upon which large arrears of interest existed when the accounts for 1853 were made up, and reference was made to the arrangements which had been made or were in progress upon 61 of such Trusts, and to the difficulties which prevented the remaining 134 Trusts (several of which were shown to be in an insolvent state) from being brought under revision and regulation. It is only necessary now to remark that, with very few exceptions, the condition of the poorest and most insolvent of the Trusts then referred to becomes annually more hopeless. Although few in number, the accounts which they furnish seriously affect the averages of the whole, and convey an unfavourable and incorrect impression respecting Turnpike Trusts generally, which can only be completely removed by some future adjustment of the affairs of such insolvent Trusts of which the original terms of their Local Acts have not yet expired.

It may be interesting to look at the altered condition of Turnpike Trusts in 1854 compared with their condition in 1837, so as to notice the progress which has been made in their improvement during 17 years, as well as the prospect of further advancement, shown by the accounts for 1854, not regarding England and North Wales as a whole, but giving the details of *each county*, in the tabular statements which have been prepared for this Report.

The following pages (8 and 9) contain (1) a Statement showing in each county the amount of Toll Receipts, the cost of repairing the roads (exclusive of statute duty performed), and the amount of the bonded debt for each of the years 1837 and 1854; also (2) a Statement showing to what extent the revenue from tolls, the cost of repairing the roads, and the bonded debt had increased or decreased *per cent.* in 1854 compared with 1837. In preparing these Statements, it is proper to mention that, for the purpose of forming a more accurate comparison between the years named, it has been found necessary to *correct* the published accounts for the year 1837, by adding the sums relating to Trusts which were then in existence but made no returns for that year, and in some cases by transferring the tolls, debts, &c. of such Trusts as have been removed from one county to another since 1837. From these statements it will be seen that in Cornwall alone the Toll Income had increased 1,852*l*., which may be accounted for by the extension of Turnpike Roads, and the absence of railroads in that county, while in all the other counties the annual Toll Income had fallen off in the whole 471,893*l*. since the year 1837; the net reduction in the Toll Receipts in 1854 compared with 1837 being 470,041*l*. The cost of repairing the roads appears to have increased in the counties of Monmouth and Montgomery, also in Middlesex and Merioneth slightly, the increase in the four counties being 2,764*l*.; the cost of repairing the roads in the remaining 42 counties had decreased 304,771*l*. in 1854 compared with 1837, the net decreased cost of repairs in England and North Wales being 302,007*l*. The bonded debt in 1854 compared with 1837 had increased in the counties of Dorset (chiefly in consequence of the creation of a new Trust with a debt of 23,865*l*.), Carnarvon, Merioneth, and Montgomery, the total increase being 23,402*l*. In the remaining 42 counties the debt had decreased 1,753,429*l*., the net decrease in England and North Wales since 1837 being 1,730,027*l*.

STATEMENT showing in each County the Amount of Toll Receipts, the Cost of repairing the Roads (exclusive of Statute Duty performed), and the Amount of the Bonded Debt in each of the Years 1837 and 1854.

Counties.	Tolls.		Repairs of Road.		Bonded Debts.	
	1837.	1854.	1837.	1854.	1837.	1854.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bedford - - -	13,314	5,479	8,241	3,359	44,206	30,288
Berks - - -	15,993	7,941	10,277	4,420	55,651	42,230
Bucks - - -	18,617	8,538	12,242	5,776	46,171	34,494
Cambridge - - -	12,652	8,034	8,820	5,916	48,389	30,540
Chester - - -	54,603	37,703	27,622	18,921	302,333	231,119
Cornwall - - -	17,142	18,994	10,817	9,039	117,264	106,875
Cumberland - - -	13,953	13,179	8,225	7,759	106,827	91,450
Derby - - -	38,145	29,676	17,417	16,681	306,881	224,475
Devon - - -	53,533	42,807	21,074	17,127	458,892	431,926
Dorset - - -	19,772	16,657	9,004	7,497	119,859	134,703
Durham - - -	23,293	16,842	16,564	10,058	100,456	74,021
Essex - - -	31,882	14,323	20,141	10,904	29,600	6,450
Gloucester - - -	71,000	46,629	44,009	27,927	342,720	267,180
Hants - - -	27,036	15,926	20,204	10,369	113,107	98,780
Hereford - - -	19,542	16,882	14,343	13,917	68,694	50,350
Herts - - -	28,985	10,089	19,782	5,835	58,273	27,795
Huntingdon - - -	9,107	4,200	6,783	3,343	24,625	18,805
Kent - - -	63,213	39,275	39,703	26,741	244,450	154,967
Lancaster - - -	139,852	96,227	94,570	49,226	825,071	546,057
Leicester - - -	25,072	18,048	15,125	11,316	81,393	63,683
Lincoln - - -	29,864	22,395	19,440	14,752	113,869	78,891
Middlesex - - -	98,948	81,837	68,040	68,252	255,863	147,064
Monmouth - - -	14,897	13,343	7,125	8,366	85,980	72,356
Norfolk - - -	14,277	10,235	8,388	6,534	77,073	46,377
Northampton - - -	33,971	19,332	25,126	15,856	101,405	67,934
Northumberland - - -	22,425	13,923	15,800	8,459	124,930	98,827
Nottingham - - -	15,091	10,946	7,988	6,000	101,118	92,977
Oxford - - -	23,304	14,515	13,829	9,674	91,139	74,096
Rutland - - -	3,784	1,407	2,806	1,182	9,900	3,696
Salop - - -	27,052	21,637	17,443	14,611	122,789	100,383
Somerset - - -	57,943	44,666	31,697	24,999	321,233	251,002
Stafford - - -	57,102	43,459	30,491	24,422	224,145	172,977
Suffolk - - -	9,931	5,781	6,822	4,312	26,762	19,162
Surrey - - -	66,477	41,067	44,035	27,187	166,319	97,313
Sussex - - -	42,054	24,664	26,946	13,763	271,953	237,298
Warwick - - -	28,329	19,218	18,175	13,443	97,431	63,101
Westmorland - - -	6,488	3,970	2,901	1,198	57,898	47,355
Wilts - - -	36,107	23,900	21,704	15,288	124,524	87,557
Worcester - - -	33,144	29,323	16,855	15,524	130,510	65,175
York - - -	170,952	114,959	102,201	53,320	1,022,429	814,688
NORTH WALES.						
Anglesey - - -	6,797	4,622	4,384	3,607	17,850	7,282
Carnarvon - - -	3,375	3,044	1,772	1,474	25,700	27,365
Denbigh - - -	5,854	4,318	3,160	2,758	16,265	16,071
Flint - - -	13,399	8,310	6,559	4,220	72,935	62,827
Merioneth - - -	2,997	2,994	1,703	1,830	16,637	17,062
Montgomery - - -	9,819	9,732	5,338	6,522	64,149	70,617
Total - - -	1,531,087	1,061,046	935,691	633,684	7,235,668	5,505,641

STATEMENT showing in each County to what extent the Revenue from Tolls, the Cost of repairing the Roads, and the Bonded Debts had increased or decreased per Cent. in 1854 compared with 1837.

Counties.	Tolls.		Repairs of Road.		Bonded Debt.	
	Increased since 1837.	Decreased since 1837.	Increased since 1837.	Reduced since 1837.	Increased since 1837.	Reduced since 1837.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Bedford - -	—	58'85	—	59'24	—	31'48
Berks - -	—	50'35	—	56'99	—	24'12
Bucks - - -	—	54'14	—	52'82	—	25'29
Cambridge - -	—	36'50	—	32'93	—	36'89
Chester - - -	—	30'95	—	31'50	—	23'55
Cornwall - -	10'80	—	—	16'44	—	8'86
Cumberland - -	—	5'55	—	5'67	—	14'39
Derby - - -	—	22'20	—	4'23	—	26'85
Devon - - -	—	20'04	—	18'73	—	5'88
Dorset - - -	—	15'75	—	16'74	12'38	—
Durham - - -	—	27'70	—	39'28	—	26'32
Essex - - -	—	55'07	—	45'86	—	78'21
Gloucester - -	—	34'33	—	36'54	—	22'04
Hants - - -	—	41'09	—	48'68	—	12'67
Hereford - -	—	13'61	—	2'97	—	26'70
Herts - - -	—	65'19	—	70'50	—	52'30
Huntingdon - -	—	53'88	—	50'72	—	23'63
Kent - - -	—	37'87	—	32'65	—	36'61
Lancaster - -	—	31'19	—	47'95	—	33'82
Leicester - -	—	28'02	—	25'18	—	21'76
Lincoln - - -	—	25'01	—	24'12	—	30'72
Middlesex - -	—	17'29	0'31	—	—	42'52
Monmouth - -	—	10'43	17'42	—	—	15'85
Norfolk - - -	—	28'31	—	22'10	—	39'83
Northampton -	—	43'09	—	36'89	—	33'01
Northumberland	—	37'91	—	46'46	—	20'89
Nottingham - -	—	27'47	—	24'89	—	8'05
Oxford - - -	—	37'71	—	30'05	—	18'70
Rutland - - -	—	62'82	—	57'88	—	62'67
Salop - - -	—	20'02	—	16'24	—	18'25
Somerset - - -	—	22'91	—	21'13	—	21'86
Stafford - - -	—	23'89	—	19'90	—	22'83
Suffolk - - -	—	41'79	—	36'79	—	28'40
Surrey - - -	—	38'22	—	38'26	—	41'49
Sussex - - -	—	41'35	—	48'92	—	12'74
Warwick - - -	—	32'16	—	26'04	—	35'24
Westmorland -	—	38'81	—	58'70	—	18'21
Wilts - - -	—	33'81	—	29'56	—	29'69
Worcester - -	—	11'53	—	7'90	—	50'06
York - - -	—	32'75	—	47'83	—	20'32
NORTH WALES.						
Anglesey - -	—	32'00	—	17'72	—	59'20
Carnarvon - -	—	9'81	—	16'82	6'48	—
Denbigh - - -	—	26'24	—	12'72	—	1'19
Flint - - -	—	37'98	—	35'66	—	13'86
Merioneth - -	—	0'10	7'46	—	2'55	—
Montgomery -	—	0'89	22'18	—	10'08	—
Net Reduction -	—	30'70	—	32'28	—	23'91

The general results as shown in these statements are as under:—

ENGLAND AND NORTH WALES.				Toll Receipts.	Repairs of Road.	Bonded Debt.
				£	£	£
In 1837	-	-	-	1,531,087	935,691	7,235,668
In 1854	-	-	-	1,061,046	633,684	5,505,641
Reduction				£ 470,041 or 30·70 per cent.	£ 302,007 or 32·28 per cent.	£ 1,730,027 or 23·91 per cent.

The statement on page 9 will enable a comparison to be made between 1837 and 1854 under the heads “Tolls,” “Repairs of Road,” and “Bonded Debt,” in each county, calculated according to the increase or decrease per cent.

This statement shows that during the seventeen years ending with 1854 the condition of the Trusts in the several counties has been variously affected. In some counties the costs of repairing the road have been reduced more rapidly than the Toll Income, while in other cases the tolls have fallen off to a larger extent than the road repairs. The same want of uniformity appears in respect to the bonded debt; in some cases the debt has been paid off more rapidly than the tolls have decreased, in other cases the debt has been reduced less in proportion than the tolls, while in a few counties the three items have been reduced in nearly the same proportions, namely, in Cambridge, Kent, Rutland, Salop, Somerset, Stafford, Surrey, and Wilts.

It may be interesting to present in a more distinct form the proportionate increase or decrease shown in the several counties,—not arranged alphabetically as in the statement on page 9, but according to the extent to which each county has been affected. The following Table shows that the largest reduction in the Toll Revenue since 1837 has been about 65 per cent. in the county of Herts, the smallest reduction has been in the county of Merioneth, while in Cornwall the tolls have increased nearly 11 per cent.

TOLL INCOME in 1854 compared with 1837.

COUNTIES.	Tolls decreased since 1837.	COUNTIES.	Tolls decreased since 1837.	COUNTIES.	Tolls decreased since 1837.
	Per Cent.		Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Herts - -	65·19	Gloucester - -	34·33	Middlesex - -	17·29
Rutland - -	62·82	Wilts - -	33·81	Dorset - -	15·75
Bedford - -	58·85	York - -	32·75	Hereford - -	13·61
Essex - -	55·07	Warwick - -	32·16	Worcester - -	11·53
Bucks - -	54·14	Anglesey - -	32·00	Monmouth - -	10·43
Huntingdon - -	53·88	Lancaster - -	31·19	Carnarvon - -	9·81
Berks - -	50·35	Chester - -	30·95	Cumberland - -	5·55
Northampton - -	43·09	Norfolk - -	28·31	Montgomery - -	0·89
Suffolk - -	41·79	Leicester - -	28·02	Merioneth - -	0·10
Sussex - -	41·35	Durham - -	27·70		
Hants - -	41·09	Nottingham - -	27·47		
Westmorland - -	38·81	Denbigh - -	26·24		
Surrey - -	38·22	Lincoln - -	25·01		
Flint - -	37·98	Stafford - -	23·89		Tolls increased since 1837.
Northumberland - -	37·91	Somerset - -	22·91		
Kent - -	37·87	Derby - -	22·20		
Oxford - -	37·71	Devon - -	20·04		
Cambridge - -	36·50	Salop - -	20·02	Cornwall - -	Per Cent. 10 80

The following Table shows that the cost of repairing the roads had been reduced in the county of Herts $70\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., in Bedford $59\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., &c.; the smallest reduction was about 3 per cent. in the County of Hereford,—while in four counties the cost of repairing the roads had increased since 1837 :—

REPAIRS OF ROAD in 1854 compared with 1837.

COUNTIES.	Repairs of Road reduced since 1837.	COUNTIES.	Repairs of Road reduced since 1837.	COUNTIES.	Repairs of Road reduced since 1837.
	Per Cent.		Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Herts - -	70·50	Flint - -	35·66	Salop - -	16·24
Bedford - -	59·24	Cambridge - -	32·93	Denbigh - -	12·72
Westmorland - -	58·70	Kent - -	32·65	Worcester - -	7·90
Rutland - -	57·88	Chester - -	31·50	Cumberland - -	5·67
Berks - -	56·99	Oxford - -	30·05	Derby - -	4·23
Bucks - -	52·82	Wilts - -	29·56	Hereford - -	2·97
Huntingdon - -	50·72	Warwick - -	26·04		
Sussex - -	48·92	Leicester - -	25·18		
Hants - -	43·68	Nottingham - -	24·89		
Lancaster - -	47·95	Lincoln - -	24·12		Repairs increased since 1837.
York - -	47·83	Norfolk - -	22·10		
Northumberland - -	46·46	Somerset - -	21·13		
Essex - -	45·86	Stafford - -	19·90		
Durham - -	39·28	Devon - -	18·73		Per Cent.
Surrey - -	38·26	Anglesey - -	17·72	Middlesex - -	0·31
Northampton - -	36·89	Carnarvon - -	16·82	Merioneth - -	5·46
Suffolk - -	36·79	Dorset - -	16·74	Monmouth - -	17·42
Gloucester - -	36·54	Cornwall - -	16·44	Montgomery - -	22·18

The following Table shows to what extent the bonded debt in each county had been reduced since 1837; the largest reduction being nearly $78\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in Essex; the least reduction was made in the county of Denbigh,—while in four counties the debt had increased since 1837 :—

AMOUNT of the BONDED DEBT in 1854 compared with 1837.

COUNTIES.	Bonded Debt reduced since 1837.	COUNTIES.	Bonded Debt reduced since 1837.	COUNTIES.	Bonded Debt reduced since 1837.
	Per Cent.		Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Essex - -	78·21	Hereford - -	26·70	Sussex - -	12·74
Rutland - -	62·67	Durham - -	26·32	Hants - -	12·67
Anglesey - -	59·20	Bucks - -	25·29	Cornwall - -	8·86
Herts - -	52·30	Berks - -	24·12	Nottingham - -	8·05
Worcester - -	50·06	Huntingdon - -	23·63	Devon - -	5·88
Middlesex - -	42·52	Chester - -	23·55	Denbigh - -	1·19
Surrey - -	41·49	Stafford - -	22·83		
Norfolk - -	39·83	Gloucester - -	22·04		
Cambridge - -	36·89	Somerset - -	21·86		
Kent - -	36·61	Leicester - -	21·76		Debt increased since 1837.
Warwick - -	35·24	Northumberland - -	20·89		
Lancaster - -	33·82	York - -	20·32		
Northampton - -	33·01	Oxford - -	18·70		
Bedford - -	31·48	Salop - -	18·25		Per Cent.
Lincoln - -	30·72	Westmorland - -	18·21	Merioneth - -	2·55
Wilts - -	29·69	Monmouth - -	15·85	Carnarvon - -	6·48
Suffolk - -	28·40	Cumberland - -	14·39	Montgomery - -	10·08
Derby - -	26·85	Flint - -	13·86	Dorset - -	12·38

A statement has also been prepared (see page 13) showing in each county the number of Trusts without bonded debt, and the amount of tolls collected upon such Trusts in the year 1854; the number of Trusts having bonded debts, the amount of tolls collected upon such Trusts in 1854, the amount of bonded

debt remaining due on the 31st December 1854, and the sum applied to the payment of debt and interest during the same year; also the average rate of interest payable in future, the rate per cent. paid for interest in 1854, and the average per cent. paid off the bonded debt in 1854. From this statement it appears that 120 Trusts are free from debt, upon which the Toll Receipts in 1854 amounted to 154,552*l.*; that upon 992 Trusts having a Toll Income of 906,494*l.* in 1854, there were bonded debts amounting to 5,505,641*l.*; that the average rate of interest payable in future will be about 4*l.* 2*s.* per cent.; that the interest actually paid in 1854 averaged 3*l.* 15*s.* per cent.; and that during the same year an average of about 2*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* per cent. was paid off the principal debt.

It appears from the same statement that the whole debt of 5,505,641*l.* is secured upon the tolls of 992 Trusts amounting to 906,494*l.*, which is equal to nearly 16½ per cent. of the bonded debt, showing an improvement since the accounts for 1852 were made up, when the Toll Receipts were equal to about 15¼ per cent. of the then existing debt. The smallest amount of interest paid in proportion to the rate payable appears to have been in the counties of Bedford and Suffolk, where less than half the full interest was paid. In 3 counties (Durham, Sussex, and Flint) the interest paid was 1½ per cent. less than the full rate payable; in 4 counties (Dorset, Hants, Norfolk, and Oxford) the interest paid was about 1 per cent. less than the full rate; in 5 counties (Bucks, Kent, Monmouth, Stafford, and Surrey) about ¾ per cent. less; in 6 counties (Chester, Northampton, Worcester, Carnarvon, Merioneth, and Montgomery) about ½ per cent. less; in 9 counties (Cornwall, Devon, Gloucester, Lincoln, Rutland, Salop, Somerset, York, and Anglesey) about ¼ per cent. less; in 7 counties (Cumberland, Essex, Hereford, Lancaster, Northumberland, Nottingham, and Denbigh) about the full interest was paid; and in 10 counties (Berks, Cambridge, Derby, Herts, Huntingdon, Leicester, Middlesex, Warwick, Westmorland, and Wilts) more than a year's interest in full was paid in 1854.

The payments in reduction of the principal debt in each county in 1854 may be thus classified:—

	Per-centage of Debt paid in 1854.
In 3 counties:—Huntingdon, Rutland, and Carnarvon -	<i>None.</i>
In 8 counties:—Cumberland, Devon, Dorset, Monmouth, } Nottingham, Oxford, Suffolk, and Montgomery - }	Less than 1 per cent.
In 14 counties:—Berks, Bucks, Derby, Gloucester, Hants, } Hereford, Northampton, Northumberland, Salop, Staf- } ford, Sussex, Westmorland, Anglesey, and Merioneth - }	1 and less than 2 per cent.
In 8 counties:—Bedford, Kent, Lancaster, Leicester, } Lincoln, Middlesex, Norfolk, and Somerset - }	2 and less than 3 per cent.
In 6 counties:—Chester, Cornwall, Durham, Wilts, } York, and Flint - - - - - }	3 and less than 4 per cent.
In 2 counties:—Cambridge (4·62) and Denbigh (5·91) - }	4 and less than 6 per cent.
In 5 counties:—Essex, Herts, Surrey, Warwick, and } Worcester - - - - - }	Above 6 per cent.

The highest per-centage paid off the debt in 1854 was in Essex,—about 24¾ per cent.

[continued on page 14.]

STATEMENT showing, in each County, the Number of Trusts and the Toll Income in 1854 (distinguishing the Trusts which have no Bonded Debt); the Amount of the Debt remaining; the Debt and Interest paid in 1854; the Rate of Interest payable, the average Rate *paid* in 1854, and the average Per-centage paid off the Debt in the same Year.

Counties.	Trusts without Debt.		Trusts with Bonded Debts.				Average Rate of Interest payable.	Average Rate of Interest <i>paid</i> in 1854.	Average per Cent. paid off Debt in 1854.
	No. of Trusts.	Tolls 1854.	No. of Trusts.	Tolls 1854.	Bonded Debt.	Debt and Interest paid 1854.			
		£		£	£	£	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Bedford - -	4	1,685	9	3,794	30,288	1,197	4	1·95	2·00
Berks - -	2	487	13	7,454	42,230	2,446	4	4·37	1·42
Bucks - -	2	1,232	11	7,306	34,494	1,625	4	3·26	1·45
Cambridge - -	5	2,242	8	5,792	30,540	2,600	3½	3·89	4·62
Chester - -	1	1,410	40	36,293	231,119	16,920	4½	4·07	3·25
Cornwall - -	—	—	14	18,994	106,875	8,647	4¾	4·49	3·60
Cumberland - -	3	716	11	12,463	91,450	2,190	2	1·96	0·44
Derby - -	—	—	38	29,676	224,475	12,773	4½	4·64	1·05
Devon - -	—	—	32	42,807	431,926	22,188	4½	4·24	0·90
Dorset - -	—	—	18	16,657	134,703	5,989	4¾	3·58	0·87
Durham - -	1	1,570	18	15,272	74,021	5,077	4½	2·96	3·90
Essex - -	2	2,562	3	11,761	6,450	1,892	4½	4·53	24·80
Gloucester - -	4	4,361	37	42,268	267,180	12,957	3½	3·18	1·67
Hants - -	4	4,139	32	11,787	98,780	4,933	4	3·01	1·99
Hereford - -	—	—	14	16,882	50,350	3,242	4½	4·49	1·94
Herts - -	4	3,576	7	6,513	27,795	3,075	4½	4·98	6·08
Huntingdon - -	1	508	5	3,692	18,805	919	4¾	4·89	—
Kent - -	8	17,206	40	22,069	154,967	8,698	4	3·36	2·25
Lancaster - -	1	2,800	57	93,427	546,057	37,168	4	4·03	2·78
Leicester - -	1	104	21	17,944	63,683	4,670	4½	4·85	2·48
Lincoln - -	5	2,264	26	20,131	78,891	5,528	4½	4·29	2·72
Middlesex - -	2	65,549	5	16,288	147,064	10,651	4½	4·38	2·87
Monmouth - -	—	—	11	13,343	72,356	3,175	4½	3·70	0·69
Norfolk - -	5	3,328	12	6,907	46,377	2,494	4	3·04	2·34
Northampton - -	5	2,887	23	16,445	67,934	3,322	3¾	3·28	1·61
Northumberland - -	4	1,389	12	12,534	98,827	4,479	3½	3·12	1·41
Nottingham - -	4	1,465	17	9,481	92,977	5,055	4¾	4·82	0·62
Oxford - -	2	345	19	14,170	74,096	3,310	4½	3·53	0·94
Rutland - -	1	339	3	1,068	3,696	163	4¾	4·41	—
Salop - -	5	4,023	24	17,614	100,383	4,922	4	3·67	1·23
Somerset - -	1	1,646	25	43,020	251,002	15,940	3¾	3·62	2·73
Stafford - -	5	7,365	45	36,094	172,977	8,816	4½	3·57	1·52
Suffolk - -	6	3,637	8	2,144	19,162	358	2¾	1·35	0·52
Surrey - -	2	1,582	18	39,485	97,313	9,572	3	2·18	7·66
Sussex - -	9	3,558	43	21,106	237,298	8,737	4	2·48	1·20
Warwick - -	4	1,252	30	17,966	63,101	7,258	4½	4·37	7·13
Westmorland - -	—	—	10	3,970	47,355	2,060	2¾	2·88	1·47
Wilts - -	5	5,709	31	18,191	87,557	7,564	4½	4·90	3·74
Worcester - -	6	1,689	28	27,634	65,175	6,652	4½	4·10	6·11
York - -	4	1,871	124	113,088	814,688	59,304	4	3·81	3·47
NORTH WALES.									
Anglesey - -	—	—	2	4,622	7,282	455	4¾	4·42	1·83
Carnarvon - -	—	—	4	3,044	27,365	965	4	3·53	—
Denbigh - -	—	—	7	4,318	16,071	1,758	5	5·03	5·91
Flint - -	—	—	15	8,310	62,827	4,074	4¾	3·08	3·40
Merioneth - -	—	—	5	2,994	17,062	757	3½	3·09	1·34
Montgomery - -	2	56	17	9,676	70,617	2,957	4½	4·03	0·16
Total -	120	154,552	992	906,494	5,505,641	339,532	4½	3·75	2·42

It will be observed that in making these calculations the amount of the debt and interest paid in 1854 is stated at 339,532*l.*, being 3,381*l.* less than the actual payments; the last-mentioned sum consisting of final payments for debt and interest upon Trusts which are now free from debt. Of the Toll Income of 906,494*l.* for 1854, nearly 37½ per cent. was applied to the payment of debt and interest.

Since the passing of the Act for the consolidation and management of the turnpike roads in South Wales, the annual returns made under such Act have been kept distinct from the returns for England and North Wales. The following abstract, continued from the Report of last year, contains a comparative statement of the receipts and expenditure during nine years:—

SOUTH WALES TURNPIKE ROADS, under the Act 7 & 8 Vict. c. 91.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
RECEIPTS.									
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Tolls - - -	25,123	26,421	28,091	26,852	25,825	26,736	26,949	27,319	25,373
County road rates, &c.	3,611	6,064	9,347	8,459	9,518	7,576	7,889	7,761	10,238
Other receipts -	2,061	725	347	432	952	1,238	909	2,058	828
Total receipts -	30,795	33,210	37,785	35,743	36,295	35,550	35,747	37,138	36,439
EXPENDITURE.									
Repairs - - -	17,707	20,061	19,185	21,392	20,388	20,420	19,659	20,645	20,948
Improvements -	1,104	700	-	362	547	225	770	2,032	1,360
Salaries - - -	1,979	2,225	2,181	2,300	2,125	2,150	2,146	2,133	2,129
Law charges -	-	35	-	25	80	176	2	19	66
Annuities - - -	10,239	9,815	12,948	10,984	11,455	10,110	13,019	11,394	11,526
Debts paid off -	1,300	68	-	75	-	-	-	-	-
Other payments -	1,771	1,349	1,746	1,160	1,187	1,260	1,850	1,742	1,365
Total expenditure	34,100	34,253	36,060	36,298	35,782	34,341	37,446	37,965	37,394
Debts payable by annuities - }	216,563	216,746	216,746	217,020	217,020	217,020	217,020	218,220	218,220

In presenting the above account, it may be observed that the Toll Receipts in 1854 were reduced 1,946*l.* compared with the previous year; the county road rates, &c. were increased 2,477*l.*; the “other receipts” were reduced 1,230*l.* (1,200*l.* of money borrowed having been included under this item in 1853); and the Total Receipts were 699*l.* less than in the year 1853. It appears that the Toll Income in 1854 was lower than in any year since 1846, and that the county road rates (including the value of the statute duty performed in the county of Radnor), amounted to a larger sum in 1854 than in any previous year. In the counties of Cardigan, Glamorgan, Pembroke, and Radnor the county road rate was equal to the annuity payable by such counties respectively. The expenditure side of the account for 1854 shows that the cost of repairing the roads was 303*l.* more than in 1853; that the “Improvements” were reduced 672*l.*; that the annuities were 11,526*l.*, being 132*l.* more than in 1853; and that the total expenditure was 571*l.* less than in the previous year. The “Total Expenditure” exceeded the “Total Receipts” in each of the last three years;—the excess of expenditure in 1852 having been 1,699*l.*, in 1853, 827*l.*, and in 1854, 955*l.*, thereby reducing the

balances in hand. The following statement shows the variation in the amounts of Toll Receipts and Payments for repairing the roads in the years 1853 and 1854, in each of the counties in South Wales :—

County.	Tolls.				Repairs of Road.			
	1853.	1854.	Increase in 1854.	Decrease in 1854.	1853.	1854.	Increase in 1854.	Decrease in 1854.
Brecon - -	3,955	3,781	—	174	3,403	3,632	229	—
Cardigan - -	2,093	2,229	136	—	1,655	1,747	92	—
Carmarthen -	8,988	7,916	—	1,072	5,780	6,244	464	—
Glamorgan -	8,699	8,640	—	59	6,899	6,285	—	614
Pembroke -	1,834	1,476	—	358	1,335	1,424	89	—
Radnor - -	1,750	1,331	—	419	* 1,131	* 1,228	97	—
	27,319	25,373	136	2,082	20,203	20,560	971	614

* Exclusive of the Value of Statute Duty performed.

The foregoing statement shows that in five counties the Toll Receipts were reduced 2,082*l.* in 1854, while in Cardiganshire there was an increase of 136*l.*; also that the costs of repairing the road were increased 971*l.* in five counties, and reduced 614*l.* in the county of Glamorgan. In the counties of Brecon and Pembroke nearly the whole Toll Income was expended in repairing the road; the tolls in these two counties producing 5,257*l.*, while the road repairs cost 5,056*l.*

The debts charged upon the South Wales Turnpike Roads at the close of the year 1853 amounted to 218,220*l.*, in respect to which an annuity of 11,393*l.* 12*s.* is payable to the Public Works Loan Commissioners, to which has since been added an annual payment of 91*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* for “redemption and interest” of the loan of 1,200*l.* advanced to cover expenses caused by floods in the county of Brecon. These annuities will partly terminate in the year 1875, and altogether cease in 1879.

In the Turnpike Acts Continuance Act of 1855, 48 Local Acts were excepted in the schedule, whereby the terms of such Acts were limited to the 1st day of November 1856, unless in the meantime continued by Parliament, in order that the several Turnpike Trusts regulated by such Acts might be brought under revision. In the same general Act, the Local Act for the *Great Grimsby Haven and Wold Newton Road* was excepted in section 1., to prevent its being continued beyond the end of the session of 1856, the Trustees having arranged to pay off the remaining debt, dispose of the toll-houses, &c., and abandon the collection of tolls.

Following the practice of late years, the Secretary of State has instituted inquiries into the state and condition of the several Turnpike Trusts which applied to Parliament in the session of 1856, or upon which satisfactory arrangements were made for the payment of the Trust Debts, without renewing their Local Acts. During the year 1856 six Reports, under the powers of the 3rd and 4th of William IV. cap. 80., were presented to both Houses of Parliament on 28 Turnpike Trusts, and on the “Middlesbrough Extension and Improvement Bill,” which in part related to roads. Of these Trusts, 27 obtained new Local Acts; one Bill (for the Colnbrook, Datchet, and Slough Roads) having been thrown out by the Committee. Two of the Acts obtained

last session were to create new Trusts, namely the “Stockton and Middlesbrough Road,” No. 11. in the Third Report of the Secretary of State, and the “Conway and Llandudno Road,” No. 24. in the Fifth Report upon Turnpike Trusts. There were likewise four voluntary applications for new Acts in the last session under the circumstances mentioned in the 3rd, 5th, and 6th Reports of the Secretary of State, namely:—No. 16. Colnbrook, Datchet, and Slough Roads (for which an Act was not obtained); No. 23. Monmouth Roads; No. 25. Donington Roads; and No. 26. Wem and Bronygarth Roads. Of the 48 Local Acts excepted in the schedule of the Turnpike Acts Continuance Act of 1855, only 20 were separately renewed; 15 were continued by the General Continuance Act, satisfactory arrangements having been made upon the Trusts regulated thereby, with the sanction of the Secretary of State; and the remaining 13 Local Acts were continued for one year, by including them in the schedule of the Continuance Act of 1856, to afford time for completing arrangements with the creditors.

The Local Turnpike Bills of the last session were referred to *three* Select Committees of the House of Commons (Groups O, P, and Q,) and the same general principles as in former years appear to have guided such committees, namely, that provision should be made as far as practicable for the payment of the Trust debts within a reasonable period, having regard however to the interests of the parishes, and the creditors, as well as the public. Nearly all the renewed Acts contain the usual provisions to restrain the mortgagees from seizing the toll-gates unless the interest is in arrear; to allow no interest to accrue until the costs of obtaining the new Act have been defrayed; and to regulate the payment of the principal debt, by instalments, payable to such of the creditors as offer to accept the lowest per-centage in lieu of full payment. In most cases the funds are so appropriated as to insure a sinking fund for the gradual discharge of the principal debt, in addition to the punctual payment of the interest, which is frequently allowed a priority over all other claims. In a few cases no part of the funds can be applied to the repair of the road until the entire debt has been discharged; the allowance for salaries and management is frequently limited, and sometimes, under special circumstances, the Toll Income has been apportioned, partly in repairing the road, and partly in paying the debt and interest. The application clauses are necessarily varied to suit the financial condition of each Trust. In some cases the amount of the principal debt has been reduced, by striking off the unclaimed portions, or such sums as consisted of interest converted into principal; or by extinguishing old debts which had been advanced rather as gifts than loans;—while in other instances the principal debt has been allowed to be paid, but without any interest in future.

The applications to the Secretary of State for Provisional Orders under the Act to facilitate arrangements for the relief of Turnpike Trusts have not been so numerous as could be desired, and in some cases the terms proposed were not deemed satisfactory, but upon *eleven* Trusts the arrangements were completed, and Provisional Orders were accordingly granted. These Orders were published in the *London Gazette* and the local newspapers, and *nine* of them were subsequently confirmed by the Public Act of the 19th of Victoria cap. 12., which passed on the 11th of April last, the particulars of the arrangement in each case being set forth in the schedule to such Act. The remaining Provisional Orders are waiting for confirmation.

As Reports have not been presented to Parliament showing the particulars of the arrangements which have been effected under the sanction of the Secretary of State, it appears desirable to refer briefly to the circumstances of each Trust so arranged, in addition to the information contained in Abstract (No. II.) annexed to this Report, respecting the Trusts marked A. to S. It will be observed, that only one Provisional Order has been granted to a Trust of which the Local Act has not yet expired, there being generally an indisposition on the part of the creditors, and sometimes of the Trustees also, to make any reduction in the rate of interest, or to extinguish the arrears until the term of the Local Act becomes dependent upon the Annual Continuance Act.

(A.) *Stockershead to Bagham's Cross Road*.—The Local Act for this road will not expire until the year 1861. The debt upon this Trust amounted to 2,075*l.* at 5*l.* per cent., with 2,090*l.* arrears of interest on the 31st of December 1854, the Toll Receipt that year being 73*l.* 10*s.* only. In August 1855 the Trustees applied for a Provisional Order to reduce the rate of interest from 5*l.* to 2*l.* per cent., from the 31st of December 1853, and to extinguish all the arrears of interest to that date (except the sum of 15*l.* due upon one of the debts), and an Order was accordingly granted by Sir George Grey, upon the terms named, on the 10th of September 1855.

(B.) *Great Staughton to Lavendon Road*.—There are two districts of this road under one Local Act, of which the term was limited by the Annual Continuance Acts of 1854 and 1855. On the *Odell* district, the tolls in 1854 amounted to 312*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, the debt 1,452*l.* at 5*l.* per cent, with 69*l.* 8*s.* arrears of interest. On the *Risely* district, the tolls in 1854 were 202*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, the debt 1,325*l.* at 5*l.* per cent., with 1,248*l.* arrears of interest. After some considerable delay, applications for Provisional Orders were received in July 1855 (dated May 23rd 1855), proposing to reduce the rate of interest upon both districts from 5*l.* to 3*l.* per cent., and to extinguish the arrears of interest. It was also proposed to unite the two districts, with the view of reducing the expenses of management. After obtaining some further information from the Clerk the terms were sanctioned, and Sir George Grey issued a Provisional Order for each district on the 10th of September 1855.

(C.) *Barnsley and Grange Moor Road*.—The Local Act for this road was excepted in the schedule of the Continuance Act of 1855. The Toll Income of this Trust in 1854 was 280*l.*, while the bonded debt amounted to 4,960*l.* at 5*l.* per cent. On the 31st of October 1855, the Trustees applied for a Provisional Order to reduce the rate of interest to 2*l.* 10*s.* per cent., and such Order was accordingly granted by Sir George Grey on the 12th of November 1855, but with some reluctance, as it was feared that the annual surplus would not prove sufficient for the discharge of the principal debt within a reasonable period.

(D.) *Owler Bar Roads*.—The term of the Local Act for these roads was limited to the 1st of November 1856. The annual Statement for 1854 showed a debt of 10,112*l.* 2*s.* at 5*l.* per cent. with 2,007*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* arrears of interest, while the Toll Income in 1854 was 2,240*l.*, (but increased to 2,521*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in 1855.) In October 1855 the Trustees directed an application to be made for a Provisional Order to reduce the rate of interest from 5*l.* to 4*l.* per cent., and to extinguish the arrears of interest if the Secretary of State would give an assurance that the rate of interest should not be further reduced. On the 6th of November 1855 the clerk was informed, that the terms proposed could only be sanctioned in the hope that by means of a larger income, and the most economical management, the surplus for paying off the principal debt might

be increased ; it was at the same time distinctly stated that no assurance could be given that the affairs of the Trust would not be subject to revision at a future time. On the 7th of December 1855 a Provisional Order was granted by Sir George Grey to reduce the rate of interest to 4*l.* per cent. from the 31st of December 1855, and to extinguish the arrears of interest to the same date.

(E.) *Nottingham and Ilkeston Road*.—Upon this road the debt was 7,837*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*, bearing interest at 5*l.* per cent. The Toll Income in 1854 was 539*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*, (but increased in 1855 to 790*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*) In October 1855 the Trustees submitted a proposal to reduce the rate of interest to 3*l.* 10*s.* per cent., and to transfer a portion of the road to one of the parishes, with the view of providing for the payment of the bonded debt. These terms were not approved by the Secretary of State, and on the 6th of December 1855 application was made for a Provisional Order to reduce the interest to 3*l.* per cent. On the 17th of December 1855 such Order was granted by Sir George Grey, but with reluctance, as it appeared doubtful whether the arrangements proposed would work satisfactorily, so as to render any further revision unnecessary.

(F.) *Nottingham and Grantham Road*.—This road is divided into two districts. On the eastern district the tolls in 1854 were 386*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*, and the debt was 4,955*l.* 7*s.* at 5*l.* per cent. with 618*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* arrears of interest ; on the western district the tolls in 1854 were 700*l.*, and the debt was 5,579*l.* 15*s.* bearing interest at 5*l.* per cent. Before the Act relating to these districts of road had been excepted in the schedule of the Continuance Act, the Trustees applied to the creditors for their consents to reduce the rate of interest to 4*l.* per cent., but of the few answers received, the assents and dissents were about equal. The Trustees subsequently proposed to reduce the interest to 3*l.* per cent. ; and the required consents having been obtained, a Provisional Order was applied for, and such Order was granted by Sir George Grey on the 17th of December 1855, with some reluctance, lest the arrangements should not be found to work satisfactorily, in which case a further revision of the Trust affairs may become necessary.

(G.) *Henfield Road*.—The Local Act for this road was not excepted in the schedule of the Turnpike Continuance Act, but the funds being insufficient to provide for the payment of the principal debt, the Trustees voluntarily applied for a Provisional Order to reduce the rate of interest from 4*l.* to 3*l.* per cent. The toll income of this Trust in 1854, was 201*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*, and the bonded debt 3,134*l.* 10*s.* at 4*l.* per cent. On the 17th of December 1855, Sir George Grey granted a Provisional Order upon the terms named in the Trustees' application.

(H.) *Chester and Northop Road*.—The accounts of this road show that in 1854 the Toll Income was 480*l.*, and the bonded debt was 5,750*l.* bearing interest at 5*l.* per cent. On the Local Act being excepted in the schedule of the Continuance Act of 1855, the Trustees inquired whether a reduction in the rate of interest to 4*l.* per cent would be considered satisfactory, and they were informed that such reduction would not allow a sufficient surplus for the discharge of the principal debt within the usual term of 21 years. On the 12th of December 1855, an application was made for a Provisional Order to reduce the rate of interest to 3*l.* per cent., and an Order upon those terms was granted by Sir George Grey on the 17th of December 1855. Some doubts having been raised as to the conditional assent given by the creditors, the Trustees proceeded with their application to Parliament, and deposited a Bill,

and the publication of the Provisional Order was delayed. The unconditional assents of the required number of creditors having been subsequently obtained, the arrangement was confirmed, and all further Parliamentary proceedings discontinued.

(I.) *Farnham and Petersfield Road*.—On the 15th of April 1850, a Report was presented to Parliament respecting this road, setting forth that the toll-gates had for some years been in possession of the Commissioners of Woods, &c., as mortgagees for a debt of 1,000*l.* due to the Crown, and that by arrangement the Commissioners had consented to apply the Toll Receipts in liquidation of the debt without interest; acting under this arrangement the debt due to the Crown was paid off, and the toll-gates, with the cash balance in hand, were transferred to the Trustees of the road. It then became necessary to make some arrangement as to the original debt of 5,050*l.* of which 1,500*l.* had a preference over the remaining portion. The rate of interest upon these debts was at 5*l.* per cent., and the arrears of interest calculated to 1838 amounted to nearly 3,000*l.* Owing to the small Toll Income of this Trust, about 238*l.* per annum, the Trustees were anxious to avoid the costs of an application to Parliament, and having consulted with the creditors, a proposal was submitted to reduce the rate of interest to the nominal sum of *one penny* per cent., and to extinguish all the arrears of interest. These terms being approved, a Provisional Order was granted accordingly on the 15th of May last.

(J.) *Rugby and Kilworth Road*.—The debt upon this road amounted to 1,508*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, including some arrears of interest converted into principal in 1823 and 1841, the whole bearing interest at 4*l.* per cent. The Toll Receipts in 1854 were 242*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, and 233*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* in 1855. The arrears of interest on the 31st of December 1854 amounted to 324*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* In October 1855 the Trustees applied for a Provisional Order to reduce the rate of interest from 4*l.* to 3*l.* 10*s.* per cent., and to extinguish the arrears of interest, including the sum of 388*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* added to the principal debt in the years 1823 and 1841. This proposal was not sanctioned by the Secretary of State, but another year was allowed for time to reconsider the arrangement. In April 1856 the Clerk reported that the Toll Income had increased, and that the estimated cost of repairing the road had diminished, leaving a surplus of 48*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* available as a sinking fund. Under these circumstances a Provisional Order was granted by Sir George Grey on the 15th of May 1856 upon the terms previously stated, thus extinguishing the sum of 388*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* arrears of interest converted into principal, and reducing the bonded debt to 1,119*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

(K.) *Rochdale Lane End to Land's End Road*.—The accounts for this Trust show that the Toll Receipts in 1854 were 406*l.* 5*s.*, and the bonded debt 2,713*l.* bearing interest at 5*l.* per cent., with arrears of interest amounting to 328*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* The whole debt is due to four creditors, all of whom expressed their willingness to accept 2*l.* 10*s.* per cent. interest in future, and to abandon all the arrears of interest. These terms being approved by the Secretary of State, the Local Act has been continued by the General Continuance Act as heretofore.

(L.) *Swineshead and Fosdyke Road*.—The accounts for this road for 1854 show a debt of 4,625*l.* bearing interest at 5*l.* per cent., with a Toll Income of 301*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* At a meeting of the Trustees held October 17th, 1855, it was proposed that the whole Toll Income, after paying interest at the reduced rate of 4*l.* per cent., should be appropriated as a sinking fund to the gradual liquidation of the debt, "within a period of forty years." These terms not being deemed satisfactory, the Trustees applied to the creditors for their consent to reduce

the rate of interest to 2*l.* 10*s.* per cent., and on the 20th of November 1855 the Clerk reported that all the creditors had agreed to these terms. Owing to the limited income of the Trust Sir George Grey consented to the terms proposed, assuming that the parishes would not object to repair the road, in order that the debt might be promptly discharged.

(M.) *Nottingham and Derby Road*.—In April 1855 a Petition was presented from the inhabitants of Lenton, complaining of the erection of a toll-gate on the road leading to Nottingham. The Trustees were communicated with, and the Local Act was excepted in the Continuance Act, in order to bring the affairs of the Trust under the revision of Parliament, unless some satisfactory arrangement could be effected. It was afterwards agreed that only half-toll once a day should be collected at the new toll-gate in question, and that the rate of interest should be reduced from 5*l.* to 4*l.* per cent. on the Trust debt of 2,650*l.* (including 350*l.* debt on the Western District); and upon these terms Sir George Grey sanctioned the continuance of the Local Act, without an application to Parliament, with the view of testing these arrangements.

(N.) *Melksham Road*.—From a statement transmitted by the Trustees of this road in September 1855, it appeared, that by reducing the interest to an uniform rate of 3*l.* 10*s.* per cent., and by effecting some savings in the expenditure, an annual surplus might be secured for paying off the debt, but that the effect of a projected branch railway upon the Trust funds was uncertain. The debts of this Trust were 3,293*l.* at 5*l.* per cent. and 3,992*l.* 10*s.* at 4*l.* per cent., making a total debt of 7,285*l.* 10*s.*; the Toll Income in 1854 being 996*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* On the 25th of September 1855, the Trustees were informed that the terms proposed would be sanctioned for the present, to afford opportunity to ascertain how far the income of the road would be affected, and to what extent provision could be made for reducing the bonded debt. All the creditors having consented to the above terms, a Provisional Order in this case was unnecessary.

(O.) *Rotherham and Swinton Road*.—The accounts for this road show that in the year 1854 the Toll Receipt was 744*l.*, and the debt 5,068*l.* bearing interest at 5*l.* per cent. On the Local Act being excepted in the Continuance Act the Trustees forwarded a statement showing that the Toll Income had increased to 780*l.*, with a request that the Act might be continued without any reduction being made in the rate of interest. A proposal was afterwards made to reduce the interest to 4*l.* per cent, but as part of the debt consisted of arrears of interest converted into principal, Sir George Grey declined to sanction such proposal. It was afterwards stated that the funds were estimated to pay 4*l.* per cent. interest, and to pay off the entire debt within *ten years*, and relying on this representation, with the understanding that the road would continue to be repaired without parish aid, Sir George Grey consented to the Local Act being continued as heretofore, on being informed that the whole of the creditors had consented in writing to the terms named. This arrangement was accordingly completed in January 1856, at which date the debt had been reduced by further payments to 4,814*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

(P.) *Tarporley and Whitchurch Road*.—The Local Act for this road will not expire until 1860. The tolls for 1854 amounted to 377*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*, the bonded debt being 6,771*l.* 4*s.* at 5*l.* per cent., including a preference debt of 1,000*l.* There were also unclaimed debts of 150*l.*, and 687*l.* 16*s.* original subscriptions, and 4,919*l.* arrears of interest. In September 1855 the Clerk reported that the Creditors had consented to reduce the interest on the debt of

5,771*l.* 4*s.* to 2*l.* 10*s.* per cent, The Trustees subsequently expressed their opinion that it was not necessary to apply for a Provisional Order in this case, as the creditors with one exception had given receipts in discharge of all the arrears of interest up to December 1854, and that the remaining creditor was fully aware that nothing more would be paid on account of such arrears. By the present arrangement, the full interest at 5*l.* per cent will continue to be paid upon the preference debt of 1,000*l.*

(Q.) *Ightham Road*.—The Local Act for this road will expire at the end of the Session next after the year 1863. The debt upon this Trust amounted to 1,986*l.* 10*s.* at 5*l.* per cent. with 3,864*l.* 3*s.* arrears of interest. The Toll Receipts in 1852 were only 16*l.* 13*s.*, and in consequence of the heavy liabilities of the Trust, the toll-gates were ordered by the Trustees to be removed and sold. The collection of toll ceased on the 7th of May 1853, and the balance of funds then in hand was directed to be divided among the creditors rateably. The sum of 264*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*, after selling the materials and sites of the toll houses, was thus divided, the creditors having previously consented to the abandonment of the Trust, and to receive any balance that might be found in hand. Under these circumstances, the Secretary of State offered no objection to this course.

(R.) *Hurstperpoint and Cuckfield Road*.—The Local Act for this road will not expire until the year 1866. The Toll Receipts in 1852 amounted to 15*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* only, the bonded debt being 2,740*l.* at 5*l.* per cent. with arrears of interest amounting to 2,295*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* In forwarding the last annual account for this road in February 1854, the Clerk stated that no meeting of the Trustees had been held since February 1846, and that the officers of the Trust had resigned. He also forwarded a statement showing that creditors to the amount of 2,440*l.* had signed a declaration agreeing to relinquish all claim for debt and interest, and consenting to a discontinuance of the collection of toll. One subscriber (for 25*l.*) dissented, and four others representing 275*l.* could not be found. Under these circumstances the toll gates were removed, and the collection of toll ceased in October 1853.

(S.) *Great Kington and Wellesbourne Road*.—In the annual Return for 1853, the debt upon this Trust was stated at 1,990*l.* with arrears of interest amounting to about 1,400*l.*, the Toll Income being only 264*l.* In December 1854, the Clerk reported that the Trustees had directed an application to be made to the creditors, informing them of the heavy liabilities of the Trust with the view of ascertaining whether they would cancel their securities. In February 1855, the Clerk reported that a reply had been received from only one of the mortgagees, namely, Lord Villiers, who held a mortgage for 400*l.*, consenting to cancel such mortgage; that for a period of 30 years and upwards no interest had been paid on any of the mortgages; and that owing to the lapse of time it was extremely difficult to trace the present holders of the securities. Under these circumstances the Trustees on the 12th of March 1856 passed the following resolution: "that no further application to the creditors will be necessary before omitting the debts from the annual Returns;" the Trustees having previously sanctioned the omission of the whole amount of the debt from the account for 1854.

The annexed abstracts, Nos. 1. and 2., show the reductions of debt and interest upon 24 Trusts for which new Local Acts were obtained during the last session, and upon the 20 Trusts before mentioned (under the letters A.

to S.), on which arrangements have been made without incurring the expenses of renewing the Acts. The particulars of the arrangements, and reductions in each case, are set forth in these abstracts, which show that on the 44 Trusts specified, the bonded or mortgage debts amounted to 260,896*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*, upon which interest was payable of 12,648*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* per annum, while the unpaid interest amounted to 28,062*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* The result of these arrangements and reductions may be thus stated:—The principal debt has been reduced to 246,309*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*, upon which the annual interest in future will be only 7,520*l.* 19*s.* instead of 12,648*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*, whereby a liability of 5,127*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* per annum for interest will be extinguished in addition to the relinquishment of arrears of interest amounting to 26,601*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*

The alterations made in the amount of the principal debt, and in the rates of interest payable upon the Trusts named in the abstracts Nos. 1. and 2. annexed to this Report, are shown in the following statement:—

Original Debts.	Original Rates of Interest.	Revised Debts.	Future Rates of Interest.
£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s.
212,350 3 3	at 5 0 per Cent.	4,144 12 0	At 4 15 per Cent.
26,674 5 0	„ 4 10 „	51,122 17 10	„ 4 0 „
18,929 13 4	„ 4 0 „	24,207 1 10	„ 3 10 „
2,942 6 6	„ 2 10 „	15,417 0 0	„ 3 5 „
		98,942 3 9	„ 3 0 „
		29,219 4 0	„ 2 10 „
		7,575 0 0	„ 2 0 „
		6,450 0 0	„ 1 5 „
		5,050 0 0	One penny „
		4,181 7 0	Bearing no Interest.
		246,309 6 5	
		14,587 1 8	Debt extinguished.
£260,896 8 1		£260,896 8 1	
The interest chargeable upon the above debt of 260,896 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> was at an average rate of about 4 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> per cent. per annum.		The interest chargeable upon the above debt of 246,309 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> will be at an average rate of about 3 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> per cent. per annum.	

It will be observed from the above statement that, except in one instance, that of the Bawtry and Tinsley Road, upon which the principal debt was reduced 2,861*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*, no larger rate of interest than *four pounds* per cent. has been allowed, and generally a lower rate, varying according to the funds of the Trust, in order to facilitate the discharge of all debts which have existed for long periods. Upon Trusts where the Toll Income is wholly inadequate to pay the full interest and to defray the costs of repairing the road, the income has usually been apportioned between the parishes and the creditors; and where the whole of the revenue is applied to the payment of the debt and interest, only a nominal or a very low rate of interest is allowed, in order that the debts may be paid off as early as possible.

The following is a summary of the alterations made in the Turnpike debts during the last seven sessions, as shown in the abstracts annexed to the General Reports of the Secretary of State presented to Parliament:—

Date.	No. of Trusts.	Debt Extinguished.	Interest Extinguished.	Former annual Interest.	Future annual Interest.	Annual Saving of Interest.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1850	15	30,375 13 9	78,198 11 11	10,974 17 5	5,482 12 9	5,492 4 8
1851	33	110,778 6 11	132,052 15 10	14,034 14 2	3,673 1 0	10,361 13 2
1852	57	96,058 12 9	327,162 19 4	17,831 10 8	6,598 9 4	11,233 1 4
1853	26	9,998 1 7	209,552 0 0	14,577 19 4	4,298 8 5	10,279 10 11
1854	33	13,203 13 7	98,611 8 5	7,790 18 2	4,218 12 8	3,572 5 6
1855	56	11,783 14 4	125,591 18 8	19,239 1 8	10,724 11 5	8,514 10 3
1856	44	14,587 1 8	26,601 17 2	12,648 11 9	7,520 19 0	5,127 12 9
Total	264	286,785 4 7	997,771 11 4	97,097 13 2	42,516 14 7	54,580 18 7

The full effect of these reductions will not appear in the accounts until the annual statements for the year 1856 are completed; but a progressive improvement will be shown each year under the heads, "bonded or mortgage debt,"—"rate of interest,"—and "unpaid interest." It is believed that these reductions have, to a great extent, been effected without prejudice to the interests of the Bondholders, as the arrangements, wherever practicable, have provided for the payment of the reduced rate of interest with punctuality, as well as a gradual reduction of the principal debt; and it is a satisfactory result, that in many cases the debts have become, not only more secure but of more marketable value.

In the Turnpike Acts Continuance Act, 1856 (the 19th and 20th of Victoria, cap. 49.), 36 Local Acts are excepted in the Schedule, thereby limiting their terms to the 1st day of November 1857, unless in the meantime continued by Parliament, in order that the several Turnpike Trusts regulated by such Acts may be brought under revision and regulation. The Local Act for the *Great Grimsby Haven and Wold Newton Road* is excepted in Section 1. of the same General Act, to prevent its continuance beyond the end of the Session of 1856, as previously arranged.

(Signed) W. MASSEY.

Whitehall, 24th February 1857.

I.—ABSTRACT showing the REDUCTION of DEBT and INTEREST on certain TURNPIKE TRUSTS.

Secretary of State's Reports.	Name of Trust.	Debt, 31st Dec. 1855.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Annual Interest.	Arrears of Interest.	New Local Act.
No.		£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	Luton District - - {	8,140 0 0	5	455 16 0	Not stated	19 & 20 Vict. c. 1
		1,220 0 0	4			
2	Stockport and Warrington -	2,590 0 0	5	129 10 0	- - -	19 & 20 Vict. c. 6
	Edgeley Branch - -	2,874 10 0	5	143 14 6	1,228 14 10	
3	Honiton and Sidmouth -	3,950 0 0	5	197 10 0	395 0 0	19 & 20 Vict. c. 1
4	Leicester and Welford -	5,612 8 6	5	280 12 5	- - -	19 Vict. c. 25.
5	Sleaford and Tattershall -	6,150 0 0	5	307 10 0	- - -	19 Vict. c. 28.
6	Cockermouth and Penrith -	13,109 5 0	4½	589 18 4	- - -	19 & 20 Vict. c. 1
7	Blackburn and Addingham -	24,321 3 4	5	1,216 1 2	243 9 10	19 & 20 Vict. c. 1
8	Crowland and Eye - -	2,300 0 0	5	115 0 0	150 0 0	19 & 20 Vict. c. 1
9	Uttoxeter and Blythe Marsh	5,500 0 0	5	275 0 0	- - -	19 & 20 Vict. c. 1
10	Kettering and Newport } Pagnell - - }	7,600 0 0	4 to 5	359 10 0	1,576 12 0	19 & 20 Vict. c. 1
13	Brough and Eamont Bridge	4,383 0 0	4 to 5	191 16 5	123 8 0	19 & 20 Vict. c. 1
14	Bawtry and Tinsley -	7,005 16 8	5	350 5 10	300 0 0	19 & 20 Vict. c. 1
15	Rotherham and Barnby Moor {	9,450 0 0	5	546 1 2	234 15 0	19 & 20 Vict. c. 1
		2,942 6 6	2½			
17	Barnsdale and Leeds -	15,542 0 0	5	777 2 0	598 5 2	19 & 20 Vict. c. 4
18	Godley Lane - -	6,116 3 6	5	305 16 2	151 13 0	19 & 20 Vict. c. 8
19	Halifax and Huddersfield -	12,168 0 0	5	608 8 0	- - -	19 & 20 Vict. c. 8
20	Knaresbrough and Green } Hammerton - - }	1,700 0 0	5	85 0 0	- - -	19 & 20 Vict. c. 4
21	Knaresbrough and Pateley } Bridge - - - }	5,041 12 6	4	201 13 4	- - -	19 & 20 Vict. c. 5
22	Clebury North and Ditton } Priors - - - }	3,190 0 0	5	404 10 0	121 0 0	19 & 20 Vict. c. 1
	Clebury Mortimer Dis- } trict - - - }	4,900 0 0	5			
25	Donington - - -	8,225 0 0	4½	370 2 6	1,148 14 8	19 & 20 Vict. c. 7
26	Wem and Bronygarth -	1,550 0 0	5	77 10 0	- - -	19 & 20 Vict. c. 10
27	Lewes, Eastbourne, and } Hailsham - - }	7,000 0 0	5	350 0 0	- - -	19 & 20 Vict. c. 1
		£ 172,581 6 0	—	8,338 7 10	6,271 12 6	

ACTS, for which new Local Acts were obtained in the Session 1856.

Term of new Local Act.	Revised Debt.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Annual Interest in future.	Annual Saving in Interest	Arrears of Interest extinguished.
	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
End of Session after 16th Aug. 1877	8,750 0 0	3 0	262 10 0	193 6 0	Not stated.
End of Session after 1st Nov. 1877	2,590 0 0	3 10	90 13 0	38 17 0	—
	2,481 7 0	None	- - -	143 14 6	1,228 14 10
End of Session after 23rd July 1877	3,950 0 0	*2 10	98 15 0	98 15 0	395 0 0
End of Session after 1st Nov. 1877	5,612 8 6	3 10	196 8 8	84 3 9	—
End of Session after 1st Oct. 1877 -	6,150 0 0	3 0	184 10 0	123 0 0	—
End of Session after 1st Nov. 1877	13,109 5 0	3 0	393 5 7	196 12 9	—
Ditto - - -	24,321 3 4	4 0	972 16 11	243 4 3	—
End of Session after 14th July 1877	2,300 0 0	*2 10	57 10 0	57 10 0	150 0 0
End of Session after 21st July 1877 -	5,500 0 0	*2 0	110 0 0	165 0 0	—
End of Session after 3rd July 1877 -	7,600 0 0	*3 10	266 0 0	93 10 0	1,576 12 0
End of Session after 1st Nov. 1877	4,383 0 0	*3 0	131 9 10	60 6 7	—
End of Session after 25th July 1877	4,144 12 0	*4 15	196 17 4	153 8 6	—
End of Session after 1st Nov. 1877	3,000 0 0	*3 0	170 12 6	375 8 8	234 15 0
	6,450 0 0	*1 5			
Ditto - - -	15,417 0 0	3 5	501 1 1	276 0 11	—
End of Session after 4th Aug. 1877	6,116 3 6	3 0	183 9 8	122 6 6	—
End of Session after 1st Nov. 1877	12,168 0 0	3 0	365 0 10	243 7 2	—
†Ditto - - -	1,700 0 0	None	- - -	85 0 0	—
Ditto - - -	5,041 12 6	*3 0	151 5 0	50 8 4	—
†Ditto - - -	3,190 0 0	*3 0	218 4 0	186 6 0	92 10 0
	4,900 0 0	*2 10			
End of Session after 7th July 1877 -	7,675 0 0	4 0	307 0 0	63 2 6	1,148 14 8
End of Session after 21st July 1877	1,550 0 0	4 0	62 0 0	15 10 0	—
End of Session after 1st Nov. 1877 -	7,000 0 0	*3 0	210 0 0	140 0 0	—
	165,099 11 10	—	5,129 9 5	3,208 18 5	4,826 6 6

* Interest not to accrue until the costs of the Act are defrayed. † Act to cease on payment of the debt.

II.—ABSTRACT showing the REDUCTION of DEBT and INTEREST on certain TURNPIKE

	Name of Trust.	Bonded Debt.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Annual Interest.	Arrears of Interest.	Arrangements made.
		£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
A	Stockershead to Bagham's Cross - - - }	2,075 0 0	5	103 15 0	2,048 10 0	{ Provisional order confirmed by 19 Vict. c. 12. (Public.) - }
B	Great Staughton and Lavendon - - - }	2,777 0 0	5	138 17 0	1,317 8 0	Ditto - - -
C	Barnsley and Grange Moor -	4,960 0 0	5	248 0 0	- - -	Ditto - - -
D	Owler Bar - - -	10,112 2 0	5	505 12 1	1,829 9 10	Ditto - - -
E	Nottingham and Ilkeston -	7,837 10 9	5	391 17 6	- - -	Ditto - - -
F	Nottingham and Grantham (East District) - - }	4,955 7 0	5	247 15 4	415 1 9	{ Ditto - - - }
	Ditto (West District)	5,579 15 0	5	278 19 9	- - -	
G	Henfield - - -	3,134 10 0	4	125 7 7	- - -	Ditto - - -
H	Chester and Northop -	5,750 0 0	5	287 10 0	- - -	Ditto - - -
I	Farnham and Petersfield -	5,050 0 0	5	252 10 0	* 2,987 10 0	{ Provisional order waiting for confirmation - }
J	Rugby and Kilworth -	1,508 0 10	4	60 6 5	317 8 6	Ditto - - -
K	Rochdale Lane End to Land's End - }	2,713 0 0	5	135 13 0	396 16 9	{ Interest reduced and arrears extinguished by consent of creditors - }
L	Swineshead and Fosdyke -	4,625 0 0	5	231 5 0	- - -	{ Interest reduced by consent - }
M	Nottingham and Derby (East and West Districts) }	2,650 0 0	5	132 10 0	- - -	Ditto - - -
N	Melksham - - - }	3,293 0 0 3,992 10 0	5 4 }	324 7 0	- - -	Ditto - - -
O	Rotherham and Swinton -	4,814 12 6	5	240 14 7	- - -	Ditto - - -
P	Tarporley and Whitchurch	5,771 4 0	5	288 11 2	4,919 0 0	{ Interest reduced and arrears extinguished by consent of creditors - }
Q	Ightham - - -	1,986 10 0	5	99 6 6	3,864 3 0	{ Balance accepted in payment of debts - }
R	Hurstperpoint and Cuckfield	2,740 0 0	5	137 0 0	2,295 2 10	{ Debt for the most part abandoned - }
S	Great Kington and Wellesbourne - - - }	1,990 0 0	4 & 4 ½	80 6 0	1,400 0 0	{ Debt abandoned or unclaimed - }
		£ 88,315 2 1	—	4,310 3 11	21,790 10 8	

* Calculated to 1838.

TRUSTS, as arranged by the Secretary of State without obtaining New Local Acts.

Term of Local Act.	Revised Debt.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Annual Interest in future.	Annual Saving in Interest.	Arrears of Interest abandoned.
	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
{ Local Act will expire at the end of Session after 1861 - }	2,075 0 0	2 0	41 10 0	62 5 0	2,033 10 0
Local Act continued annually - -	2,777 0 0	3 0	83 6 2	55 10 10	1,317 8 0
Ditto - - -	4,960 0 0	2 10	124 0 0	124 0 0	—
Ditto - - -	10,112 2 0	4 0	404 9 8	101 2 5	1,829 9 10
Ditto - - -	7,837 10 9	3 0	235 2 6	156 15 0	—
Ditto - - -	10,535 2 0	3 0	316 1 1	210 14 0	415 1 9
Ditto - - -	3,134 10 0	3 0	94 0 8	31 6 11	—
Ditto - - -	5,750 0 0	3 0	172 10 0	115 0 0	—
Ditto - - -	5,050 0 0	{ One Penny }	- - -	252 10 0	* 2,987 10 0
Ditto - - -	1,119 3 4	3 10	39 3 5	21 3 0	317 8 6
Ditto - - -	2,713 0 0	2 10	67 16 6	67 16 6	396 16 9
Ditto - - -	4,625 0 0	2 10	115 12 6	115 12 6	—
Ditto - - -	2,650 0 0	4 0	106 0 0	26 10 0	—
Ditto - - -	7,285 10 0	3 10	254 19 10	69 7 2	—
Ditto - - -	4,814 12 6	4 0	192 11 8	48 2 11	—
{ Local Act will expire at the end of Session after 1860 - }	5,771 4 0	2 10	144 5 7	144 5 7	4,919 0 0
{ Local Act will expire at the end of Session after 1863 (but the Tolls have ceased) - }	- - -	- - -	- - -	99 6 6	3,864 3 0
{ Local Act will expire at the end of Session after 1866 (but the Tolls have ceased) - }	- - -	- - -	- - -	137 0 0	2,295 2 10
{ Local Act will expire at the end of Session after 1864 - }	- - -	- - -	- - -	80 6 0	1,400 0 0
	81,209 14 7	—	2,391 9 7	1,918 14 4	21,775 10 8

* Calculated to 1838.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

GENERAL REPORT by direction of the SECRETARY
OF STATE, under Act 3 & 4 Wm. IV. cap. 80.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by
Her Majesty's Command.

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

1857.

POOR RELIEF.

RETURN (in part) to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 18 March 1857;—for,

RETURN “showing the AMOUNT of MONEY expended for IN-MAINTENANCE and OUT-DOOR RELIEF in 624 UNIONS, &c., under the Poor Law Amendment Act in *England and Wales*, during the Half-Years ended Michaelmas 1855 and 1856, respectively:”

“And, similar Return for the Half-Years ended at Lady-day 1856 and 1857 respectively.”

Poor Law Board,
18 March 1857. }

COURTENAY,
Secretary.

[So far as relates to the Half Year ended Michaelmas 1855 and 1856.]

STATEMENT, showing the Expenditure for IN-MAINTENANCE and OUT-DOOR RELIEF during the Half-Years ended Michaelmas 1855 and 1856, respectively, in 624 UNIONS, &c., having a Population of 16,529,865 Persons; the entire Population of *England and Wales* being 17,927,609 (Census 1851).—(In continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 420, Session 1856.)

Number of Unions.	COUNTIES in which the Unions, &c. are chiefly Situate.	Number of Parishes com- prised in the Unions.	POPULATION (Census 1851).		Expended for In-Maintenance and Out-Relief.									Difference between the Half-Years ended at Michaelmas 1855 and 1856.				Difference per Cent.		COUNTIES in which the Unions, &c. are chiefly Situate.												
			Union Counties.	Proper.	Half-Year ended Michaelmas 1855.			Half-Year ended Michaelmas 1856.			In-Main- tenance.	Out- Relief.	TOTAL.	In-Main- tenance.	Out- Relief.	TOTAL.	In- crease.	De- crease.	In- crease.	De- crease.												
					£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.																						
6	ENGLAND :																				ENGLAND :											
12	Bedford -	135	129,668	124,478	3,481	15,428	18,909	3,060	15,630	18,699											Bedford.											
7	Berks -	236	199,106	170,065	8,895	25,201	34,096	8,887	24,524	33,011											Berks.											
10	Buckingham -	192	143,492	103,723	4,505	23,592	28,097	3,997	23,647	27,644											Buckingham.											
9	Cambridge -	173	191,800	185,405	6,168	29,167	35,335	5,524	29,000	34,524											Cambridge.											
10	Chester -	432	411,477	455,725	6,439	27,537	33,976	6,013	27,695	33,708											Chester.											
13	Cornwall -	221	355,392	355,558	5,057	24,861	29,918	5,325	24,909	30,234											Cornwall.											
9	Cumberland -	200	195,210	195,492	4,592	12,684	17,276	4,623	13,113	17,736											Cumberland.											
9	Derby -	272	259,965	296,084	3,791	12,073	15,864	3,742	12,309	16,051											Derby.											
10	Devon -	445	531,366	567,098	11,999	62,472	74,471	11,184	61,692	72,876											Devon.											
12	Dorset -	282	177,057	184,207	4,813	27,703	32,516	4,267	30,718												Dorset.											
14	Durham -	311	411,538	390,997	4,751	25,448	30,199	5,320	24,852	30,172											Durham.											
17	Essex -	370	344,077	369,318	15,040	48,970	64,010	14,916	48,150	63,066											Essex.											
16	Gloucester -	340	353,776	458,805	9,457	35,194	44,651	10,131	34,802	44,933											Gloucester.											
8	Hereford -	238	110,573	115,480	2,636	16,639	18,275	2,498	15,518	18,016											Hereford.											
13	Hertford -	174	188,572	167,298	8,165	23,162	31,327	7,884	23,980	31,864											Hertford.											
9	Huntingdon -	87	66,319	64,183	1,579	8,330	9,909	1,528	8,426	9,954											Huntingdon.											
28	Kent -	424	618,497	615,766	27,865	92,938	80,803	27,639	91,386	79,025											Kent.											
28	Lancaster -	466	2,085,508	2,031,236	48,155	99,862	148,017	45,602	93,267	138,809											Lancaster.											
11	Leicester -	325	234,164	230,398	6,975	24,545	31,520	5,947	24,376	30,323											Leicester.											
14	Lincoln -	715	397,637	407,222	8,258	43,423	51,686	8,536	44,811	53,347											Lincoln.											
13	Middlesex -	104	1,110,264	1,886,570	72,550	64,843	137,393	72,961	63,148	138,100											Middlesex.											
26	Monmouth -	161	177,130	157,418	3,357	15,971	19,328	3,244	18,532	21,776											Monmouth.											
12	Norfolk -	602	365,109	442,714	11,768	57,757	69,325	12,055	56,607	68,662											Norfolk.											
12	Northampton -	323	210,489	212,380	5,034	30,906	35,940	5,165	31,557	36,722											Northampton.											
12	Northumberland -	538	303,489	303,568	5,496	30,133	35,634	5,272	30,169	35,441											Northumberland.											
9	Nottingham -	293	293,331	270,427	6,184	25,215	31,399	5,425	23,594	29,019											Nottingham.											
9	Oxford -	290	169,823	170,439	5,764	26,707	32,471	5,347	25,280	30,627											Oxford.											
2	Rutland -	65	24,214	22,983	648	2,469	3,117	594	2,444	3,038											Rutland.											
15	Salop -	289	226,231	229,341	5,258	16,541	21,799	5,327	16,506	21,923											Salop.											
25	Somerset -	491	462,398	443,916	11,858	63,165	75,023	11,960	61,032	72,992											Somerset.											
25	Southampton -	301	349,339	405,370	15,201	42,505	57,706	15,389	42,334	57,723											Southampton.											
7	Stafford -	255	522,340	608,716	16,782	80,065	40,847	10,350	31,329	41,679											Stafford.											
16	Suffolk -	514	335,780	337,215	10,686	50,169	60,855	10,947	49,055	59,192											Suffolk.											
20	Surrey -	151	676,713	683,982	30,923	49,206	89,129	36,092	50,209												Surrey.											
21	Sussex -	284	248,690	336,844	11,480	35,171	46,651	11,560	35,369	46,029											Sussex.											
12	Warwick -	223	421,616	475,013	10,174	29,838	40,022	8,366	30,288	38,654											Warwick.											
17	Westmorland -	110	58,387	58,287	1,474	4,648	5,422	1,352	4,246	5,598											Westmorland.											
17	Wilt -	303	231,538	254,221	7,477	39,091	46,568	7,213	39,327	46,540											Wilt.											
13	Worcester -	268	384,325	276,926	8,109	26,969	35,078	8,048	27,116	35,164											Worcester.											
10	York, East Riding -	369	250,779	257,286	4,805	17,854	22,669	4,898	17,166	22,064											York, East Riding.											
13	York, North Riding -	477	187,728	215,214	2,841	16,432	19,273	3,010	16,535	19,545											York, North Riding.											
27	York, West Riding -	519	1,132,845	1,325,495	17,074	76,587	93,661	16,984	73,201	90,185											York, West Riding.											
580	TOTAL of Unions, &c., in ENGLAND	13,138	15,541,851	16,921,888	460,464	1,389,901	1,850,365	447,781	1,375,612	1,823,393											TOTAL of Unions, &c. in ENGLAND.											
4	WALES :																				WALES :											
1	Anglesey -	49	39,633	57,327	8,103	8,103	8,255	8,255	92	11											Anglesey.											
1	Brecon -	106	59,178	61,474	808	7,045	7,943	961	7,081	8,062											Brecon.											
5	Cardigan -	106	77,441	70,706	444	9,689	10,133	454	9,981	10,435											Cardigan.											
5	Carmarthen -	83	114,845	110,632	740	13,234	13,983	890	13,038	14,828											Carmarthen.											
4	Carnarvon -	88	98,185	87,870	768	15,012	15,780	823	16,322	17,145											Carnarvon.											
3	Denbigh -	62	60,410	62,583	1,294	7,664	9,258	1,382	8,193	9,575											Denbigh.											
3	Flint -	45	71,932	68,156	922	9,838	10,760	997	10,236	11,233											Flint.											
4	Glamorgan -	162	240,031	231,849	2,572	20,771	23,343	2,789	22,197	24,986											Glamorgan.											
4	Merioneth -	48	51,307	38,843	238	7,860	8,098	255	7,859	8,114											Merioneth.											
3	Montgomery -	52	50,092	67,335	819	8,834	9,553	866	8,861	9,727											Montgomery.											
3	Pembroke -	143	84,191	94,140	810	9,963	10,773	917	10,842	11,759											Pembroke.											
3	Radnor -	46	19,769	24,716	276	3,278	3,554	266	3,249	3,515											Radnor.											
44	TOTAL of Unions, &c., in WALES	1,010	988,014	1,005,721	9,790	121,631	131,441	10,620	127,014	137,634											TOTAL of Unions, &c. in WALES.											
624	TOTAL of Unions, &c., in ENGLAND and WALES	14,168	16,529,865	-	470,254	1,511,532	1,981,806	458,401	1,502,626	1,961,027											TOTAL of Unions, &c., in ENGLAND and WALES.											
-	Residue of the Kingdom	436	1,397,744	-	No Returns	-	-	-	-	-											Residue of the Kingdom.											
-	TOTAL of ENGLAND and WALES	14,604	17,927,609	17,927,609	-	-	-	-	-	-											TOTAL of ENGLAND and WALES.											

Note.—In-maintenance consists of food, clothing and necessaries supplied for the use of the poor in the workhouse. Out-relief consists of relief in money and kind, together with relief by way of loan (if any), to the out-door poor.

The statement above is a summary of Returns from 585 Unions, and 20 separate Parishes under the Poor Law Amendment Act; 13 Incorporations and 5 Parishes under Acts; and 1 Parish under Gilbert's Act.

1 Union is ascribed to the County where the Parish, from which the Union is named, is situated; but, as many Unions embrace Parishes that are in two or more Counties, the number of Parishes and the Amount of Population given above must not be confounded with the Numbers contained within the ordinary County Boundaries: e.g., the 12 Unions in Bedfordshire in the above Table do, in fact, contain 122 Bedfordshire, 10 Buckinghamshire and 3 Hertfordshire Parishes. The remaining Parishes of Bedfordshire like manner included in some of the Unions of the contiguous Counties.

The Population of Counties, properly so called, is given above, that the reader may compare the Number of Persons therein with the Population of the “Union Counties.”

P O O R R E L I E F .

* STATEMENT, showing the EXPENDITURE for IS-
MAINTENANCE and OUT-DOOR RELIEF during the
Half-years ended Michaelmas 1855 and 1856
respectively, in 624 UNIONS, &c., having a Popula-
tion of 16,529,865 Persons; the entire Population
of *England* and *Wales* being 17,927,609 (Census
1851).—(In continuation of Parliamentary Paper,
No. 420, Session 1856.)

(*Mr. Bowdler.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
18 March 1857.

POOR RELIEF.

FURTHER RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 18 March 1857;—for,

RETURN “showing the AMOUNT of MONEY expended for IN-MAINTENANCE and OUT-DOOR RELIEF in 624 UNIONS, &c., under the Poor Law Amendment Act in *England and Wales*, during the Half-Years ended Michaelmas 1855 and 1856, respectively:”

“And, similar Return for the Half-Years ended at Lady-day 1856 and 1857 respectively.”

Poor Law Board,
30 May 1857.

COURTENAY,
Secretary.

STATEMENT, showing the Expenditure for IN-MAINTENANCE and OUT-DOOR RELIEF during the Half-Years ended Lady-day 1856 and 1857, respectively, in 624 UNIONS, &c., having a Population of 16,529,865 Persons; the entire Population of *England and Wales* being 17,927,609 (Census 1851).—(In continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 420, Session 1856.)

Number of Unions.	COUNTIES in which the Unions, &c. are chiefly Situate.	Number of Parishes com- prised in the Unions.	POPULATION (Census 1851).		Expended for In-Maintenance and Out-Relief.									Difference between the Half-Years ended at Lady-day 1857 and 1856.		Difference per Cent.		COUNTIES in which the Unions, &c. are chiefly Situate.
			Union Counties.	Countries Proper.	Half-Year ended Lady-day 1856.			Half-Year ended Lady-day 1857.			In-Main- tenance.	De- crease.	In- crease.	De- crease.				
					In-Main- tenance.	Out- Relief.	TOTAL.	In-Main- tenance.	Out- Relief.	TOTAL.								
	ENGLAND :		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	ENGLAND :	
6	Bedford	-	135	129,668	124,478	4,453	16,787	21,240	3,501	14,980	18,481	-	2,759	-	-	130	Bedford.	
2	Berks	-	236	109,106	170,065	10,271	26,547	36,818	9,362	24,344	33,706	-	3,112	-	-	85	Berks.	
7	Buckingham	-	192	143,492	163,723	5,368	24,977	30,345	4,601	23,205	27,806	-	2,539	-	-	84	Buckingham.	
9	Cambridge	-	173	191,800	185,405	7,608	30,774	38,382	6,720	28,305	35,025	-	3,357	-	-	87	Cambridge.	
10	Chester	-	452	411,477	455,725	6,898	28,398	35,296	6,503	28,448	34,951	-	345	-	-	10	Chester.	
13	Cornwall	-	221	355,392	355,558	5,721	25,045	30,766	5,435	24,740	30,175	-	591	-	-	19	Cornwall.	
9	Cumberland	-	200	195,210	195,492	5,146	12,937	18,083	5,055	12,937	17,992	-	91	-	-	05	Cumberland.	
9	Derby	-	272	259,965	296,084	4,240	12,262	16,502	3,777	12,360	16,137	-	365	-	-	22	Derby.	
12	Devon	-	445	531,366	567,098	12,535	62,899	75,434	11,042	57,048	68,090	-	7,344	-	-	97	Devon.	
19	Dorset	-	282	177,057	184,207	5,206	28,074	33,280	4,749	25,984	30,733	-	2,547	-	-	77	Dorset.	
14	Durham	-	311	411,538	390,997	5,443	24,051	30,094	5,242	25,151	30,393	299	-	10	-	-	Durham.	
17	Essex	-	370	344,077	369,318	18,135	51,891	70,030	18,140	48,835	66,975	-	3,055	-	-	44	Essex.	
16	Gloucester	-	340	353,776	458,905	11,648	36,552	48,200	9,598	34,337	43,935	-	4,265	-	-	88	Gloucester.	
8	Hereford	-	238	110,573	115,480	3,013	16,104	19,117	2,916	15,292	18,208	-	909	-	-	48	Hereford.	
13	Hertford	-	174	188,572	167,208	10,393	25,713	36,106	9,386	23,850	33,236	-	2,870	-	-	70	Hertford.	
28	Huntingdon	-	87	60,310	64,183	2,151	9,285	11,436	1,728	8,671	10,307	-	1,637	-	-	97	Huntingdon.	
3	Kent	-	424	618,497	615,766	31,130	54,061	85,191	31,291	52,944	84,235	-	950	-	-	11	Kent.	
23	Lancaster	-	456	2,085,908	2,031,236	51,349	101,657	153,006	47,348	94,362	141,010	-	11,096	-	-	73	Lancaster.	
11	Leicester	-	325	234,164	230,308	7,357	26,191	33,548	6,657	24,258	30,915	-	2,633	-	-	78	Leicester.	
14	Lincoln	-	715	397,337	407,222	9,589	45,870	55,459	9,190	44,262	53,452	-	2,007	-	-	36	Lincoln.	
23	Middlesex	-	194	1,110,264	1,886,576	84,922	75,608	160,320	77,659	73,530	151,189	-	9,431	-	-	59	Middlesex.	
6	Monmouth	-	161	177,130	157,418	3,537	16,383	19,920	3,225	16,985	19,210	-	710	-	-	36	Monmouth.	
21	Norfolk	-	692	365,199	442,714	14,661	62,222	76,883	12,845	52,967	65,812	-	11,071	-	-	144	Norfolk.	
12	Northampton	-	323	210,489	212,380	6,216	33,072	39,288	5,438	30,042	35,480	-	3,808	-	-	97	Northampton.	
12	Northumberland	-	538	303,489	303,568	6,055	30,394	36,449	5,660	30,146	35,806	-	643	-	-	18	Northumberland.	
9	Nottingham	-	293	293,331	270,427	6,041	25,420	31,461	5,648	23,046	28,694	-	2,767	-	-	88	Nottingham.	
9	Oxford	-	290	169,823	170,439	6,711	27,729	34,440	6,271	25,226	31,497	-	2,943	-	-	85	Oxford.	
2	Rutland	-	65	24,214	22,083	817	2,550	3,367	637	2,331	2,668	-	396	-	-	118	Rutland.	
15	Salop	-	289	226,321	229,341	5,784	10,593	22,577	5,518	10,016	21,558	-	843	-	-	38	Salop.	
7	Somerset	-	491	462,398	443,916	13,301	62,587	75,888	12,587	58,722	71,309	-	4,570	-	-	60	Somerset.	
25	Southampton	-	301	349,339	405,370	16,980	44,627	61,607	16,411	43,206	59,617	-	1,996	-	-	32	Southampton.	
16	Stafford	-	255	522,340	608,716	11,514	31,804	43,318	10,914	20,076	30,990	-	3,328	-	-	77	Stafford.	
20	Suffolk	-	514	335,780	337,215	12,979	55,186	68,165	11,073	47,508	58,581	-	7,584	-	-	115	Suffolk.	
13	Surrey	-	151	676,713	683,082	37,032	53,047	90,079	38,726	49,833	88,559	-	1,920	-	-	17	Surrey.	
21	Sussex	-	284	248,690	336,844	14,164	36,346	51,010	13,993	34,558	48,551	-	2,059	-	-	40	Sussex.	
12	Warwick	-	223	421,616	475,013	11,127	32,025	43,152	8,999	30,009	39,008	-	4,144	-	-	96	Warwick.	
3	Westmorland	-	110	58,387	58,287	1,476	4,354	5,830	1,481	4,308	5,789	-	41	-	-	07	Westmorland.	
17	Wiltshire	-	303	231,538	254,221	8,962	41,484	50,446	8,616	38,329	46,945	-	3,501	-	-	69	Wiltshire.	
10	Worcester	-	268	384,725	276,926	9,007	27,324	36,391	8,170	26,661	34,831	-	1,560	-	-	43	Worcester.	
13	York, East Riding	-	369	250,379	257,286	5,313	18,056	23,369	5,079	16,509	21,588	-	1,781	-	-	76	York, East Riding.	
10	York, North Riding	-	477	187,728	215,214	3,236	16,822	20,058	3,197	16,482	19,679	-	379	-	-	18	York, North Riding.	
27	York, West Riding	-	519	1,132,845	1,325,495	19,450	74,080	94,130	18,149	71,345	89,494	-	4,636	-	-	49	York, West Riding.	
580	TOTAL of Unions, &c., in ENGLAND		13,158	15,541,851	16,921,888	516,999	1,447,532	1,964,581	482,735	1,360,548	1,843,283	-	121,208	-	-	62	TOTAL of Unions, &c. in ENGLAND.	
2	WALES :		40	39,633	57,327	-	8,088	8,088	-	8,336	8,336	248	-	31	-	-	WALES :	
4	Brecon	-	106	59,178	61,474	1,010	7,066	8,076	977	6,931	7,908	-	168	-	-	21	Brecon.	
5	Cardigan	-	106	77,441	70,796	428	9,802	10,240	411	9,928	10,339	109	-	11	-	-	Cardigan.	
5	Cardiff	-	83	114,845	110,632	848	13,423	14,271	812	13,611	14,423	152	-	11	-	-	Cardiff.	
4	Carmarthen	-	88	98,185	87,870	922	15,886	16,808	758	16,086	16,844	36	-	02	-	-	Carmarthen.	
3	Carmarvon	-	82	69,410	92,583	1,400	7,844	9,344	1,373	7,923	9,296	-	48	-	-	05	Carmarvon.	
3	Denbigh	-	45	74,932	88,156	1,096	9,884	10,980	991	10,492	11,483	503	-	46	-	-	Denbigh.	
5	Glamorgan	-	162	240,031	231,840	2,974	20,924	23,898	2,616	22,375	24,991	1,093	-	46	-	-	Glamorgan.	
4	Merioneth	-	48	51,307	38,843	314	7,700	8,014	253	7,825	8,079	65	-	08	-	-	Merioneth.	
3	Montgomery	-	52	59,092	67,335	946	8,868	9,814	943	9,302	10,245	431	-	44	-	-	Montgomery.	
3	Pembroke	-	143	84,191	94,140	871	10,133	11,094	910	10,254	11,164	160	-	15	-	-	Pembroke.	
3	Radnor	-	46	10,769	24,716	293	3,254	3,547	297	3,197	3,494	-	53	-	-	15	Radnor.	
44	TOTAL of Unions, &c., in WALES		1,010	988,014	1,005,721	11,102	122,972	134,074	10,341	126,261	136,602	2,528	-	19	-	-	TOTAL of Unions, &c. in WALES.	
624	TOTAL of Unions, &c., in ENGLAND and WALES		14,168	16,529,865	-	528,101	1,570,554	2,098,655	493,076	1,486,809	1,979,885	-	118,770	-	-	57	TOTAL of Unions, &c., in ENGLAND and WALES.	
-	Residue of the Kingdom		436	1,397,744	-	-	No Returns	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Residue of the Kingdom.	
-	TOTAL of ENGLAND and WALES		14,604	17,927,609	17,927,609	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TOTAL of ENGLAND and WALES.	

Note.—In-maintenance consists of food, clothing and necessaries supplied for the use of the poor in the workhouse. Out-relief consists of relief in money and kind, together with relief by way of loan (if any), to the out-door poor.
The statement above is a summary of Returns from 583 Unions, and 20 separate Parishes under the Poor Law Amendment Act; 13 Incorporations and 5 Parishes under Local Acts; and 1 Parish under Gilbert's Act.
Each Union is ascribed to the County where the Parish, from which the Union is named, is situated; but, as many Unions embrace Parishes that are in two or more Counties, the Number of Parishes and the Amount of Population given above must not be confounded with the Numbers contained within the ordinary County Boundaries: e.g., the 6 Unions in Bedfordshire in the above Table do, in fact, contain 122 Bedfordshire, 10 Buckinghamshire and 3 Hertfordshire Parishes. The remaining Parishes of Bedfordshire are in like manner included in some of the Unions of the contiguous Counties.
The Population of Counties, properly so called, is given above, that the reader may compare the Numbers with the Population of the “Union Counties.”

POOR RELIEF.

• STATEMENT, showing the EXPENDITURE for IN-
MAINTENANCE and OUT-DOOR RELIEF during the
Half-years ended Lady-day 1856 and 1857
respectively, in 624 UNIONS, &c., having a Popula-
tion of 16,529,865 Persons; the entire Population
of *England* and *Wales* being 17,927,609 (Census
1851).—(In continuation of Parliamentary Paper,
No. 420, Session 1856.)

(*Mr. Bouverie.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
18 March 1857.*

P A U P E R S.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 11 February 1857 :—for,

RETURNS “showing the NUMBER of PAUPERS of all Classes in receipt of RELIEF on the 1st day of January 1856, and the 1st day of January 1857, in Unions, &c., in *England and Wales* :”

“And, of the NUMBER of ADULT ABLE-BODIED PAUPERS in receipt of Relief on the 1st day of January 1856, and the 1st day of January 1857, together with a RETURN showing the Causes of Relief upon which the Adult Able-bodied were Relieved.”

Poor Law Board, }
13 February 1857. }

R. W. GREY,
Secretary.

(Mr. Bouverie.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
13 February 1857.

(No. 1.)

SUMMARY of RETURNS showing the TOTAL NUMBER of PERSONS of all Classes (including Children) in Receipt of RELIEF on the 1st of January 1856 and 1st of January 1857, in 624 Unions and Parishes in *England and Wales* comprising a Population, according to the Census of 1851, of 16,530,262.—(In continuation of Parliamentary Paper No. 84, Session 1856.)

NAMES of COUNTIES.	Number of Unions.	Number of Parishes comprised therein.	Population in 1851.	Relieved on 1st January		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase or Decrease per Cent.		NAME of COUNTIES.
				1856.	1857.			Increase.	Decrease.	
ENGLAND:										
Bedford - - -	6	135	129,668	8,258	7,534	-	724	-	8.8	Bedford.
Berks - - - -	12	236	199,106	12,059	11,915	-	144	-	1.2	Berks.
Buckingham -	7	192	143,492	11,379	11,008	-	371	-	3.3	Buckingham.
Cambridge - -	9	173	191,800	13,844	13,359	-	485	-	3.5	Cambridge.
Chester - - -	10	452	411,477	15,372	14,995	-	377	-	2.5	Chester.
Cornwall - - -	13	221	355,392	14,467	14,413	-	54	-	0.4	Cornwall.
Cumberland -	9	200	195,210	8,378	8,366	-	12	-	0.1	Cumberland.
Derby - - - -	9	272	259,965	6,611	6,341	-	270	-	4.1	Derby.
Devon - - - -	19	445	531,366	32,996	31,880	-	1,116	-	3.4	Devon.
Dorset - - - -	12	282	177,057	13,996	13,444	-	552	-	3.9	Dorset.
Durham - - - -	14	311	411,538	14,826	15,053	227	-	1.5	-	Durham.
Essex - - - -	17	370	344,077	26,254	25,810	-	444	-	1.7	Essex.
Gloucester - -	16	340	353,776	20,157	20,276	119	-	0.6	-	Gloucester.
Hereford - - -	8	238	110,573	7,703	7,952	249	-	3.2	-	Hereford.
Hertford - - -	13	174	188,572	13,312	12,743	-	569	-	4.3	Hertford.
Huntingdon - -	3	87	60,319	3,962	3,737	-	225	-	5.7	Huntingdon.
Kent - - - - -	28	424	618,497	31,493	32,187	694	-	2.2	-	Kent.
Lancaster - - -	28	456	2,085,508	86,560	76,450	-	10,110	-	11.7	Lancaster.
Leicester - - -	11	325	234,164	13,145	12,470	-	675	-	5.1	Leicester.
Lincoln - - - -	14	715	397,637	18,523	17,950	-	573	-	3.1	Lincoln.
Middlesex - - -	23	194	1,110,264	58,464	56,589	-	1,875	-	3.2	Middlesex.
Monmouth - - -	6	161	177,130	8,513	8,172	-	341	-	4.0	Monmouth.
Norfolk - - - -	21	692	365,199	26,831	25,280	-	1,551	-	5.8	Norfolk.
Northampton -	12	323	210,489	13,332	12,410	-	922	-	6.9	Northampton.
Northumberland	12	538	303,489	16,901	16,218	-	683	-	4.0	Northumberland.
Nottingham - -	9	293	293,331	13,479	11,917	-	1,562	-	11.6	Nottingham.
Oxford - - - -	9	290	169,823	11,521	11,312	-	209	-	1.8	Oxford.
Rutland - - - -	2	65	24,214	1,210	1,128	-	82	-	6.8	Rutland.
Salop - - - - -	15	289	226,231	10,839	10,593	-	246	-	2.3	Salop.
Somerset - - - -	17	491	462,398	33,336	31,930	-	1,406	-	4.2	Somerset.
Southampton -	25	301	349,339	23,922	23,485	-	437	-	1.8	Southampton.
Stafford - - - -	16	255	522,349	19,079	18,772	-	307	-	1.6	Stafford.
Suffolk - - - -	17	514	335,780	25,564	24,396	-	1,168	-	4.6	Suffolk.
Surrey - - - - -	20	151	676,713	38,508	36,927	-	1,581	-	4.1	Surrey.
Sussex - - - - -	21	284	248,690	18,341	18,409	68	-	0.4	-	Sussex.
Warwick - - - -	12	223	421,616	17,572	16,244	-	1,328	-	7.6	Warwick.
Westmorland -	3	110	58,387	2,755	2,550	-	205	-	7.4	Westmorland.
Wilts - - - - -	17	303	231,538	19,379	19,055	-	324	-	1.7	Wilts.
Worcester - - -	13	268	384,325	16,380	16,978	598	-	3.7	-	Worcester.
York, East Riding	10	369	250,779	9,088	8,479	-	609	-	6.7	York, East Riding.
York, North Riding	15	477	187,728	8,025	7,703	-	322	-	4.0	York, North Riding.
York, West Riding	27	520	1,133,242	44,899	41,835	-	3,064	-	6.8	York, West Riding.
TOTALS of ENGLAND -	580	13,159	15,542,248	811,233	778,265	1,955	34,923	-	4.1	TOTALS of ENGLAND.
WALES:										
Anglesey - - -	2	49	39,633	4,692	4,605	-	87	-	1.9	Anglesey.
Brecon - - - -	4	106	59,178	3,345	3,231	-	114	-	3.4	Brecon.
Cardigan - - -	5	106	77,441	5,238	5,274	36	-	0.7	-	Cardigan.
Carmarthen - -	5	83	114,845	7,174	6,988	-	186	-	2.6	Carmarthen.
Carnarvon - - -	4	88	98,185	8,524	8,483	-	41	-	0.5	Carnarvon.
Denbigh - - - -	3	82	69,410	4,419	4,299	-	120	-	2.7	Denbigh.
Flint - - - - -	3	45	74,932	5,765	5,595	-	170	-	2.9	Flint.
Glamorgan - - -	6	162	240,031	9,913	10,451	538	-	5.4	-	Glamorgan.
Merioneth - - -	4	48	51,307	4,137	4,182	45	-	1.1	-	Merioneth.
Montgomery - -	3	52	59,092	5,248	5,109	-	139	-	2.6	Montgomery.
Pembroke - - -	3	143	84,191	5,245	5,249	4	-	0.1	-	Pembroke.
Radnor - - - -	3	46	19,769	1,722	1,699	-	23	-	1.3	Radnor.
TOTALS of WALES -	44	1,010	988,014	65,422	65,165	623	880	-	0.4	TOTALS of WALES.
TOTALS of 624 Unions, &c. in ENGLAND and WALES - - - -										
TOTALS of 624 &c., in ENGLAND and WALES.										
						Decrease, after deducting Increase, 33,225				

Note.—Parishes under Local Acts, Gilbert's Act, and the 43d of Elizabeth, are not included in the above Return, excepting those acting under the Commissioners' Order for keeping Accounts. Total Population of England and Wales (according to the Census of 1851), 17,927,609.

Proportion of total number of persons of all classes relieved on 1st January 1857 to the population—5.1 per cent.

(No. 2.)

SUMMARY of RETURNS showing the Number of ADULT ABLE-BODIED PERSONS (Male and Female), exclusive of Vagrants, in Receipt of RELIEF on the 1st of January 1856, and the 1st of January 1857, in 624 Unions and Parishes in *England* and *Wales*, comprising a Population, according to the Census of 1851, of 16,530,262.

NAMES of COUNTIES.	Number of Unions.	Population in 1851.	Number of Adult Able-bodied Persons Relieved (Male and Female).				Total Number of Adult Able-bodied Relieved, In-door and Out-door.		Increase or Decrease on 1st Jan. 1857, compared with 1st Jan. 1856.		Increase or Decrease per Cent.		NAMES of COUNTIES.	
			On 1st Jan. 1856.		On 1st Jan. 1857.		1st Jan. 1856.	1st Jan. 1857.	In- crease.	De- crease.	In- crease.	De- crease.		
			In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.								
ENGLAND:														
-	6	129,668	229	1,257	136	1,043	1,486	1,179	-	307	-	20.7	Bedford.	
-	12	199,106	484	1,698	447	1,543	2,182	1,990	-	192	-	8.8	Berks.	
am	7	143,492	250	1,746	217	1,712	1,996	1,929	-	67	-	3.4	Buckingham.	
ce	9	191,800	472	2,222	440	2,224	2,694	2,664	-	30	-	1.1	Cambridge.	
-	10	411,477	334	2,045	349	1,926	2,379	2,275	-	104	-	4.4	Chester.	
-	13	355,392	246	1,914	231	1,737	2,160	1,968	-	192	-	8.9	Cornwall.	
and	9	195,210	235	959	209	921	1,194	1,130	-	64	-	5.4	Cumberland.	
-	9	259,965	62	680	41	633	742	674	-	68	-	9.2	Derby.	
-	19	531,366	635	3,607	665	3,213	4,242	3,908	-	334	-	7.9	Devon.	
-	12	177,057	225	1,649	237	1,491	1,874	1,728	-	146	-	7.8	Dorset.	
-	14	411,538	140	2,352	129	2,419	2,492	2,548	56	-	2.2	-	Durham.	
-	17	344,077	951	4,289	1,036	4,002	5,240	5,038	-	202	-	3.9	Essex.	
er	16	353,776	449	2,693	452	2,603	3,142	3,055	-	87	-	2.8	Gloucester.	
-	8	110,573	123	804	149	850	927	999	72	-	7.7	-	Hereford.	
on	13	188,572	528	2,101	549	1,829	2,629	2,378	-	251	-	9.5	Hertford.	
-	3	60,319	118	463	88	446	581	534	-	47	-	8.1	Huntingdon.	
-	28	618,497	1,255	4,131	1,491	4,215	5,386	5,706	320	-	5.9	-	Kent.	
r	28	2,085,508	2,050	14,991	1,924	11,717	17,041	13,641	-	3,400	-	20.0	Lancaster.	
-	11	234,161	505	2,000	344	1,785	2,505	2,129	-	376	-	15.0	Leicester.	
-	14	397,637	355	2,099	351	1,994	2,454	2,345	-	109	-	4.4	Lincoln.	
x	23	1,110,264	2,849	10,820	2,722	10,083	13,669	12,805	-	864	-	6.3	Middlesex.	
th	6	177,130	93	1,257	87	1,075	1,350	1,162	-	188	-	13.9	Monmouth.	
pton	21	365,199	987	3,481	828	3,053	4,468	3,881	-	587	-	13.1	Norfolk.	
berland	12	210,489	270	2,272	213	1,836	2,542	2,049	-	493	-	19.4	Northampton.	
am	12	303,489	227	2,667	222	2,423	2,894	2,645	-	249	-	8.6	Northumberland.	
-	9	293,331	408	2,013	291	1,591	2,421	1,882	-	539	-	22.3	Nottingham.	
-	9	169,823	338	1,478	342	1,478	1,816	1,820	4	-	0.2	-	Oxford.	
-	2	24,214	38	197	26	138	235	164	-	71	-	30.2	Rutland.	
-	15	226,231	217	1,381	248	1,213	1,598	1,461	-	137	-	8.6	Salop.	
-	17	462,398	547	2,789	567	3,614	4,336	4,181	-	155	-	3.6	Somerset.	
pton	25	349,339	828	4,037	770	3,948	4,865	4,718	-	147	-	3.0	Southampton.	
-	16	522,349	581	2,998	547	2,793	3,579	3,340	-	239	-	6.7	Stafford.	
-	17	335,780	953	3,817	808	3,543	4,770	4,351	-	419	-	8.8	Suffolk.	
-	20	676,713	1,430	6,686	1,303	6,154	8,116	7,457	-	659	-	8.1	Surrey.	
-	21	248,690	638	2,387	747	2,292	3,025	3,039	14	-	0.5	-	Sussex.	
-	12	421,616	767	2,411	655	1,948	3,178	2,603	-	575	-	18.1	Warwick.	
land	3	58,387	84	403	72	337	487	409	-	78	-	16.0	Westmorland.	
-	17	231,538	625	2,512	709	2,359	3,137	3,068	-	69	-	2.2	Wilts.	
r	13	384,325	438	2,088	341	2,220	2,526	2,561	35	-	1.0	-	Worcester.	
st Riding	10	250,779	189	1,086	140	1,032	1,275	1,172	-	103	-	8.1	York, East Riding.	
orth Riding	15	187,728	116	726	110	666	842	776	-	66	-	7.8	York, North Riding.	
est Riding	27	1,133,242	624	7,693	564	6,397	8,317	6,961	-	1,356	-	16.3	York, West Riding.	
LS of ENGLAND	580	15,542,248	22,893	119,899	21,797	108,526	142,792	130,323	501	12,970	-	8.7	TOTALS of ENGLAND.	
WALES:														
-	2	39,633	-	842	-	860	842	860	18	-	2.1	-	Anglesey.	
-	4	59,178	42	209	36	179	251	215	-	36	-	14.3	Brecon.	
-	5	77,441	19	715	29	644	734	673	-	61	-	8.3	Cardigan.	
en	5	114,845	60	814	41	787	864	828	-	36	-	4.2	Carmarthen.	
on	4	98,185	65	1,507	68	1,154	1,572	1,222	-	350	-	22.3	Carnarvon.	
-	3	69,410	72	402	53	389	474	442	-	32	-	6.8	Denbigh.	
-	3	74,932	40	468	28	429	508	457	-	51	-	10.0	Flint.	
an	5	240,031	178	1,879	168	1,966	2,057	2,134	77	-	3.7	-	Glamorgan.	
h	4	51,307	17	446	14	450	463	464	1	-	0.2	-	Merioneth.	
ery	3	59,092	64	742	68	624	806	692	-	114	-	14.1	Montgomery.	
e	3	84,191	51	520	52	526	571	578	7	-	1.2	-	Pembroke.	
-	3	19,769	5	235	14	228	240	242	2	-	0.8	-	Radnor.	
LS of WALES	44	988,014	603	8,779	571	8,236	9,382	8,807	105	680	-	6.1	TOTALS of WALES.	
LS of 624 UNIONS, in ENGLAND and LS	624	16,530,262	23,496	*128,678	22,368	†116,762	152,174	139,130	606	13,650	-	8.6	TOTALS of 624 UNIONS, &c. in ENGLAND and WALES.	
										Decrease, after deducting Increase, 13,044				

* Of this number receiving out-door relief on the 1st January 1856, 52,653 were widows.
† Of this number receiving out-door relief on the 1st January 1857, 50,362 were widows.

Note.—Parishes under Local Acts, Gilbert's Act, and the 43d of Elizabeth, are not included in the above Return, excepting those acting under the Commissioners' Order for keeping accounts.

Proportion of number of "Adult able-bodied" relieved on 1st January 1857 to total number of "all classes" relieved—16.5 per cent.

(No. 3.)

RETURN showing the CLASSES to which the ADULT ABLE-BODIED PAUPERS RELIEVED in 624 Unions and Parishes in *England* and *Wales*, on 1st January 1856 and 1st January 1857, and comprised in the Return No. 2, belong.

		O U T - D O O R.												TOTALS, In-door and Out-door.			
		A D U L T A B L E - B O D I E D.															
R E L I E V E D on		I N - D O O R.						A D U L T A B L E - B O D I E D.									
		A D U L T A B L E - B O D I E D.															
		Married Couples.		Other Males.		Other Females.		Adult Males, Married or Single, Relieved in Cases of their own Sickness, Accident, or Infirmary.	Adult Males, Relieved on account of Sickness, Accident, or Infirmary of any of the Family, or of a Funeral.	Adult Males, Married or Single, Relieved on account of Want of Work, or other Causes.	Wives of Adult Males.	Widows.	Single Women without Children.	Mothers of Illegitimate Children.	Wives Relieved on account of Husband being in Gaol, &c.	Wives of Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines Relieved.	Wives of other Non-resident Males Relieved.
Males.	Females.																
1 January 1856	-	998	1,265	5,495	15,738	164	18,526	7,579	4,967	25,595	52,653	5,820	3,281	2,182	2,794	5,117	152,174
1 January 1857	-	842	1,007	5,952	14,567	83	17,210	6,835	3,784	22,839	50,362	5,114	2,860	2,018	1,268	4,389	139,130

(No. 4.)

In the foregoing Tables are included the following Places, viz.—

	Number of Parishes.	Population in 1851.
585 Unions under the Poor Law Amendment Act - - -	13,966	14,517,994
20 Parishes governed by Boards of Guardians under the Poor Law Amendment Act - - - - -	20	1,051,272
13 Unions under Local Acts - - - - -	177	299,648
5 Parishes under Local Acts - - - - -	5	644,440
1 Parish under Gilbert's Act - - - - -	1	16,908
624 TOTAL - - -	14,169	16,530,262

PLACES not included in the foregoing Tables.

	Number of Parishes.	Population in 1851.
GILBERT'S ACT:		
Alstonefield - - - - -	4	1,880
Ash - - - - -	4	2,070
Bainbridge - - - - -	8	4,928
Barwick - - - - -	42	17,565
Brinton - - - - -	2	296
Carlton - - - - -	40	67,207
Caton - - - - -	17	9,044
East Preston - - - - -	19	14,876
Farnborough - - - - -	4	2,633
Great Preston - - - - -	41	23,177
Headley - - - - -	3	3,136
Sutton - - - - -	16	7,052
Arundel - - - - -	1	2,748
	201	156,612
LOCAL ACTS:		
Bristol - - - - -	19	65,716
Coventry - - - - -	2	36,812
Exeter - - - - -	22	32,818
Isle of Wight - - - - -	30	50,324
Montgomery and Pool - - - - -	18	16,561
Norwich - - - - -	43	68,058
Salisbury - - - - -	3	8,930
Shrewsbury - - - - -	6	23,104
Brighton - - - - -	1	65,569
St. George, Hanover-square - - - - -	1	73,230
St. Giles-in-the-Fields, &c. - - - - -	1	54,214
St. James, Clerkenwell - - - - -	1	64,778
St. James, Westminster - - - - -	1	36,406
St. Luke, Middlesex - - - - -	1	54,055
St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster - - - - -	1	65,009
St. Mary, Islington - - - - -	1	95,329
St. Marylebone - - - - -	1	157,696
St. Pancras - - - - -	1	166,956
	153	1,136,165
TOTAL of Places under Gilbert's Act and Local Acts -	354	1,292,777
81 Parishes under the 43d of Elizabeth - - -	81	78,632
TOTAL - - -	435	1,371,409
Other Places:		
Extra-parochial Places - - - - -	-	23,311
Scilly Islands - - - - -	-	2,627
TOTAL - - -	-	25,938
TOTAL of ENGLAND and WALES - -	14,604	17,927,609

PAUPERS.

RETURNS showing the NUMBER of PAUPERS of all CLASSES in receipt of RELIEF on the 1st day of January 1856, and the 1st day of January 1857, in Unions, &c., in *England and Wales* :

And of the NUMBER of ADULT ABLE-BODIED

PERSONS in receipt of Relief on the 1st day of January 1856, and the 1st day of January 1857 ; together with a RETURN showing the Causes of Relief upon which the Adult Able-bodied were Relieved.

(*Mr. Bowdler.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
13 February 1857.*

POOR RATES (METROPOLIS).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 24 February 1857;—for,

A RETURN “of the Amount raised for RATES for the RELIEF of the Poor in each of the Parishes of the Metropolis during the Years 1855 and 1856 respectively.”

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, }
6 March 1857.

COURTENAY,
Secretary.

RETURN of the Amount raised for RATES for the RELIEF of the Poor in each of the Parishes of the Metropolis during the Years 1855 and 1856 respectively.

COUNTIES.	UNIONS, &c.	PARISHES.	Year ended Lady-day 1855.		Year ended Lady-day 1856.	
			Total Amount Received from Poor Rates.	Total Amount expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Total Amount Received from Poor Rates.	Total Amount Expended for the Relief of the Poor.
KENT	Greenwich	Greenwich	£. 17,029	£. 11,484	£. 19,749	£. 11,539
		St. Nicholas, Deptford	4,396	3,638	4,851	3,462
		St. Paul	11,365	8,610	12,701	8,168
		Woolwich	9,928	8,153	12,383	7,549
		Charlton	1,710	762	1,519	942
	Lewisham	Eltham	1,419	1,280	1,770	1,191
		Kidbrooke	169	18	123	25
		Lee	1,291	588	1,249	635
		Lewisham	7,951	4,659	6,144	4,725
		Mottingham	137	47	99	42
		Plumstead	2,492	1,574	2,434	1,401
MIDDLESEX	Bethnal-green	Bethnal-green	23,689	18,254	28,010	20,661
	Chelsea	Chelsea	29,026	20,055	27,934	19,831
	Clerkenwell	Clerkenwell	22,353	13,434	24,444	17,801
	Fulham	Fulham	8,834	6,184	8,927	7,134
		Hammersmith	12,144	8,150	11,622	8,873
	St. George-in-the-East	St. George-in-the-East	37,693	24,275	31,319	25,691
	St. George, Hanover-square	St. George, Hanover-square	51,678	26,979	63,775	21,315
	St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury.	St. Giles-in-the Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury.	27,301	16,390	29,702	16,197
	Hackney	St. John, Hackney	20,857	12,397	25,198	15,532
		St. Mary, Stoke Newington	2,607	1,444	3,122	1,649
	Hampstead	St. John, Hampstead	7,598	5,336	8,434	5,558
	Holborn	St. Andrew, Holborn (above the Bars), and St. George-the-Martyr.	15,006	10,222	14,347	11,247
		Saffron-hill, Hatton-garden, Ely-rents, and Ely-place.	4,447	3,006	4,489	3,260
		St. Sepulchre	2,139	1,798	2,198	1,955
	Islington	St. Mary, Islington	30,480	17,902	41,066	20,112
	St. James, Westminster	St. James, Westminster	36,726	18,780	42,182	18,020
	Kensington	Kensington	26,214	17,355	33,567	16,523
	London, City of	Allhallows, Bread-street	410	488	528	450
		Allhallows, Honey-lane	233	146	80	148
		Allhallows, Lombard-street	610	722	766	736
		Allhallows, London-wall	1,764	1,470	1,920	1,750
		Allhallows, Barking	2,001	1,925	2,111	1,956
		Allhallows, Staining	570	581	230	584
		Allhallows-the-Great	942	825	836	864
		Allhallows-the-Less	90	76	167	70
		Christchurch, Newgate-street	2,003	1,565	1,988	1,699
		Holy Trinity-the-Less	877	710	717	590
		St. Alban, Wood-street	549	712	508	632
		St. Alphage, London-wall	395	266	705	512
		St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe	630	617	617	628
		St. Andrew Hubbard	436	277	230	324
		St. Andrew-under-Shaft	862	635	873	559
		St. Anne, Blackfriars	3,318	2,402	2,831	2,673
		St. Anne and St. Agnes	374	370	372	359

(continued)

AMOUNT RAISED FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR, IN EACH

COUNTIES.	UNIONS, &c.	PARISHES.	Year ended Lady-day 1855.		Year ended Lady-day 1856.	
			Total Amount Received from Poor Rates.	Total Amount Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Total Amount Received from Poor Rates.	Total Amount Expended for the Relief of the Poor.
MIDDLESEX—continued.	London, City of—continued.	St. Antholin - - -	£. 374	£. 316	£. 392	£. 302
		St. Augustine - - -	636	461	527	447
		St. Bartholomew - - -	574	402	524	348
		St. Benet, Gracechurch-street - - -	388	263	277	309
		St. Benet, Paul's-wharf - - -	1,122	762	831	890
		St. Benet Fink - - -	703	528	779	565
		St. Benet Sherehog - - -	189	155	195	167
		St. Botolph - - -	120	158	248	162
		St. Christopher-le-Stock - - -	120	70	120	71
		St. Clement - - -	190	159	137	148
		St. Dionis Backchurch - - -	1,137	884	901	882
		St. Dunstan-in-the-East - - -	1,464	1,163	1,485	1,361
		St. Edmund-the-King - - -	202	149	202	113
		St. Ethelburga - - -	690	574	630	507
		St. Faith-the-Virgin - - -	1,067	682	563	762
		St. Gabriel - - -	329	405	570	345
		St. George - - -	222	127	219	126
		St. Gregory - - -	1,766	1,494	1,521	1,478
		St. Helen - - -	531	431	462	354
		St. James, Duke's-place - - -	541	331	491	473
		St. James, Garlick Hythe - - -	853	646	584	642
		St. John Baptist - - -	347	512	241	558
		St. John Evangelist - - -	261	181	199	182
		St. John Zachary - - -	109	151	158	167
		St. Katherine Coleman - - -	1,180	962	981	970
		St. Katherine Creechurch - - -	1,286	1,228	1,389	1,311
		St. Lawrence Jewry - - -	619	415	401	421
		St. Lawrence Pountney - - -	168	326	166	260
		St. Leonard, Eastcheap - - -	314	210	145	206
		St. Leonard, Foster-lane - - -	5	440	12	504
		St. Magnus - - -	337	248	268	259
		St. Margaret, Lothbury - - -	445	358	356	297
		St. Margaret, New Fish-street - - -	456	313	476	286
		St. Margaret Moses - - -	111	221	352	218
		St. Margaret Pattens - - -	-	113	-	107
		St. Martin, Ludgate - - -	1,743	1,118	1,249	1,165
		St. Martin Orgars - - -	335	190	161	178
		St. Martin Outwich - - -	200	175	241	164
		St. Martin Pouroy - - -	196	123	196	114
		St. Martin Vintry - - -	601	558	464	537
		St. Mary, Aldermanbury - - -	772	571	416	536
		St. Mary Abchurch - - -	279	299	282	274
		St. Mary Aldermay - - -	290	239	240	227
		St. Mary-at-Hill - - -	721	982	1,335	921
		St. Mary Bothaw - - -	308	190	305	183
		St. Mary Col-church - - -	133	193	265	185
		St. Mary-le-Bow - - -	856	525	527	495
		St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-street. - - -	244	281	242	266
		St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish-street. - - -	961	796	963	769
		St. Mary Mounthaw. - - -	323	354	283	342
		St. Mary Somerset - - -	732	538	357	494
		St. Mary Staining - - -	226	200	247	191
		St. Mary Woolchurch Haw - - -	681	259	-	241
		St. Mary Woolnoth - - -	527	354	408	334
		St. Mathew - - -	272	208	124	196
		St. Michael, Cornhill - - -	993	965	948	910
		St. Michael, Crooked-lane - - -	561	336	283	315
		St. Michael, Queenhithe - - -	1,005	858	822	760
		St. Michael, Wood-street - - -	213	356	214	352
		St. Michael Bassishaw - - -	579	440	562	417
		St. Michael-le-Quern - - -	235	234	392	216
		St. Michael Paternoster Royal - - -	15	128	90	120
		St. Mildred, Bread-street - - -	4	283	10	273
		St. Mildred-the-Virgin - - -	142	246	456	230
		St. Nicholas Acons - - -	282	230	281	218
		St. Nicholas Cole Abbey - - -	523	294	306	282
		St. Nicholas Olave - - -	548	379	490	343
		St. Olave with St. Nicholas-in-the-Shambles. - - -	721	805	1,474	700
		St. Olave, Old Jewry - - -	442	313	233	297
		St. Olave, Silver-street - - -	880	859	842	735
		St. Pancras - - -	441	228	238	226
		St. Peter, Cornhill - - -	1,179	948	1,232	903
		St. Peter, Paul's-wharf - - -	426	266	327	250
		St. Peter-le-Poor - - -	519	664	842	631
		St. Peter Westcheap - - -	147	265	181	251
		St. Stephen, Coleman-street - - -	3,376	2,506	2,389	2,382
		St. Stephen, Walbrook - - -	-	266	-	343
		St. Swithin - - -	109	344	253	324
		St. Thomas-the-Apostle - - -	451	578	492	546
		St. Vedast - - -	489	439	456	404
		Whitefriars - - -	1,115	901	980	851

COUNTIES.	UNIONS, &c.	PARISHES.	Year ended Lady-day 1855.		Year ended Lady-day 1856.	
			Total Amount Received from Poor Rates.	Total Amount Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Total Amount Received from Poor Rates.	Total Amount Expended for the Relief of the Poor.
MIDDLESEX—continued.	London, East - - -	St. Botolph Without, Aldersgate.	£. 2,163	£. 2,835	£. 2,860	£. 2,996
		St. Botolph Without, Aldgate	4,593	5,722	5,636	5,480
		St. Botolph Without, Bishops-gate.	8,530	9,387	10,505	9,365
		St. Giles Without, Cripplegate	7,117	7,531	8,764	7,438
	London, West - - -	Bridewell Precinct - -	354	317	329	332
		St. Andrew, Holborn (below the Bars.)	4,513	4,435	5,379	4,991
		St. Bartholomew-the-Great -	1,877	1,762	1,992	2,235
		St. Bartholomew-the-Less -	185	200	207	206
		St. Bride - - - -	5,678	5,003	6,252	5,176
		St. Dunstan-in-the-West -	2,976	2,343	3,676	2,614
		St. Sepulchre Without, Newgate.	7,096	6,565	7,231	7,068
		St. Luke - - - -	22,332	16,791	23,424	16,901
		St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster.	34,569	23,420	36,472	23,300
	St. Martin-in-the-Fields -	St. Martin-in-the-Fields -	28,770	19,587	30,622	18,092
		St. Marylebone - - -	102,453	54,773	102,873	59,155
		Paddington - - - -	23,024	9,378	24,744	11,823
	St. Pancras - - - -	St. Pancras - - - -	82,386	44,896	82,999	47,564
	Poplar - - - -	All Saints, Poplar - - -	21,699	11,818	22,281	13,113
		Bow - - - -	4,144	2,659	4,761	2,806
		Bromley, St. Leonard -	5,726	3,392	5,834	3,519
	Shoreditch - - - -	St. Leonard, Shoreditch -	35,941	27,806	43,161	38,711
	Stepney - - - -	Mile-End Old Town - -	19,764	12,922	21,666	14,609
		Ratcliff - - - -	7,615	6,157	8,368	6,835
		St. Anne, Limehouse - -	11,232	7,222	11,245	7,781
		St. Paul, Shadwell - -	6,289	4,684	6,996	5,058
		St. John, Wapping - -	4,248	2,155	3,888	2,430
		St. Anne, Soho - - -	9,268	5,840	12,300	5,795
	Strand - - - -	St. Clement Danes - -	11,897	9,380	12,173	9,407
		St. John Baptist, Savoy -	511	67	415	93
		St. Mary-le-Strand - -	1,667	1,306	2,059	1,207
		St. Paul, Covent-garden -	2,940	1,764	4,049	1,822
		The Rolls - - - -	2,090	1,706	2,370	1,569
		Christ Church - - - -	8,906	8,122	10,226	7,850
		Holy Trinity - - - -	354	192	260	177
		Mile-End New Town - -	2,913	2,399	3,529	2,373
		Norton Folgate - - -	1,094	757	1,306	742
		Old Artillery-ground - -	557	403	708	391
	Whitechapel - - - -	Old Tower Without - -	174	90	153	91
		St. Botolph Without, Aldgate	3,292	2,652	3,693	2,594
		St. Catherine-by-the-Tower	1,312	739	1,312	714
		St. Mary, Whitechapel -	16,107	15,110	21,698	14,506
		Bermondsey - - - -	20,734	13,474	26,117	17,538
		Camberwell - - - -	23,280	16,178	27,269	15,783
		St. George-the-Martyr -	22,639	21,277	24,654	17,213
SURREY - - -	Lambeth - - - -	Lambeth - - - -	72,490	46,402	82,373	49,995
	Newington - - - -	St. Mary, Newington -	33,384	27,620	33,858	24,652
	St. Olave - - - -	St. John, Horsleydown -	6,661	5,044	7,789	5,807
		St. Olave - - - -	5,771	4,162	7,117	4,636
		St. Thomas - - - -	681	460	779	493
	Rotherhithe - - - -	St. Mary, Rotherhithe -	10,442	8,424	11,575	8,514
	St. Saviour - - - -	Christchurch - - - -	9,481	5,534	9,567	5,713
		St. Saviour - - - -	12,147	9,687	13,467	9,748
	Wandsworth and Clapham -	Battersea - - - -	6,248	4,619	7,912	4,360
		Clapham - - - -	10,383	6,396	10,926	6,503
		Putney - - - -	5,160	3,143	5,361	2,916
		Streatham - - - -	4,116	2,175	4,229	1,772
		Tooting Gravney - - -	1,794	1,301	1,864	1,262
		Wandsworth - - - -	9,686	6,436	8,166	6,059
		TOTALS - - - - £.	1,250,737	841,302	1,360,464	875,264

POOR RATES (METROPOLIS).

RETURN of the Amount of RATES for the
RELIEF of the Poor in each of the Parishes
of the Metropolis during the Years 1855 and
1856 respectively.

(*Viscount Raynham.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
9 March 1857.

EXTRA-PAROCIAL PLACES.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 26 February 1857 :—for,

“ COPY of the CORRESPONDENCE in the Office of the POOR LAW BOARD relating to the RELIEF of the POOR in the Extra-parochial Places of *Threapwood, Blockhouse, Deeping Fen, Alrewas Hay, Highleigh, Nottingham Park, Guildford Friary, and No-Man's-Land (Hants)*, since the Year 1847.”

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, }
26 February 1857. }

W. G. Lumley,
Ass^t Sec^y.

1.—LETTER from *C. R. Cotton*, Esq., J. P., to the Poor Law Board.

Broughton Hall, Worthenbury, Wrexham,
13 June 1848.

Gentlemen,

I TAKE the liberty of bringing to your notice the case of two paupers, named John and Elizabeth Meredith, husband and wife, each between 80 and 90 years of age, and who for many years received relief from their parish (Richmond, Surrey), though they have continued to reside in the extra-parochial village of Threapwood, situated on the borders of Cheshire and North Wales.

Under the existing law of settlement, their relief has lately been withheld; and though every effort was made by Lord Kenyon, and others acquainted with the circumstances of the case, to induce the late Poor Law Commissioners to authorize the continuance of the payment without these old and decrepid paupers being obliged to quit the home and neighbourhood in which they have been allowed to reside for nearly half a century, the difficulty has not yet been removed. I trust you will consider that the law, even if rightly interpreted, acts with such peculiar hardship in this case, that an exception in its operation is not only justifiable, but that it will be deemed positively necessary to allow it to be made without further loss of time, considering the extreme age of the parties.

As a magistrate residing in the immediate vicinity of Threapwood, I had the honour to bring to the notice of Government, by petition, presented to Parliament in my name, by Sir John Hanmer, in the past year (a copy of which I have the honour to enclose), the severity of the Poor Laws with respect to the settlement and relief of paupers in this extra-parochial village, and I have no doubt so important an imperfection in the existing laws has attracted the attention of the Chief Commissioner in his place in Parliament; but in the meantime the case which I have now the honour to bring to your notice will, I trust, be considered to require especial orders.

I have, &c.

To the Commissioners of Poor Laws.

(signed) *C. R. Cotton*.

PETITION referred to in the above Letter.

To the Honourable the Commons House of Parliament.

The Petition of *Charles Robert Cotton*, a Magistrate of the County of *Chester*,—
Sheweth,

That your petitioner resides in the immediate vicinity of Threapwood, an extra-parochial district, containing 400 or 500 inhabitants, almost exclusively of the agricultural labouring class, situated in the borders of Cheshire and Flintshire, being partly annexed to one, and partly to the other county.

The infirm, the sick, and the destitute, from want of employment, formerly obtained relief (though with great difficulty and delay) from their townships in which their settlement had been proved, without reference to residence, often at a considerable distance; but under the existing law of settlement that

relief has been very generally refused, and the paupers left dependent on casual charity.

The district of Threapwood, though nominally annexed to the Wrexham Union, being extra-parochial, and having no funds for the support of the poor, no rates being levied for that purpose, and having no overseers or other officer to secure to the destitute the means of obtaining relief that the poor generally are entitled to, urgently demands the especial consideration of your House in reviewing the existing Poor Laws.

Your petitioner therefore prays that your Honourable House will adopt such measures as may be deemed expedient to remedy the evil complained of, many families having been rescued from actual starvation by private benevolence and aid.

(True copy.)

(signed) *C. R. Cotton.*

2.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to *C. R. Cotton, Esq., J. P.*

Poor Law Board, Somerset House,
20 June 1848.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, addressing them with reference to the case of John and Elizabeth Meredith, two aged poor persons belonging to Richmond, Surrey, but resident in the extra-parochial place of Threapwood, on the borders of Cheshire and North Wales.

In reply, the Board desire to state, that they believe that the present law affords no remedy for the case of these two poor persons; but a Bill has been prepared, and will shortly be introduced into Parliament, to render extra-parochial places liable to the support of their own poor.

I am, &c.

Charles R. Cotton, Esq., J. P.

(signed) *Ebrington, Secretary.*

No. 3.—LETTER from *C. R. Cotton, Esq., J. P.*, to the Poor Law Board.

Broughton Hall, Worthenbury, Wrexham,
23 June 1848.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's letter, dated 20th June 1848, No. 17,497, stating that the Board believes that the present law affords no remedy in the case alluded to in my letter of the 13th instant.

The case of paupers,* between 80 and 90 years of age, to be left to starve, or to be obliged to attempt to reach a distant part of England, and to settle amongst utter strangers, far away from all friends and relations in any way interested about them, will, I trust, justify my troubling your Board again in their behalf.

The present law may not oblige their own parish (Richmond, Surrey) to continue to pay the allowance that these two poor old people are entitled to (and have long received, indeed) in the place in which they reside, but no objection would be made to it if your Board would only sanction the necessary audit of the accounts of the Richmond Union; and the payment might be made quarterly, or half-yearly, through me, as the nearest magistrate, or through the clergyman of the place, the Rev. Maxwell Phayre, who is most anxious to obtain the relief prayed for for these two poor people, there being no relieving officer, of course, through whom it could be paid.

I still hope that the urgency of the case will justify so slight a deviation from the existing rules, the rigid observance of which is acknowledged to wrong the poor, and must be considered to bear with actual cruelty on paupers in extreme old

* John Meredith and wife, of Richmond, Surrey.

old age, who are not likely to live to enjoy the benefit of the amendments in contemplation.

I shall, I hope, be excused mentioning (that it may attract the notice of the Chief Commissioner) that the proposed measure rendering extra-parochial places "liable to the support of their own poor," will not be found suitable to Threapwood, which contains 400 or 500 inhabitants, cottagers of the labouring class, who subsist by service in the adjoining townships and parishes, amongst which this district should in justice be distributed and formally annexed.

Even the late Poor Law Commissioners, alluding to the removal of these two aged paupers to some parish not extra-parochial, expressed an opinion * that "it would be competent for the guardians of the Richmond Union, if they thought proper to do so, to give non-resident relief to them while resident in such place;" and all I pray for, that they may be allowed to receive it without any removal at all, the hardship of which may be imagined, at the great age of the parties.

To the Commissioners of Poor Laws.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. R. Cotton.*

4.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to *C. R. Cotton*, Esq., J. P.

Poor Law Board, Somerset House,
28 June 1848.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d instant, addressing them further with reference to the two aged poor persons belonging to Richmond, Surrey, but resident in the extra-parochial place called Threapwood.

The Board can only express their regret that these two poor persons cannot, so long as they reside in Threapwood, obtain relief. The parish of their settlement not being legally bound to relieve them, it follows that the authorities cannot justify the charge for their relief out of the poor-rates. No sanction which the Board could give would authorise the auditor in allowing the charge in the Richmond accounts. The Board have to add, that, subsequent to the communication to which you refer, in 1845, the Poor Law Commissioners had the matter brought under their notice by Lord Kenyon, and had occasion to explain to him the rule of law which applies to the case. As regards your remark, that the proposed measure rendering extra-parochial places liable to the support of their own poor will not be found suitable to the circumstances of Threapwood, the Board desire to inform you, that the Bill which was introduced and read a first time on the 22d instant, a copy whereof is herewith enclosed, proposes that any extra-parochial place may, with the consent of the major part of the inhabitants of such place, assembled at a meeting to be called for the purpose, be annexed to some adjoining parish, instead of having overseers appointed for it, and relieving its poor separately from any other parish. The Board trust that this measure will become law, and thus remove an inconvenience which is certainly calculated to produce evils to the poor.

Charles R. Cotton, Esq., J. P.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Ebrington*, Secretary.

5.—LETTER from *C. R. Cotton*, Esq., J. P., to the Poor Law Board.

Broughton Hall, Worthenbury, Wrexham,
29 November 1848.

Gentlemen,

I FEEL it to be my duty, as a magistrate, independent of my own private feelings on the subject, again to bring to your notice the peculiar hardship of the poor in the extra-parochial district of Threapwood, bordering on the counties of Chester and Flint, and especially the case of John Meredith and his wife

* See Letter to the Right hon. Lord Kenyon, dated 10 November 1847, No. 16,751.

wife, who are now, with all the severity of winter before them, and aged between 80 and 90 years, left destitute of all public relief, the allowance from the union to which they have hitherto belonged being still discontinued.

I appeal to your Board to know whether there is any possibility of their destitution being relieved where they now reside, from their own parish, or whether these poor unfortunate creatures would be admitted into the Richmond Union, if they could be removed to such a distance at their great age. The letters noted in the margin * detail the circumstances of the case.

* See Letters of 13 and 20 June last.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. R. Cotton.*

6.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to *C. R. Cotton, Esq., J. P.*

Poor Law Board, Somerset House,
11 December 1848.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt, on the 4th instant, of your letter, dated the 29th ult., again calling their attention to the case of John Meredith and his wife, who are resident in the extra-parochial district of Threapwood, bordering on the counties of Chester and Flint, and stating them to be destitute of all public relief.

The Board regret the unfortunate condition of these two aged poor persons, arising out of the peculiar nature of the extra-parochial district in which they reside; and the Board desire to point out that if they can be removed from that district into a parish, or to the workhouse of any union, they could then be lawfully relieved at the charge of the poor-rates. If this can be accomplished, the parish of the settlement may probably be induced to make some arrangement for the providing of such relief as may be requisite.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. G. Lumley*, Assistant Secretary.
Charles R. Cotton, Esq., J. P.

7.—LETTER from *C. R. Cotton, Esq., J. P.*, to the Poor Law Board.

Broughton Hall, near Worthenbury, Wrexham,
24 February 1849.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 28th of June last, and to the previous correspondence connected with it, I am compelled again to bring to the notice of the Board the neglected state of the poor residing in the extra-parochial district of Threapwood.

The two aged paupers alluded to in my former letters, have been at last induced, by the fear of actual starvation, to quit the spot that they have lived in for nearly half a century, and to reside in an adjoining township, where the poor-laws happily exist, and where some means must be taken to relieve them; but there are many other families quite as destitute, who are totally unable to procure a residence in another parish, but who ought to be able to obtain relief like the poor of any other part of England.

The case of a labourer who has hitherto lived upon his daily earnings for many years in Threapwood, and has never proved a settlement in any other township under the former poor laws, and who is now confined to his bed with an attack of paralysis, and not likely to move again for many months (his very life depending on private charity), is one of many cases of similar destitution.

I have petitioned the House of Commons on this subject, and will do so again if necessary; but I trust that the matter will appear of such importance, that the President of your Board will consider it his duty to bring it to the notice of Government in his place in Parliament, and the remedies promised in the last Session will be again taken into consideration.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. R. Cotton*,
Magistrate of Cheshire.

To the Secretary of the Poor Law Board.

8.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to *C. R. Cotton*, Esq., J. P.

Poor Law Board, Somerset House,

1 March 1849.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ult., in which you again bring under their notice the neglected state of the poor residing in the extra-parochial place of Threapwood.

The Board have directed me to inform you that the subject of your communication will receive their attentive consideration.

I am, &c.

Charles R. Cotton, Esq., J. P. (signed) *W. G. Lumley*, Assistant Secy.9.—LETTER from *C. R. Cotton*, Esq., J. P., to the Poor Law Board.

Broughton Hall, Worthenbury, Wrexham,

2 January 1851.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE the honour once more to bring to your notice the still neglected state of the poor of the extra-parochial district of Threapwood, situated on the borders of Cheshire and Flintshire, and between the parishes of Malpas and Worthenbury.

A pauper,* above 70 years of age, who has lately met with an accident which prevents his earning the little he has till lately acquired, and who, under the former poor-laws, though then residing in this extra-parochial place, was relieved from Carden, in the Boughton Union (Chester), where his settlement was then acknowledged, but where he is now refused relief, appeals to me, as the nearest magistrate, to know where he is to seek the means of life; and I appeal to you for the answer I am to give him under the present law.

He has resided many years in Threapwood, but has never received any relief but from Carden, which he still considers his township. A reference to my former correspondence will inform you of the extent of the distress to which this unfortunate district is subject, and of the many similar cases that must occur.

I have, &c.

To the Poor Law Commissioners. (signed) *C. R. Cotton*, J. P.10.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to *C. R. Cotton*, Esq., J. P.

Poor Law Board, Somerset House,

6 January 1851.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d instant, addressing them with reference to the case of a poor person named Hugh Lee, residing in the extra-parochial place of Threapwood, who you state has applied to you to know where he is to obtain relief, and appealing to the Board for the answer you are to give the man under the present law.

The Board can only express their regret that the present state of the law with regard to extra-parochial places does not enable them to suggest any other course than that stated in their letter to you, dated the 11th December 1848.

I am, &c.

C. R. Cotton, Esq., J. P. (signed) *Ebrington*, Secretary.11.—LETTER from *Richard Mence*, Esq., to the Poor Law Board.

The Commandry, Worcester,

22 February 1849.

Sir,

I TAKE the liberty of placing before you the facts of one of a class of cases which cannot but be considerable in number, and seems to demand the interference of the legislature.

In an extra-parochial district in this city and union (Worcester) called the Blockhouse, resides a widow of the name of Roberts, entirely helpless, and in

a dreadful state of suffering from cancer, with no other means of subsistence than half-a-crown a week from the union at Gloucester, to which she belongs, and with her is a daughter of about 20, who has very infirm health; notwithstanding which, she is able to earn about 1 s. 9 d. a-week, by glove-sewing, when she can obtain work; they pay for their lodging 1 s. 6 d. per week, so that it would be impossible they could subsist but for the charitable aid of individuals to whom their condition has been made known. It was communicated about a month ago to my daughter, by the wife of a tradesman whom I employ, and there was at that time residing with them a son, 36 years old, subject to epileptic fits, and with his mind so much affected at intervals as to render him violent and dangerous; this had increased so much, that the poor mother, who had hitherto been most anxious to keep him with her, had now become willing, for her daughter's sake, to part with him, and he also, in his lucid intervals, felt the necessity of leaving them, and returning to the Gloucester Union-house, which he had quitted, in order to come to them. In this state of things, he applied to the relieving officer of this union to send him down to Gloucester; but, as the Blockhouse is extra-parochial, he felt that it was no part of his duty and declined interfering in any way. The daughter expressed herself to be so certain that the Gloucester Union would take him in if he were sent thither, that my daughter gave them the money to pay the fare by the railway to Gloucester, where he arrived safely, and was readily received, and now remains.

The amount of the fare being very trifling (only 6 s.), and the settlement clear and undisputed, renders this particular case of no great importance in itself; but if the settlement had been a doubtful one, there does not appear to be any legal means of obtaining relief for a poor family like this in an extra-parochial district, on removing them from it, and some new provision by the legislature seems necessary to meet such cases.

This necessity has been brought more strongly to my mind by the circumstance of another case of an idiot boy, having come to my knowledge within the last week, where it is probable that his parochial settlement will be disputed; but as this case did not occur in an extra-parochial district, the slight difficulties which presented themselves in dealing with it were removed by representations to the parochial authorities, and the boy is now in the Worcester Union house till his settlement can be ascertained.

I simply state this case of Roberts, and do not presume to suggest to your better judgment by what means the necessity should be provided for, whether by enacting that the extra-parochial district shall, for the purposes of relief to the destitute, be deemed to belong to the adjoining parish or union, or whether a larger and more general measure to annihilate these extra-parochial districts altogether should be resorted to. We have another large extra-parochial district besides the Blockhouse in this city, viz., the Precincts of the Cathedral.

To the Poor Law Board.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Richard Mence.*

12.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to *Richard Mence*, Esq.

Poor Law Board, Somerset House,
27 February 1849.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d instant, suggesting the necessity of some legislative enactment for providing for the relief of the poor residing in extra-parochial places; and, with reference to the observations it contains, to state, that the subject is under the consideration of this Board.

To Richard Mence, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. G. Lumley*,
Assistant Secretary.

13.—LETTER from Mr. *J. J. Saunders*, Relieving Officer, to the Poor Law Board.North Witchford Union, Chatteris,
23 January 1852.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I BEG to submit to your honourable Board the following statement, asking your advice in the case: John Norriss, whose parish of settlement is Wimblington, in this union, has gone to reside with his wife and family on a small piece of extra-parochial land, being between the parish of Wimblington, in this union, and the parish of Witchford, in the Ely Union. The family are very ill of typhus fever: they sent a person to the Board meeting of this union on Wednesday last, applying for relief for them: this Board wished them to apply to the Ely Board on the following day, which they did, and were refused relief. This morning they applied to a magistrate at Chatteris, who gave me a verbal order to supply immediate relief, which I objected to do, on the authority of the instructions contained in the union officer's Manual, in reference to persons who reside in extra-parochial places. The said piece of land does not adjoin any parish in my district, Wimblington being in the March district of this union. When the census was taken in 1851 it was done by the officers of the Ely Union, in the house in which the said persons are now ill. The same magistrate then directed them to apply to the overseers of Wimblington, who gave an order on the medical officer of that parish, and also some relief; at the same time, he again charged me that it was at my peril to let them be destitute. As the case will be brought before the Board of this union on Wednesday next, awaiting the advice of your honourable Board in the matter,

I am, &c.

(signed)

John J. Saunders,

Relieving Officer.

To the Poor Law Board.

14.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to Mr. *J. J. Saunders*, Relieving Officer of the *North Witchford Union*.Poor Law Board, London,
26 January 1852.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d instant, relating to the case of John Norris. The Board, in reply, desire to state, that so long as the pauper and his family reside in an extra-parochial place, no one is legally required to relieve them. If they remove into any union or parish adjoining such extra-parochial place, and so become destitute there, they may then be relieved; if not, the Board regret to say, that, as the law stands, the case can only be legally dealt with by means of private charity.

The Board think it right to add, that it should be clearly ascertained whether the place of the pauper's present residence is, in fact, extra-parochial; for if it forms part of the parish of Wimblington, you will incur serious responsibility if you neglect to attend to the case.

I am, &c.

(signed)

Courtenay, Secretary.

Mr. John J. Saunders.

15.—LETTER from the Clerk of the *Spalding Union* to the Poor Law Board.

My Lord,

Spalding, 17 July 1852.

I AM directed to inquire whether the parish of Spalding has any and what remedy under the following circumstances, the case being one of rather frequent occurrence in several of its particulars, and tending to throw such unfair burdens and charges on the parish, that it is desired to put a stop to them, if practicable.

One Mr. —, of Barholme (in the Stamford Union), being an occupier of a farm in the extra-parochial district called Deeping Fen, adjoining this

union, upwards of three years ago, brought down to such farm a labourer of his, named Smith, as ground-keeper, with Smith's wife and family: they continued to reside and work there accordingly until May last, when Smith died. Smith had previously, for several years, been working for Mr. —, and had his settlement in one of the parishes of the Stamford Union, but had never resided in or near to Spalding parish. Shortly after Smith's death, Mr. — required the widow to leave his cottage, with her family, refusing to take them back to his own parish, from whence he had originally brought them; but the poor woman having no home to go to, nor any means of conveying her little furniture, &c. away, did not leave, and ultimately (viz. on the 6th instant), Mr. —, by main force, with the aid of two of his men, ejected the widow and family from his cottage, and conveyed them, with their effects, just within the boundaries of the parish of Spalding, and the party actually passed one whole night out of doors on the road. On the following day, the poor woman applied to the relieving officer at Spalding for assistance, and he, of course, gave an order for the workhouse, where the family accordingly are still being maintained. The board of guardians, however, are of opinion, that some steps should, if practicable, be taken against Mr. —, both for his inhumanity, and throwing such an unfair charge upon this parish; for the same occurrence is not unfrequent, though we seldom have so strong a case; and I am directed, therefore, to request the favour of the Poor Law Board's opinion thereon, and advice as to what steps can and ought to be taken in the case.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Lord Courtenay.

A. Maples.

16.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Clerk of the *Spalding* Union.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
24 July 1852.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, respecting the case of a widow, who, with her family, was ejected by the employer of her deceased husband, from the cottage which she occupied in the extra-parochial place of Deeping Fen, and conveyed in the manner which you describe into the parish of Spalding, where she applied to the relieving officer for relief, and was received into the workhouse of the Spalding Union.

The Board desire me to state, in reply, that upon the facts as stated in your letter, in common with the guardians of the Spalding Union, they cannot but regret the course which was taken with regard to the poor widow to whom you refer, and which was attended with the results described in your letter. At the same time, they are unable to point out any remedy of which either the guardians of the Spalding Union, or the overseers of the parish of Spalding, can avail themselves in the case.

The Board may state, however, that under the circumstances set forth in your statement, they do not consider that the charge of the relief is to be borne by the parish of Spalding, but by the common fund of the Spalding Union, as the widow and her children appear to have been destitute wanderers within the meaning of the 11 & 12 Vict. c. 110, s. 1, when admitted into the workhouse.

I am, &c.

A. Maples, Esq.

Courtenay, Secretary.

17.—LETTER from the Rev. H. J. Pye, J. P., to the Poor Law Board.

Clifton Hall, near Tamworth,
25 September 1854.

Gentlemen,

THE clerk of the Elford Petty Sessions informs me, that, on Thursday next, an application will be made to the Justices on behalf of a widow named Margaret Boston, now residing in the extra-parochial place called "Alrewas Hay."

Her

Her husband has resided there 23 years, and died two months ago, leaving her with four children: she has herself lost her leg, by an accident: the eldest daughter, aged 25, is in attendance on her mother: the second daughter, aged 21, is an idiot: the son, aged 14, earns 6 *d.* a day; and the youngest child is an infant, aged 7 years.

Alrewas Hay is extra-parochial; it is situated four miles from Lichfield, contains 1,640 acres, the property of the Earl of Lichfield, and has a population of 132 persons. There are no overseers.

It is the intention of Mr. Wolferstein (another magistrate) and myself at once to appoint overseers, and make an order upon them to relieve the widow. But they will most probably, acting under the advice of Lord Lichfield's agent, refuse to take upon themselves the office, and to obey the order; and we do not think it will be a part of our duty to incur the personal expense of indicting them at the sessions for their refusal.

Alrewas Hay was left out of the Lichfield Union at its formation, although, as an extra-parochial place, it might have been included—see the 109th section of the 4th & 5th Will. 4, c. 76. The relieving officer, therefore, has no authority to grant relief, and cannot be compelled by the magistrate to do so.

What is to be done? The poor family ought not to starve; but who is responsible for relief, and on whom can it be enforced?

Mr. Wolferstein agrees with me, after a diligent consideration of the law on the subject, that this is an exceptional case; and we therefore request that you will aid us in the matter, either by sending an Assistant Commissioner to be present at our petty sessions on Thursday, or by your advice.

It is scarcely necessary to add, that we have not the most remote interest in the matter, and do not either of us reside within the Lichfield Union.

I have, &c.

To the Poor Law Commissioners. (signed) *H. J. Pye*,
Senior Magistrate of the Elford Bench.

P.S.—Elford is four miles from the Tamworth Railway Station.

18.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Rev. *H. J. Pye*, J. P.

Rev. Sir,

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
27 September 1854.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, respecting the case of a poor widow, named Margaret Boston, who resides in the extra-parochial place called Alrewas Hay.

As regards the destitution of this poor woman, and her proposed application to the bench of magistrates for the means of obtaining relief, the Board direct me to state, that so long as she continues to reside in an extra-parochial place which is not liable to maintain its own poor, they are not aware of any means by which the relief which she may require can be procured for her at the expense of the poor-rate. If, however, she were to go and reside in some parish, and become destitute therein, that parish would become liable for her relief.

This being the effect of the law as regards persons resident in extra-parochial places, the Board do not see that they can offer you any advice that would be of service in the case in question.

I am, &c.

The Rev. *H. J. Pye*, J. P. (signed) *H. Fleming*,
Assistant Secretary.

19.—LETTER from *J. Minchin*, Esq., J. P., and *A. H. D. Troyte*, Esq., J. P., to the Poor Law Board.

My Lord,

Bampton, Devonshire, 2 April 1855.

As the circumstances connected with the accompanying examination have been this day brought before us at our petty sessions at Bampton, we have thought it our duty to lay it before the Poor Law Board for their consideration.

We have little doubt that the death of Eliza Mogford was accelerated, if not caused, by the want of that nourishment and attention during her confinement and subsequent illness, which she would have received if she had been subject to the superintendence of the board of guardians and relieving officer of the Tiverton Union.

The poor woman was brought from Highleigh to Oakford Bridge in a cart, on Saturday, the 24th March, when in a state of the greatest debility, and she died on the following Wednesday.

We do not feel that we, as at present advised, can take any steps against Mr. Maunder, or the other parties at Highleigh; but we submit to your consideration, whether a case of such cruel neglect as the present does not imperiously require that some legislative measure should be introduced, giving to your Board the power to annex extra-parochial places, like Highleigh, to an adjoining parish, under such orders and regulations as the Board should feel necessary.

We are, &c.

(signed) *James Minchin,*
Arthur H. D. Troyte.

To the Right hon. Lord Courtenay,
&c. &c. &c.

EXAMINATION referred to in the above Letter.

William Mogford, of Bampton, Devon, labourer, says,—“ I am 29 years of age. Four years ago I and my wife Eliza went to Highleigh, Saint Mary, in the county of Devon, to live; I rented a cottage of Mr. Henry Maunder, of Highleigh, St. Mary, at 1s. a week rent. Mr. Maunder is the tenant of the whole of the extra-parochial place of Highleigh; part, about 80 acres, he rents of Mr. Toogood, and the remainder of Abraham Smith, Esq. The mills he underlets to John Stamborrow; he also lets a dairy to John Hookway. In Highleigh, St. Mary, there are six dwelling-houses. Mr. Maunder occupies the farm-house himself, and a miller and farm labourers occupy the others. My agreement with Mr. Maunder was, that I should work for him at 6s. a week in money, out of which I was to allow 1s. a week rent for my cottage; I was also to have a quarter of an acre of potatoe ground, firing, and the milk of a heifer. My wife was taken ill about five months ago; I then called in Messrs. Collins, of Dulverton, surgeons; they attended her until Lady-day, when I removed from Highleigh to Bampton. I have three children, all under three years of age; the two oldest are twins, and are nearly three years old, and the youngest is about one year old; two of the children were ill just before my wife was taken ill; my wife's illness was consumption. I have not paid the Messrs. Collins; I must owe them several pounds. Soon after my wife was taken ill, I applied to Mr. Maunder for relief; he said he would never let me have a shilling until he was ordered. The Rev. Charles Sydenham, of Brushford, attended my wife weekly during her illness. I believe he wrote to Mr. Smith, Mr. Maunder's landlord, to assist me; Mr. Smith wrote in answer that he did not know the workmen living at Highleigh, but that if I belonged there, Mr. Maunder should relieve me with what was necessary. Mr. Maunder sent to Mr. Smith himself. After this, I received 3 lbs. of mutton a week for a month. I then told Mr. Maunder that money would do me more good than mutton, and he afterwards let me have 1s. 6d. a week till a fortnight before Lady-day, but no medical assistance. For the last two weeks before Lady-day he did not give me any relief; he said he would pay me at some time if Mr. Smith would allow it. After my wife was taken ill, there was no one to attend to the cow, and she lost her milk, but Mr. Maunder still required me to allow 6d. a week, and my liquor, which

which were considered to be equal in value to the milk. Ever since my wife was taken ill, I have been under the necessity of having some one to take care of her at my own cost. I sold my fowls, flour, range, half-a-dozen knives and forks, some pork, bacon and potatoes, to raise money; I sold the knives and forks to Mrs. Maunder for three pecks of wheat. On Saturday, the 24th March, I removed from Highleigh to Oakford Bridge, in the parish of Bampton, Devon; yesterday, in the afternoon, I applied to Mr. Langdon, of Bampton, surgeon, to attend my wife; he declined to attend her before I had procured an order from Mr. Baker, the relieving officer; on my way home, I met Mr. Baker, and asked him for an order for the doctor; he promised to see Mr. Langdon in the evening. About an hour after I returned home (five o'clock) my wife died. Mr. Langdon has not seen her. I have to-day made application to Mr. Baker for relief; he has promised to lay my application before the Board of Guardians on Tuesday, and to order a coffin. I have not received any relief since I came to Bampton."

(signed) *Wm. Mogford.*

Taken by me, on 29th March 1855.

(signed) *Tho. R. Densham.*

The said William Mogford further says,—“Last Michaelmas I received a notice from Mr. Maunder to quit my cottage: at the following Lady-day Mr. Maunder stated that he had given the notice, because Mr. Smith did not wish that any labourer should remain in Highleigh more than four years; he said he did not wish to turn me away, and that I was a good workman, but that if he allowed me to remain longer, he should get into a hobble himself. It is a rule at Highleigh that no labourer shall be allowed to reside there longer than four years. I frequently asked Mr. Maunder for additional relief, and told him Mr. Collins (the surgeon) said my wife required nourishment; he refused the additional relief, and told me it was no use to keep going after the doctor. During one whole week I was obliged to attend to my wife myself, because I could not pay any one to look after her; during that week I could not work, and Mr. Maunder refused to pay me any wages.”

(signed) *Wm. Mogford.*

Taken before us, on the 2d day of April 1855, at Bampton, in the county of Devon.

(signed) *J. Minchin,* } Justices of the Peace for the county of
Arthur H. D. Troyte, } Devon.

20.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to *J. Minchin* and
Arthur H. D. Troyte, Esqrs., J. P.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
 5 April 1855.

Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to thank you for your communication of the 2d instant, respecting the case of Eliza Mogford, deceased, and to inform you that it shall receive the consideration of the Board.

I am, &c.

James Minchin and
 Arthur H. D. Troyte, Esqrs.

(signed) *W. G. Lumley,*
 Assist. Secretary.

21.—LETTER from the Clerk of the *Tiverton* Union to the Poor Law Board.

My Lord,

Tiverton, 2 May 1855.

IN reference to the case of Eliza Mogford, late of Highley, St. Mary, an extra-parochial place near Oakford, in this union, a statement of which, with the examination of her husband, was transmitted to the Poor Law Board by the examining magistrates on the 2d April last.

I am directed by this Board to send to your Lordship, for the consideration of the Poor Law Board, the copy of a Resolution passed at the Board meeting yesterday, when an application was made for the burial expenses of the said Eliza Mogford, and relief to the youngest child of her family during its illness.

The resolution is as follows :

“ That the circumstances connected with the illness of Eliza Mogford, and her subsequent removal, with her husband and family, from Highley, on the 24th March last, and the death of the said Eliza Mogford on the 28th March, as disclosed in the examination of William Mogford, display such neglect and cruelty to the poor labourers who have the misfortune to be employed by the inhabitants of that extra-parochial district, that this Board feel they would be unmindful of their duty did they not, as the guardians of the poor, earnestly solicit the consideration of the Poor Law Board to the statement contained in Mogford's examination. This Board would also respectfully suggest whether the facts, as stated by Mogford, and which can be substantiated, if it be deemed necessary, by other evidence, would not authorize the Poor Law Board to insert a clause in the Bill which is now under their consideration, giving them authority, if they should think fit to exercise it, to annex any extra-parochial district, like Highley, to the adjoining parish, so far as the relief and maintenance of the poor shall be concerned, under such rules for the making, assessing, and collecting of all rates which shall be necessary for the relief of the poor, and for the defraying of all other charges and expenses which may be chargeable on the same, as by the said Poor Law Board shall be considered necessary.”

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thos. L. T. Rendell,*
Clerk to the Guardians.

22.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Clerk of the *Tiverton* Union.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
11 May 1855.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d instant, containing a copy of a Resolution that has been passed by the guardians of the *Tiverton* Union, relative to the case of Eliza Mogford, deceased, and suggesting that provision be made for the annexation of extra-parochial places to adjoining parishes.

I am directed to state, that the subject of the guardians' Resolution is one to which the Poor Law Board attach much importance, and which shall receive their careful consideration.

To *Thos. L. T. Rendell, Esq.* (signed) *I am, &c.*
Courtenay, Secretary.

23.—LETTER from the Clerk of the *Tiverton* Union to the Poor Law Board.

Eliza Mogford, deceased.

My Lord,

Tiverton, 29 February 1856.

YOUR Lordship will excuse my drawing your attention to your letter of the 11th May last, on the subject of this pauper, and the annexation of extra-parochial places to adjoining parishes; but the guardians of this union have desired me to communicate again with your Lordship, being anxious to know whether anything, and what, will be done.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thos. L. T. Rendell,*
Clerk to the Guardians.
To the Right hon. Lord Courtenay,
&c. &c. &c.

24.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Clerk of the *Tiverton* Union.

Sir,

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
14 March 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, in which, with reference to your letter of the 2d May last, and their reply of the 11th of that month, respecting the case of Eliza Mogford, deceased, you again draw their attention to the question of provision being made for the annexation of extra-parochial places to adjoining parishes.

I am directed to state, that the subject of providing by legislative enactment for the relief of the poor in extra-parochial places, is under the immediate consideration of the Board.

I am, &c.

To Thos. L. T. Rendell, Esq.

(signed) *Courtenay*, Secretary.

25.—LETTER from Clerk of the *Radford* Union to the Poor Law Board.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Radford, 17 August 1855.

I AM directed by the guardians of the Radford Union to lay the following statement before the Poor Law Board, for their opinion and advice.

Immediately adjoining the Radford Union, and abutting upon three out of the four parishes comprised therein, is an extra-parochial place, known as Nottingham Park and the Liberties of the Castle. As no overseer or relieving officer is appointed for any portion of this district, which contains, according to the last census, 130 inhabited houses and 843 persons, exclusive of 169 in the military barracks, also within the district, a difficulty arises, when a case of destitution occurs, as to the proper place the poor person must apply, and what union shall be liable to relieve.

Many cases have occurred which have been considered by the rate-payers of Radford and Lenton an injustice upon them, and a tax on their parochial funds.

I am instructed to enumerate a few of recent occurrence.

A soldier's wife, living in barracks became insane; it was necessary to remove her to a lunatic asylum; to facilitate this, she was carried across the road into an out-house in the parish of Lenton, and the relieving officer for the Radford Union immediately sent to; she was conveyed to the lunatic asylum, and for a time maintained there at the cost of the parish of Lenton.

A woman living in barracks, was seriously injured by a dog belonging to the regiment stationed there; for a time she was supported by a subscription among the officers, but afterwards removed into the parish of Radford, for the purpose of obtaining relief, and for a considerable time she was maintained from the funds of the union.

In several cases young women have been maintained in the Radford work-house during confinement of illegitimate children, who, immediately previous, had been residing in this extra-parochial district.

The overseers of Brewhouse Yard, a parish containing but 23 rate-payers, principally of the labouring class, are put to a considerable annual expense, of which they loudly complain, in making out for this extra-parochial district the list of Parliamentary voters, and attending the revising barrister: the parish itself returns but one voter, while for the Park and the Liberties of the Castle they return 114 voters.

I am directed to make these statements to the Poor Law Board; but the more immediate cause of this application is as follows: about three weeks ago a poor person, named Edward Lumley, applied to the relieving officer of the Radford Union for relief; his wife, who applied on his behalf, the man being ill, was told to see the board of guardians at their meeting the following day; he resides near the Park Wharf: there are about 20 houses occupied by labourers in this immediate locality; they are extra-parochial, within the liberties of the Castle, and not in the union; relief was refused by the board, in consequence of the residence laying beyond the limits of the union; the woman was told to apply to the relieving officer at Nottingham. Mr. Page, a member of this board, and also one of the Nottingham board of guardians, was made acquainted with the case, and undertook to bring it before the Nottingham guardians, which he did. The Nottingham board refused relief for the same reasons as the Radford

board, stating the residence was not in their union. The woman again applied to the relieving officer at Radford, and is now receiving relief through him: within the last few days another person from the same locality has also applied to us for relief, which may be followed by others.

The guardians desire to know if relief given to persons living beyond the limits of their union, can be legally charged to the common fund of the union; and I am further instructed to ask if the Poor Law Board can annex, or cause to be annexed this district to the Radford Union, so that it may contribute to the rates, which the guardians think would be most desirable, and generally to advise the board of guardians thereon.

Poor Law Board, London.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James Wilson*,
Clerk to the Guardians.

26.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Clerk of the *Radford Union*.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
23 August 1855.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, in which you request their advice as to the power of the guardians of the Radford Union to relieve destitute persons resident in an adjoining extra-parochial place, called Nottingham Park, and you inquire whether the Poor Law Board have authority to annex such place to the Radford Union.

The Board, in reply, direct me to state, that the guardians have no authority to give relief to any persons resident in the extra-parochial district in question, either at the expense of the common fund of the union, or of any parish therein, inasmuch as that district does not legally form part of the union, nor have the Board any power to annex the district to the union. According to the interpretation clause of the 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, s. 109 (Poor Law Amendment Act), the word "parish" includes an extra-parochial place which maintains its own poor; but the Board understand, from your description, that the district in question does not do so.

James Wilson, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. Fleming*, Asst. Secretary.

27.—LETTER from Clerk of the *Guildford Union* to the Poor Law Board.

Gentlemen,

Guildford, 18 December 1855.

At the last meeting of the guardians of this union, the relieving officer of the Guildford district stated that he had been applied to, and had taken charge of a dangerous female lunatic resident in an extra-parochial place within this union, and desired to be informed to what parish she should be charged, and the steps to be taken for the recovery of the money that may be expended on her account. I was directed by the guardians to ask for your instructions in the matter.

To the Poor Law Board,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Haydon Smallpiece*,
Clerk to the Guardians.

28.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Clerk of the *Guildford Union*.

Sir,

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
2 January 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th ultimo, on the question as to the fund chargeable with the relief of a dangerous female lunatic, resident in an extra-parochial place within the Guildford Union.

The

The Board direct me to state, that they cannot offer any advice upon so brief a statement of facts as that submitted by you.

The Board request to be furnished with a full account of the circumstances under which the relieving officer was called upon to interfere in the case of the lunatic in question, and of the steps which he has actually taken in the matter.

The Board also wish to know whether the lunatic has been sent to an asylum, and, if not, in whose care or custody she now is.

I am, &c.
(signed) *G. C. L. Berkeley*, Secretary.

W. H. Smallpiece, Esq.

29.—LETTER from the Clerk of the *Guildford* Union to the Poor Law Board.

Gentlemen,

Guildford, 4 January 1856.

ENCLOSED herewith I send you a statement of facts of the case referred to in my letter of the 18th ultimo, as requested by your letter of the 2d instant.

The ground of the extra-parochial is now being built upon very rapidly, and it already has a large population, and cases requiring relief may therefore be expected to occur frequently; and the guardians of this union wish for your opinion for their future guidance as to what fund parties applying for relief from this quarter should be charged.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Haydon Smallpiece*,
Clerk to the Guardians.

To the Poor Law Board.

STATEMENT referred to in the above LETTER.

In *Re Sarah* the Wife of *George Barrow*,

Guildford, 4 January 1855.

Extra-parochial Place of the Friary, Guildford.

ON the 11th December 1855, George Barrow, who, with his wife, lived in the above-named extra-parochial place in Guildford, called upon John Harper, one of the relieving officers of the Guildford Union, and applied to him to have his wife, who he stated was violently insane, conveyed to an asylum, as it was not in his power to send her there, or to properly take care of her at home. The relieving officer at once called upon the medical gentleman (Mr. Sells), who was then attending her, and was told by that gentleman (who is not the union medical officer) that she was a dangerous lunatic, and required immediate attention. The relieving officer, after at once placing some parties in charge of the patient, by direction of the clerk to the Union, called upon the proprietor of the property, a Mr. Frank Apted, of Guildford, and requested him to take steps for the security or conveyance of the patient to a lunatic asylum at his cost, which he declined to do. He called a second time upon Mr. Apted the same day, and again on the two following days, for the same purpose, on all of which occasions Mr. Apted declined to meddle in the matter. The relieving officer had parties in the house in charge of the patient from the time he was first called in until the 18th of the same month, when he conveyed her, under proper authority, to the Surrey County Pauper Lunatic Asylum, chargeable to the parish of St. Mary, in Guildford, the parish next adjoining the said extra-parochial case, where she has been ever since, and now continues there so chargeable.

One of the reasons she was sent into the asylum chargeable to the parish of St. Mary was, that the authorities at the asylum will not receive patients unless chargeable to some parish. The husband of the woman is a mechanic in the town, and must be proceeded against by some one for at least a partial support of his wife in the asylum.

30.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Clerk of the *Guildford* Union.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,

11 January 1856.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, forwarding a statement of the facts of the case of the lunatic referred to in your letter of the 18th ult.

With reference to your request for the Board's opinion as to the fund to which the relief of destitute persons residing in the extra-parochial district called the Friary, Guildford, should be charged, I am directed to state, that no legal obligation rests upon any one to relieve any person, although destitute, whilst residing in an extra-parochial place, nor can the guardians of the Guildford Union lawfully apply the funds in their hands towards the relief of any such person.

As regards the case of Sarah Barrow, the Board do not see that they can offer any advice in the matter, the proceedings having been taken by the relieving officer, under the circumstances of emergency which appear to have existed, without any legal authority. The Board are bound to say, however, that they see no ground for charging the maintenance of the lunatic in the asylum to the parish of St. Mary, Guildford.

I have, &c.

To W. H. Smallpiece.

(signed) *Courtenay*, Secretary.

31.—LETTER from Rev. *Thomas S. Hill* to the Poor Law Board.

Sir,

High-street, Salisbury, 4 March 1856.

I WOULD take the liberty of laying the following case before you, which seem to be a case of hardship, asking you to be kind enough to let me know whether anything can be done to alleviate it. James Reynolds was born at Landford, about nine or ten miles from Salisbury, and became a parishioner of Plaitford, by being carter to Farmer Noble, boarding and sleeping in his house for three years. He then lived in the parish of Whiteparish for eight years, carter to Mr. Webb, in one of his cottages (there he married); then at Plaitford, in a cottage, for seven years; then back to Landford, living in a cottage for seven years; then for one year living at Plaitford, whilst working in Whiteparish; then went to Downton parish (six miles from the village) as carter to Squire Bradburn, working for him 11 years, till March 1855; he was then taken ill, lived on in his house till Michaelmas 1855, receiving relief during that time for self, wife and three youngest children from Downton. At Michaelmas he was turned out of his house; his master wanted it for his new carter. He could get no other house in that part of Downton, and took one in No-Man's-Land (a piece of land which belongs to no parish). From that time to this he has not been able to get relief from any parish. He has occasionally been able to work a little; but at present he is a patient in the Salisbury Infirmary. His wife has applied to Bramshaw, Romsey and Alderbury Unions; from none can she get relief. She applied at Alderbury on the 22d of February last; she could get no relief from it, as she had left Downton (their present cottage is about 300 yards from their late cottage, which stands in Downton parish). She applied to Romsey Union (which includes Plaitford, of which the husband is a parishioner) on February 25th, and was refused relief. She was then advised to sleep in Plaitford, and then apply at Romsey; she did do so on Sunday last, March 2d, and applied again yesterday, March 3d, and was again refused. She slept at the House of James Jones.

I am afraid I have made a long story; but I have tried to make all things clear; and I shall feel much obliged if you will be kind enough to tell me whether the man can get any relief, and how he or his wife must act so as to get it; for he is very ill, and his wife and three children cannot live upon nothing.

I remain, &c.

(signed) *Thomas S. Hill*,
Chaplain of the Infirmary.

32.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Rev. *Thos. S. Hill*.

Sir,

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
13 March 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, respecting the case of the wife and family of James Reynolds, a patient in the Salisbury Infirmary, who are destitute, and are at present living in No-Man's-Land, an extra-parochial place adjoining the parish of Downton.

I am directed to state that, as the law at present stands, the poor woman, while she actually lives in this extra-parochial place, has no claim there for relief.

With regard to the application for relief which you state she made while in the parish of Plaitford, the Board request that they may be informed to whom that application was addressed.

I am, &c.

The Rev. Thomas S. Hill.

(signed) *Courtenay*, Secretary.33.—LETTER from Rev. *Thos. S. Hill* to the Poor Law Board.

Sir,

High-street, Salisbury, 16 March 1856.

I BEG to thank you for your letter of the 13th ultimo.

Mrs. Reynolds slept at Plaitford on the night of Sunday, March 2d last, and applied to the Romsey Board of Guardians next morning. The chairman on that day was Mr. May, who, at the same time, told her that she was liable to be sent to prison for having slept at Plaitford, and then applying for relief.

I remain, &c.

(signed) *Thos. S. Hill*,

Chaplain of the Infirmary.

The Secretary
of the Poor Law Board.34.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Clerk of the *Romsey* Union.

Sir,

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
26 March 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to transmit to you, for the information of the guardians of the Romsey Union, the enclosed copy of correspondence between the Rev. Thomas S. Hill, Chaplain of the Salisbury Infirmary, and this Board, respecting the case of the wife and family of James Reynolds.

I am directed to request that the Board may be furnished with any observations which the Guardians may think it necessary to make as to this case.

I am, &c.

To C. L. Lordan, Esq.

(signed) *G. C. L. Berkeley*,
Secretary.35.—LETTER from the Clerk of the *Romsey* Union to the Poor Law Board.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Romsey, 2 April 1856.

I AM directed by the guardians of the Romsey Union to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the number and date above quoted, enclosing a copy of correspondence between the Rev. Thomas S. Hill, Chaplain of Salisbury Infirmary, and the Poor Law Board, in reference to a family named Reynolds, residing at No-Man's-Land, an extra-parochial place near Downton.

The guardians have never yet been satisfied of the destitution asserted by the wife of Reynolds. The family occupy premises at six guineas rent per annum,

and show no disposition to exchange their extra-parochial residence for a residence within either of the neighbouring unions. At or about the period when Reynolds's wife made her last application, referred to by Mr. Hill, the weekly earnings of the family were believed to be between 11 s. and 12 s. She also then acknowledged to the relieving officer of this union that the Downton (in Alderbury Union) overseer had given her 2 s. to go and sleep in the parish of Plaitford (in Romsey Union), with a view to establish her claim there as a parishioner.

The guardians of this union have no means of regularly investigating the circumstances of this family at their present place of abode; and they submit, that if the Reynolds's are really unable to procure for themselves a maintenance, it will be for them to find a residence within the boundary of the union.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. L. Lordan,
Clerk to the Guardians.

To the Poor Law Board,
&c. &c. &c.

36.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Rev. *Thomas S. Hill*.

Rev. Sir,

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
7 April 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board, with reference to your letters of the 4th and 16th ultimo, to inform you, that they have made inquiry of the guardians of the Romsey Union respecting the case of the wife and family of James Reynolds, and have received from them a communication on the subject, of which the Board direct me to transmit to you a copy for your information.

I am, &c.
(signed) Courtenay, Secretary.

To the Rev. Thomas S. Hill.

EXTRA-PAROCHIAL PLACES.

COPY of the CORRESPONDENCE in the Office of the Poor Law Board relating to the RELIEF of the Poor in the Extra-parochial Places of *Threepwood, Blockhouse, Deeping Fen, Ahewas Hay, Highleigh, Nottingham Park, Guildford Friary, and No-Man's-Land (Hants)*, since the Year 1847.

(*Mr. Grey.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
26 February 1857.*

P O O R L A W.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 11 February 1857;—for,

COPIES “ of all CORRESPONDENCE which has taken place since January 1856, between the POOR LAW BOARD and the Local Authorities of *Saint Marylebone* and *Saint Pancras*, in relation to the Administration of the Poor Law; together with any LETTER or COMMUNICATION that may have been addressed to the Poor Law Board by the Churchwarden of *Saint Marylebone* upon the same Subject, or upon the Management of the Workhouse, or the Conduct of the Board of Guardians of that Parish.”

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, }
13 March 1857.

COURTENAY,
Secretary.

(*Sir George Brooke Pechell.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 March 1857.

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COPIES of all CORRESPONDENCE which has taken place since January 1856, between the POOR LAW BOARD and the Local Authorities of *Saint Marylebone* and *Saint Pancras*, in relation to the Administration of the Poor Law; together with any LETTER or COMMUNICATION that may have been addressed to the Poor Law Board by the Churchwarden of *Saint Marylebone* upon the same subject, or upon the Management of the Workhouse, or the Conduct of the Board of Guardians of that Parish.

ST. MARYLEBONE PARISH.

1.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to *R. Hall*, Esq., Poor Law Inspector.

St. Marylebone.

Sir,

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 23 February 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to state that they consider it desirable that you should visit and inspect the workhouse of the parish of *St. Marylebone*.

I am accordingly directed to request that you will proceed to do so at as early a period as practicable, and that you will report to the Board as to its means of accommodation and general condition.

I am, &c.

Richard Hall, Esq.

(signed) *Courtenay*, Secretary.

2.—LETTER from *S. W. J. Merriman*, Esq., M.D., to the Poor Law Board.

3, Charles-street, Westbourne-terrace,
5 April 1856.

Gentlemen,

As Physician-accoucheur to the Western General Dispensary, Lisson Grove, I have been to-day to see a Mrs. Smiles, 2, Edward's-place, Seymour-place, Bryanstone-square, whom I found to be labouring under severe puerperal fever.

I am told that she was taken in labour on Good Friday, and finally delivered with instruments at 7 P.M. on Easter-day, by the parish doctor, who saw her on the Monday and Tuesday. On the Thursday three messages were sent for him, but ineffectually; next day, Friday, the husband went for an order, but was set to break stones. No one saw the poor woman from last Tuesday week till yesterday, when the house surgeon of the dispensary visited her on presentation of a subscriber's letter.

The woman is at present dangerously ill. I am told that the relieving officer was at the door one day, but did not come in. There seems to have been some neglect from this account, and I conceive it my duty to acquaint you with the circumstance.

I am, &c.

(signed) *S. Wm. J. Merriman*, M.D.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

P.S.—I ought to add that everything I can do shall be done, but I have been called in very late indeed, for much hope of success.

2 CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF

St. Marylebone.

3.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to *S. W. J. Merriman, Esq., M.D.*

Sir,

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 8 April 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, and to inform you that the subject to which it relates will receive their attention.

S. Wm. J. Merriman, Esq., M.D.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Courtenay, Secretary.*

4.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone.

Sir,

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 15 April 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to forward to you herewith, for the consideration of the Directors and Guardians of the Poor of the parish of St. Marylebone, a copy of a letter which has been addressed to the Board by Dr. Merriman, Physician-accoucheur to the Western General Dispensary, Lisson Grove, relating to the case of Mrs. Smiles, of 2, Edward's-place, who was suffering from severe puerperal fever, under the circumstances mentioned by him.

I am directed to request that the Directors and Guardians will be good enough to inquire into the particulars of the case to which Dr. Merriman has drawn attention; and that they will communicate to the Board the result of such inquiry, together with any observations which they may deem it necessary to make on the subject of the enclosed communication.

T. B. Rae, Esq.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Courtenay, Secretary.*

5.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone.

Sir,

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 3 May 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to call your attention to the letter which they addressed to you of the 15th ultimo, and to state that they are desirous of being furnished with the observations of the Directors and Guardians of the Poor of the parish of Marylebone, on the case of Mrs. Smiles, referred to in the communication of Dr. Merriman, Physician-accoucheur of the Western General Dispensary, in his letter to this Board of the 5th ultimo, a copy of which has been transmitted to the directors and guardians.

T. B. Rae, Esq.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Courtenay, Secretary.*

6.—LETTER from the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone to the Poor Law Board.

Secretary's Office, St. Marylebone Workhouse,

My Lord,

3 May 1856.

I AM directed by the Board of Guardians of this parish to forward to your Lordship, for the consideration of the Poor Law Board, the enclosed copy of an Extract of a Report of a Committee, relative to the subject of your Lordship's communication (10,816) bearing date the 15th ultimo.

Lord Courtenay.

I am, &c.,

(signed) *Thos. B. Rae, Secretary.*

EXTRACT referred to in the above Letter.

St. Marylebone.

EXTRACT of a Report of a Committee of Directors and Guardians of the Poor of St. Marylebone, appointed to consider a communication from the Poor Law Board, relative to the Death of a woman named Smiles, otherwise Shine.

"That your Committee have fully investigated all the circumstances connected with the death of the deceased; that they have heard from Dr. Merriman (who communicated with the Poor Law Board) all the particulars of the case as they reached him; that they have taken the evidence of the husband of the deceased, of the midwife who attended the case, of Mr. Daubeney, the medical officer of the district, and also of Mr. Obie, the medical gentleman who attended the deceased in the first instance, and the result of the investigation has fully satisfied your Committee that no grounds whatever exist for attaching blame or neglect of duty to any officer of the Board.

"With regard to the medical officer, so far from neglecting the case, it has been satisfactorily proved to your Committee from the evidence of the husband of the deceased, as well as from the evidence of the midwife, that Mr. Daubeney attended as long as the state of the patient appeared to render it necessary, and that he only discontinued his visits upon being informed by the sisters of the patient that she was getting on very well, and wanted no more medicine.

"With respect to the other officers of the establishment, the deceased appears to have received from them every attention her case required. An intelligent and well qualified midwife attended immediately; clean linen was likewise sent, and a nurse was at hand, who offered her services; but these were declined by the sisters of the deceased, who professed their wish to act as nurses to their relative. Nothing, in fact, that could administer to the comfort and the necessities of the poor woman seems to have been omitted by the officials connected with the workhouse, and your Committee feel especially called upon to record their sense of the ability, the attention, and the humanity evinced by the medical attendants, Messrs. Daubeney and Obie, to whose superintendence the case of the deceased was intrusted.

"Your Committee, whilst giving credit to the motives of humanity, which doubtlessly moved Dr. Merriman to bring the above case under the notice of the Poor Law Board, cannot but express their deep regret that it should not have occurred to that gentleman to put himself into communication with the medical gentlemen who had attended the case, or, at least, to make a few inquiries previously to bringing a charge implying a censure on professional men on mere hearsay, but which has not a particle of truth to sustain it, as this inquiry has fully satisfied your Committee.

(signed) "Geo. H. Bachhoffner, M.D.,
for the Rev. D. Marks, Chairman."

7.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to *S. W. J. Merriman, Esq., M.D.*

Sir,

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, May 14, 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to state, that upon the receipt of your letter of the 5th ult., they communicated with the Directors and Guardians of the parish of St. Marylebone, respecting the circumstances attending the death of Mrs. Smiles, the poor person therein referred to. The Board have received their reply, accompanied by an extract from a Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the subject, and they now desire me to transmit for your information an extract from the Report in question.

S. W. J. Merriman, Esq., M.D.

I am, &c.
(signed) Courtenay, Secretary.

4 CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF

St. Marylebone.

8.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone.

Sir,

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 28 July 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to inform the Directors and Guardians of the Poor of St. Marylebone, that the attention of this Board has been drawn to the enclosed paragraph in the "Daily Telegraph" newspaper, relative to a report of an investigation alleged to have been made by the Directors and Guardians into the conduct of the master and porters of the St. Marylebone Workhouse, in the case of three girls named Sullivan, Edmonds, and Howard.

I am desired to request that the Board may be furnished with a copy of the Report in question, and with any observations which the Directors and Guardians may be desirous of making on the circumstances referred to in it.

T. B. Rae, Esq.

I am, &c.,
(signed) Courtenay, Secretary.

EXTRACT from the "Daily Telegraph" Newspaper of 28th July 1856, referred to in the above Letter.

"It appears from the Report of an investigation made by the Guardians, which we published on Saturday, that one evening, about nine o'clock, the master of the workhouse, Mr. Ryan, proceeded to the cells in which some of the female inmates had been confined for an alleged infraction of the rules of the house, and ordered them to go to bed. They were complying with this command when the master whistled, and two of the porters, named Brown and Green, came up and seized them, threw down successively three girls, Sullivan, Edmonds, and Howard, dragged them along on the ground, and whilst there beat them with canes, Mr. Ryan also lashing the unfortunate creatures with a stout riding-whip. One of them sustained such serious injuries that she was obliged to keep her bed, and remain under the care of the surgeon several days, whilst all of them bore marks of the grossest ill-usage. They were covered from their arms to their loins with stripes, from which the blood oozed. Fortunately, through some disturbance in the house, the circumstances came to the knowledge of Mr. Broughton, the police magistrate, and were by him communicated to the Board of Guardians, or otherwise all would have doubtless been hushed up, and the master encouraged to further brutalities. Examined by the Guardians, neither the master nor the porters could deny the girls' statements. These officials, of course, attempted to extenuate their conduct, but the broad facts remain as we have given them."

9.—LETTER from the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone to the Poor Law Board.

Secretary's Office, St. Marylebone Workhouse,
2 August 1856.

My Lord,

I REGRET that pressure of business prevented my placing your communication of the 28th ult. before the Board yesterday, but I will take care to do so at their next meeting on Friday next.

Lord Courtenay.

I am, &c.,
(signed) Thos. B. Rae, Secretary.

10.—LETTER from J. A. Nicholay, Esq., Churchwarden of St. Marylebone, to the Poor Law Board.

Sir,

Court House, Marylebone, 6 August 1856.

I BEG to call your attention to the fact, that in consequence of the extraordinary, illegal, and arbitrary conduct pursued by the master of the workhouse in
brutally

brutally having some of the young women under his care caned, has caused the greatest possible indignation and excitement. I have been called upon as churchwarden to take such steps as may be considered necessary and expedient to satisfy and allay the public feeling. I therefore this day addressed a letter to Mr. Broughton, the police magistrate, requesting information as to the course about to be pursued by him in this matter. A reply in answer thereto has been received by me this afternoon, a copy of which I enclose herewith. I am sure you will immediately cause all the information relative thereto to be placed before your Board, and at once adopt such measures as may be considered necessary under the untoward circumstances.

St. Marylebone.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. A. Nicholay,*
Churchwarden.

The President of the Poor Law Board.

P.S.—I am informed a leader relative to the flogging of the women appeared in the "Morning Chronicle" of Monday last.

COPY LETTER referred to in the above Letter.

My dear Sir, Police Court, Marylebone, 6 August 1856.

WHEN I was informed that there were three girls in the workhouse whose backs were covered with weals, I sent for them, and investigated their cases. The result was, that I was satisfied that they had been severely beaten. It appeared to me that the best course was that the Board of Guardians should investigate the cases. To this end I wrote an official note to the Chairman of the Board, and they had also the notes taken here upon the occasion.

I concluded that the Board was the best judge of the fitness of the master for his situation.

They did investigate the case, and a resolution was, I understand, moved to dismiss the master.

But I have since received official information that a resolution was passed at the Board to reprimand the officers in question.

Now, under these circumstances, I felt that, having referred the matter to the Board to be investigated and disposed of, I could not in justice take up the matter again, because the decision of the Board was not what I expected.

As far, therefore, as this court is concerned, I consider the matter as concluded.

You will remember that there is a motion before the vestry upon the subject.

Faithfully yours,
(signed) *R. E. Broughton.*

J. A. Nicholay, Esq.

11.—LETTER from the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone to the Poor Law Board.

Secretary's Office, St. Marylebone Workhouse,
9 August 1856.

My Lord,

IN answer to your Lordship's communication, dated the 28th ultimo, enclosing a paragraph from the "Daily Telegraph" newspaper, relative to the conduct of the master and porters of this workhouse, in the case of three girls, named Sullivan, Edmonds, and Howard, I am directed to state that no report was presented to the Board; the "report" referred to in the paragraph meaning a former report of the editor upon the subject.

I am also directed to state that the paragraph in question is an untrue statement of what actually occurred. The affair was fully investigated by the Board of Guardians, and I beg to forward to your Lordship, for the information of the Poor Law Board, the annexed copy of a resolution passed by the Board of Guardians upon the subject.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *Thos. B. Rae, Secretary.*

Lord Courtenay.

6 CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF

St. Marylebone.

COPY RESOLUTION referred to in the above Letter.

“THAT in answer to the communication from the magistrate, he be informed that the circumstances of the case have been fully investigated, and the Board cannot justify the officers in what they did; but considering the extreme provocation they received, the Board are of opinion that the merits of the case will be met by the officers in question being reprimanded by the Board, and told that should the like occur again, instant dismissal will be the consequence.”

12 —LETTER from the Poor Law Board to *J. A. Nicholay*, Esq., Churchwarden of St. Marylebone.

Sir,

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 13 August 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, with its inclosure, respecting the conduct of the master and porters of the St. Marylebone Workhouse, in the case of three girls, named Sullivan, Edmonds, and Howard, inmates of that workhouse.

I am directed by the Board to inform you that they have instructed their inspector, Mr. Cane, to inquire into the case, and that he will give you due notice of the time and place for holding such inquiry.

The inclosure to your letter is herewith returned.

J. A. Nicholay, Esq.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Courtenay*, Secretary.

13.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone.

Sir,

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 13 August 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, in reply to their communication of the 28th ultimo, relative to the conduct of the master and porters of the St. Marylebone workhouse, in the case of three girls, inmates of the workhouse, named Sullivan, Edmonds, and Howard.

I am directed by the Board to state that they have deemed it necessary that an official investigation should be made into the circumstances of this case, and they have directed their inspector, Mr. Cane, to hold a formal inquiry accordingly.

Mr. Cane will give due notice to the Directors of the time and place appointed for holding such inquiry.

T. B. Rae, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Courtenay*, Secretary.

14.—LETTER from *Elizabeth Randall* to the Poor Law Board.

66, Theobald's-road, Red Lion-square,
28 August 1856.

Gentlemen,

I TAKE the liberty of applying to you, to ask your kind assistance in the following case:—My son was brought before Mr. Bingham, at Marlborough-street, on Tuesday the 10th of June last, for interfering with the police in taking off a drunken woman to the station-house. Mr. Bingham thought he was not right in his mind, and kindly gave him into the care of the authorities of Marylebone Workhouse to get him into an asylum. They took him to Hanwell on the Thursday of the same week, and brought him back the same day; they did not take him anywhere else; they put him into what they call the insane ward, wherein was persons and children sick and apparently in a dying state; the

the smell was most offensive to a healthy young man. The 16th of June, by some means he made his escape from there. I took back the clothes he had belonging to them, and asked them if they would be so kind as to give me his clothes; the reply I received from a man standing by, Mr. Tubbs, the relieving overseer, "Don't you wish you may get them." I went again on the 25th of June, and Mr. Tubbs said I might have them by paying the expenses, which is 10 s. 6 d., the doctor's fee, and 5 s. for the time he was there; he said it would not come to quite a pound. I told him I was a poor person with a family; he said he would not let me have them. I went again on the 11th of this month; Mr. Tubbs ask me, "Well, have you brought the sovereign?" I told him I could not bring it, it was out of my power to do so; he said I should not have them without. I told him I must apply to Mr. Bingham; he said to me, "Go." I went to Mr. Bingham, and he told me that he had no power, as he was done with the case, but he said I could apply to the Commissioners. His clothes having been kept from him has prevented him from getting his living. We have to support him, which, as (and is greatly distressing us) his father is a working man, with a pound a week; I have other children to support beside him; he is 22 years of age last March.

St. Marylebone.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *Elizabeth Randall.*

15.—REPORT from *R. B. Cane, Esq.*, Poor Law Inspector, to the Poor Law Board.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Whitehall, 1 September 1856.

I HAVE the honour to report to you, that in accordance with your instructions I held an inquiry on the 25th, 26th, and 27th ultimo, in the Board room at the Marylebone workhouse, into the allegations that certain of the female inmates had been flogged by the officers of that establishment.

I annex a copy of the evidence of the several witnesses examined by me on those days, together with copies of the explanatory statements, made upon oath, at their own desire, by the three officers accused, Mr. Ryan, the master, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Green, the porters.

Reference to
Evidence.

(Page 24)

The circumstances which gave rise to this complaint occurred upon Tuesday, the 22d of July last. The assistant matron stated, that during the three previous days Sophia Howard and Mary Ann Sullivan, two of the girls who charged the officers with flogging them, had been very refractory, assaulting the idiots, making a noise, and using such language as to draw forth complaints and remonstrances from the elderly inmates of the workhouse.

Mr. Brown, the porter, stated that for some time before the 22d of July the riotous and disorderly conduct of the girls examined at the inquiry, and of others of their class, had much increased, and that in consequence of the disturbances which they raised it had been necessary to station him in the women's yard, on "extra duty," from two o'clock until six o'clock, P.M.

(Page 30.)

Howard and Sullivan are described by the assistant matron as usually riotous and disorderly. English (another of the girls examined), she states, "is as bad as any of them; her language cannot be named." She adds, that Lynch (also examined) was likewise "a very bad girl," and that for three days and three nights before the Tuesday, there was almost a riot in the house through the conduct of these girls.

(Page 25.)

(Page 25.)

The chaplain, who was called as a witness by the master, deposed, that although Edmonds (one of the girls who charged the officers with flogging her) has at times conducted herself properly, yet that her general character was "as bad as that of any unfortunate girl could be," and that he had been obliged to stop the service in the chapel to send her out of it. He adds, that Burchall (a witness) "is equally as bad, if not worse than Edmonds."

(Page 30.)

Edmonds admitted that she had been imprisoned three times (once for an assault on the matron). Burchall had been sent to gaol three times, and had only been released shortly before the 22d of July. Lynch (another witness)

8 CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF

Reference to
Evidence.

had been committed to prison for disorderly conduct and using bad language in the workhouse. English, who also complained of being flogged, came out of the House of Correction (where she had been sent for assaulting the porter, since the 22d of July) on the morning of her examination by me.

Such is the general character of the complainants and of the female witnesses who gave their evidence in support of the charges made against the master and two porters; and such is said to be their general conduct as inmates of the workhouse.

(Page 29.) On the 22d of July these young women were more disorderly than usual. Balch, an officer of the kitchen, deposes, that on that day he overheard them make use of gross and violent expressions against the master, that he thought they were conspiring to do him an injury, and he accordingly reported what he had heard to the master.

(Page 24.) Mrs. Parker, the assistant matron, having heard the girls "swearing very great oaths against the master," "about what they intended to do to him," "advised him not to go among them without having something in his hand." She fetched him a riding-whip, which he, however, did not take from her, and said he did not want it.

(Page 30.) The porter, Charles Brown, states that after having been summoned thrice to the master's assistance on that day, he considered that the other porter (Green) should be sent for, as the girls seemed to be getting the master of them, and that having been bitten and kicked, it was necessary that they (the officers) "should have something with them for their own protection."

Sullivan and Reynolds, two of the girls, were sent to the "cells" shortly after one o'clock. Reynolds was let out about eight o'clock. Sullivan was also released, but having immediately assaulted the master, and bitten Brown, the porter, she was put back into the cell which Reynolds had just left. The fact of Sullivan being retained in confinement, seems to have increased the insubordination already so strongly manifested in the women's yard. Howard, one of them, demanded whether Sullivan was not to be let out, and being answered in the negative, she instantly made an attack upon the master. For this she was also taken to the cells.

When nine o'clock, the hour of bed-time arrived, the master went into the women's yard and required the girls to go to bed. It is said that he spent some time in endeavouring to persuade them to do so. They refused to comply with this request. The master then called out for the porters; on their appearance the girls ran, some one way and some another; the porters pursued; English and Edmonds were caught, and, as they allege, were then beaten with canes which the porters had in their hands.

Soon after 10 o'clock, and when this disturbance had ceased, the master and the two porters proceeded to the cells to release Sullivan and Howard. They refused to come out; the porters were called upon by the master, and force was used to remove these two girls to their sleeping wards. They seem to have resisted violently, and at this time blows were again struck with the canes, which the porters continued to carry with them.

The more distinct and detailed complaints against the three officers are to the following effect:—

(Page 16.) The only direct complaint against the master, of having himself personally, and with his own hand, flogged either of the inmates, was made by Mary Ann Sullivan, who accused him with having struck her with a whip several times on the back, and once on her face, which made it bleed.

(Page 30.) There was no direct evidence beyond that of Sullivan herself to show that she was struck by the master, either with a whip or a cane; while the master himself stated, upon his oath, that he had not even attempted to use either a whip or a cane.

(Page 17.) The master was next charged by Sophia Howard with having shaken her, with throwing her down, and with threatening her that she should be thrashed with a cane. There was no evidence save that of Howard herself to support this charge.

(Page 23.) The evidence of Joseph Redfern, an inmate of the workhouse, is to the effect that the master used no more force than was necessary to remove Howard to
the

the store-room ; whilst it shows that Howard was very refractory, that she kicked the master (which she herself admitted), that she bit him (Redfern), and made use of foul and disgusting language.

Reference to
Evidence.

I do not think that greater weight is to be attached to the unsupported complaint of Sullivan against the master than ought to be attached to his denial. I cannot consider that it is proved by the evidence given before me that the master either himself flogged Sullivan, or in person used unnecessary violence towards Howard, or to either of the other inmates whose complaints were investigated at the inquiry.

Charles Brown, one of the porters, was charged by Mary Ann Sullivan with having put his hand in her hair, and dragged her along one or two yards ; with having dragged her to a dark corner, when he began beating her with a cane ; with having held her by her hair, and beaten her " most cruel,"—" the more she cried for mercy, the more he beat her and pulled her hair ;" and with having continued to beat her until she got up the first flight of her bed-room stairs. She added that Mr. Brown kicked her most severely when she was on the ground. (Page 15.)

Charles Brown was likewise accused by Elizabeth Edmonds, with having thrown her down and " beat her very much indeed with a cane." (Page 16.)

Mr. Brown admitted having beaten Edmonds, and said that the blows were given to her at the time when she was assaulting him. He stated, however, upon oath, that Sullivan was not struck by him at all. His cross-examination of Margaret Jones tended to establish the complaint made against him by Sullivan. He did not, however, in his statement deny having used personal violence towards Sullivan, or of having " dragged her by the hair." Witherington, Hickey, and Butler, three male inmates, each deposed to having seen Brown drag Sullivan by the hair. The statement of Witherington, that " Mr. Brown lifted Sullivan off her feet, off the ground, by the hair of her head, with both his hands, and carried her with her feet off the ground, by the hair of her head, about three yards," although supported by Hickey and Butler, is incredible. Sullivan herself did not complain of such treatment as this. The characters of the two former witnesses (Witherington and Hickey), as shown by the cross-examination, throws much doubt upon what they have asserted. The statements of these three witnesses must, I think, be regarded with great suspicion. (Page 30.)

Matthew Green, the other porter, was charged by Mary Ann Sullivan with beating her. " He beat me most shameful ;" with kicking her " most severely " when she was on the ground ; she had " several bruises in consequence of the kicks " which she received. (Page 15.) (Page 16.)

Elizabeth Edmonds does not herself charge Green with beating her. Elizabeth English, however, says that Green let go of her, and helped Brown beat Edmonds, and swears positively that he (Green) struck Edmonds. (Page 23.) (Page 24.)

Mary Ann Lynch deposed that Edmonds " was under both porters ;" she does not say, however, that Green struck Edmonds, but that she merely saw Green over Edmonds, " putting down her clothes, which were coming up with the beating which she got." (Page 22.) (Page 22.)

Sophia Howard charged Green with giving her about three slashes with a cane, with throwing her down, and with again beating her very much across her face, and across her back, and with slashing her across the back four times after this. (Page 18.)

Elizabeth English charged Green with beating her with a " very thick cane ;" he " struck me two or three times." He did not " hit me so as to make many marks ;" " they were not much." (Page 23.)

Mr. Green, in his statement, does not allude to the charge made against him by Sullivan, nor to that incidentally made against him in the case of Edmonds. In the case of English, he merely states that he " caught hold of her and quietly persuaded her to go to bed." He does not deny beating Howard, but says that she threw herself down. (Pages 30, 31.) (Page 30.) (Page 31.)

I have thus endeavoured to state the particulars of the complaints against the master and two porters, in the cases of the three girls, Sullivan, Edmonds, and Howard, as well as in that of English, and have likewise endeavoured

Reference to
Evidence.

briefly to show the effect of such answers as those officers have made upon oath to the charges preferred against them.

(Page 30.) Without attempting what, from the conflicting nature of the testimony, would be an impossible task, namely, to show with precision to what extent each of the complainants was beaten or otherwise maltreated by each of the porters, it will perhaps be sufficient for me to observe, in the words used by the master himself, "that from the evidence it is abundantly manifest that these girls, Sullivan, Edmonds and Howard, have been caned." They were, undoubtedly, severely caned by Brown and Green.

(Page 19.) The number of blows inflicted, the severity with which these girls were struck, and the extent of the bodily injury they each sustained, may be fairly appreciated from the evidence of Charlotte Garrod, the female searcher of the police court, who examined them on the morning after they were beaten; and (Page 28.) from the evidence of Mr. Mushet, the surgeon of the workhouse.

I have stated, that it has not been proved that the master personally flogged or struck either of the complainants, and he declares that he gave no orders for the canes to be used. It is manifest, however, that he did not interfere to prevent their being used; he was cognizant of the use which was being made of them, and one, at least, of the girls was beaten by a subordinate officer in his presence, without his having made any effort to stop him.

The officers may justly lay claim to all such extenuation as can be accorded to them on the ground of extreme provocation, and on account of the violent and outrageous conduct of these young women. Still the fact remains that these women were severely beaten, and that Ryan, Brown, and Green are responsible for it.

Mr. Brown resigned his office shortly before the inquiry took place. Mr. Green informed me of his resignation immediately on its close. Mr. Ryan is, therefore, now the only existing officer of the Marylebone Workhouse on whose tenure of office the Board will have to decide, and it remains for them to determine whether, on a consideration of the evidence annexed to this Report, they can concur in the resolution of the guardians, reprimanding him, and warning him of the consequence of any repetition of his misconduct, or whether they will dismiss him from the office which he now holds.

It formed no part of my instructions to extend the inquiry into the internal arrangements and discipline of the workhouse; but I feel bound especially to call the attention of the Board to the apparent want of classification of the inmates, as indicated by the evidence given before me at that inquiry.

(Pages 20, 21.) Burchall, by her evidence, shows that in consequence of the fighting of these girls it was necessary to call in the police. The assistant matron has alluded to the complaints made by the old women of their misconduct; to their "knocking the idiots about;" to her rescuing Hewet, a weak-minded woman, from their clutches; and to the fact that Hewet has sometimes been obliged to take refuge from them during the night, in the waterclosets, and on the staircases leading to the wards. She also describes how some of the girls came out of their ward whilst undressed to abuse the porter, Green, and states that the aged inmates have complained to her of having had their bed clothes pulled off by Sullivan, Edmonds, Burchall, Lynch, and others. The porter, Green, ascribes his resignation to the "terrible duty" which he had to perform, and he assured me that he refrained from calling some of the female inmates as witnesses in his favour, because he would not subject them to the treatment which they would consequently meet with at the hands of these girls.

Such a mixture of the female inmates as appears to exist at Marylebone would be almost fatal to the order and discipline of any workhouse, but its effect must, indeed, be most serious in an establishment which, on the 22nd of July, contained between seventeen and eighteen hundred inmates; which has contained two thousand; and which may hold that number again. The reprimand or dismissal of officers will afford no remedy for such evils as these, and unless some other steps be taken, and the classification be improved, there will be no effectual control, and the house may at any time be disturbed by the recurrence of those disgraceful scenes which this inquiry has disclosed.

I annex,

I annex, for the consideration of the Board, a letter which I have this day received from the master of the workhouse. St. Marylebone.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. B. Cane,*
Poor Law Inspector.

To the Poor Law Board,
&c. &c. &c.

COPY LETTER and TESTIMONIALS referred to in the above Report.

Master's Office, St. Marylebone Workhouse,
30 August 1856.

Sir,

I most respectfully beg leave to enclose a copy of my testimonials, and to inform you that I never yet gave orders to any one to cane or otherwise castigate any of the St. Marylebone refractory girls. I never in my life attempted to chastise any person with either whip or cane, nor do I intend ever to do so, or allow it to be done under my authority; for I am fully aware that it could never be permitted to masters of workhouses to inflict corporal punishment on the inmates, nor would I be inclined to do it, even if it were allowed by lawful authority.

My position as master of St. Marylebone Workhouse is a very peculiar one, for I think I may safely state that this house has been without a master for a great many years, during which both the nominal master and the house were governed by paupers, petty officers, and individual members of the Board. But I am not willing to be the master merely in name, and hence the great and varied opposition which I have met up to the present time. I have, however, proved, by long experience, that perseverance conquers all, and in the face of all the opposition which I have met with, and the still greater opposition which I shall have to meet from certain parties, both in and out of doors, I trust shortly to see this workhouse, which has been for years the worst-managed public establishment in the kingdom, a perfect model of classification, order, and good management.

R. B. Cane, Esq.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Richard Ryan.*

To the GOVERNORS of the ROYAL HOSPITAL of BETHLEM.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

St. Marylebone Workhouse,
1 March 1853.

I beg respectfully to offer myself as a candidate for the office of steward to your "Royal Hospital." I have filled the situation, for the last three years, of storekeeper in St. Marylebone Workhouse, and for the seven years previous, of assistant in the steward's department of Pentonville Prison, and have had daily opportunities of becoming acquainted with all descriptions of stores used in large establishments, and of keeping accounts connected therewith.

Accompanying this application are the testimonials of the principal officers of the establishments I have been connected with, to which I earnestly request your kind attention. Should I be so fortunate as to succeed in this application, no exertion shall be wanting to insure a satisfactory performance of the duties of the office.

I have, &c.,
(signed) *Richard Ryan.*

TESTIMONIALS.

From *R Hosking*, Esq., Governor of Pentonville Prison.

14 June 1850.

MR. RICHARD RYAN has been in the service of this prison from the 24th of June 1843 to the present time. His conduct has been satisfactory, and I believe him to be a person of very respectable character and habits.

(signed) *Robert Hosking.*

St. Marylebone.

From Rev. *J. Kingsmill*, Chaplain of Pentonville Prison.

14 June 1850.

I HAVE known Mr. Richard Ryan as an officer of this establishment in connexion with the stores and otherwise, for nearly seven years, and I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to his most excellent conduct and attention to his duties during that period. He is, I should think, well qualified to fill the office he is seeking, and I am sure would conscientiously and zealously perform its duties.

(signed) *Joseph Kingsmill.*From *W. H. Weaver*, Esq., Secretary of Pentonville Prison.

17 June 1850.

I HAVE known Mr. Richard Ryan about seven years since he first became an officer in the Pentonville Prison in the store department, and from the excellent character he has maintained in the performance of his duties in the establishment, I consider him well qualified for the situation of storekeeper in the Marylebone Union. I believe Mr. Ryan to be a remarkably steady, sober, and trustworthy young man, and in whom great confidence can be placed.

(signed) *W. H. Weaver.*From *C. Bradley*, Esq., Surgeon of Pentonville Prison.

14 June 1850.

FROM what I have seen of Mr. Richard Ryan during the long time he has been employed at the prison, I have no hesitation in stating my opinion of his steadiness and general respectability of character. He is active and obliging, and I have no doubt that he will be found fully competent of undertaking the duties of storekeeper to the Marylebone Workhouse, which situation he is desirous of obtaining.

(signed) *Clarence Bradley.*From *W. Gibbs*, Esq., Steward and Manufacturer of Pentonville Prison.

17 June 1850.

MR. RICHARD RYAN has been employed during the last seven years in this establishment under my immediate notice in duties connected with the stores. I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the uniform integrity, zeal, and intelligence he has manifested in the discharge of those duties, and I have no doubt, from the experience he has gained here, he would be found an efficient storekeeper to any large establishment.

(signed) *W. Gibbs.*From *G. Gallop*, Esq., Governor of Knutsford House of Correction.

7 February 1852.

I HEREBY certify that during the time I held the office of steward and manufacturer in the Pentonville Prison, London, Mr. R. Ryan was employed in, and had charge of the stores under me, and I always found him honest, sober, attentive, and industrious, and an exceedingly well-behaved young man. I consider him well qualified to discharge the duties of a superior situation.

(signed) *George Gallop.*From *T. Thorne*, Esq., late Secretary of St. Marylebone Workhouse.

Bromley Union, Kent, 3 February 1852.

As Secretary to the Guardians of the Poor of St. Marylebone for many years, I had ample opportunities of forming an opinion of the character and qualifications of Mr. Ryan, the storekeeper in the workhouse. The office was one of great trust and responsibility, requiring a considerable amount of judgment, management, and skill, with a good knowledge of accounts, and Mr. Ryan discharged at that time, and I believe still continues to discharge, the duties thereof in a highly creditable manner. The very nature of the duties brought him hourly in contact with the inmates of that very large establishment, and must have given him a great insight into the character and habits of the poor, and the general discipline of a workhouse, this joined with his previous experience, and sterling integrity of character, I think would eminently fit him for the office of master of an union workhouse, and I therefore must conscientiously recommend him for such an appointment. I may add that Mr. Ryan is a very temperate man, of high moral character, and combines great firmness of disposition with courtesy of manners.

(signed) *Thomas Thorne.*From *W. Low*, Esq., Director and Guardian of the Poor of St. Marylebone.

67, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square,

4 February 1852.

Sir,
I HAVE much pleasure in testifying as to your perfect efficiency and good conduct in the discharge of your duties as storekeeper at the St. Marylebone Workhouse during the time you held that office, and I will add that from my own personal observation of your great attention

attention, and general mode of performance of the duties of master of the workhouse, during the long illness of Mr. Jones, the late master, when you acted as his assistant, I feel satisfied you would be found valuable as a master of a workhouse; I have always found you courteous and respectful in your demeanour, and kind to the poor.

To Mr. Ryan.

(signed) *W. Low.*

St. Marylebone.

From Dr. Allen, late Physician, St. Marylebone Infirmary.

4 February 1852.

I HEREBY certify that I have had numerous opportunities of personally observing the conduct and character of Mr. Ryan as steward and storekeeper of St. Marylebone Workhouse; I believe him to be a discreet, intelligent, and well-conducted man, practically conversant with the duties of a master of a workhouse, and, I think, would justify any confidence that a Board of Guardians might please to place in him.

(signed) *J. S. Allen.*

From Mr. Whelan, Master of St. Marylebone Workhouse.

St. Marylebone Workhouse, London,
10 February 1852.

Sir,

I HAVE great pleasure in complying with your request to express my opinion of your qualifications for the office of master of an union workhouse. During the period of our official connexion, I have been often indebted for your ready co-operation and assistance; and in this establishment, containing nearly 2,000 inmates, you have discharged the important and laborious duties of storekeeper in a manner to ensure the satisfaction of all about you. Knowing fully well the duties of a union workhouse master, I have never known a person whose habits of order and command of temper exceed your own, and you possess a most humane disposition, and I consider you in every way qualified for the office. Your character for integrity and morality equals all the other excellent qualifications you possess, and in the performance of your multifarious duties your accounts have always been invariably correct. I have no hesitation in stating that, if elected to the office of master of the Strand Union Workhouse, for which I understand you are a candidate, you will perform the duties of the office in a most efficient manner.

I have much pleasure in adding that Mrs. Ryan will be found a valuable acquisition to any public institution.

To Mr. Ryan.

(signed) *Geo. Whelan.*

From I. J. Gillam, Esq., Surgeon, St. Marylebone Infirmary.

Gentlemen,

10 February 1852.

I HAVE much pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficiency of Mr. Richard Ryan to fill the office of master to a workhouse. I can say this from practical experience, as during the time he has been here I have had daily opportunities of seeing him and judging of his merits. Mr. Ryan is a man who bears a most unexceptionable character for attention to his duties. He is much respected, and I would confidently recommend him to fill any post as master to a workhouse or storekeeper. His kindness of manner towards the poor, coupled with his good moral character and capabilities, ought strongly to recommend him to your notice, and I have no doubt but that, should he be successful on the day of election, he would perform his duties to your entire satisfaction.

(signed) *Isaac John Gillam.*

From the Rev. P. Moody, Chaplain, St. Marylebone Workhouse.

St. Marylebone Infirmary, 26 February 1853.

THE Rev. Peter Moody, M.A., chaplain to this establishment, can bear testimony to the very satisfactory manner in which Mr. Richard Ryan has discharged the duties of steward and storekeeper to this workhouse and infirmary for nearly three years.

He has had, at different times, the whole management of the place in his hands, and has received substantial marks of the Board's approbation during these periods.

Mr. Moody begs further to add, that he is a man of a highly moral character, and of very sober and active habits,—no mean qualifications in a building the present numbers of which are upwards of 1,800.

To Mr. R. Ryan.

From T. B. Rae, Esq., Secretary, St. Marylebone Workhouse.

Secretary's Office, St. Marylebone Workhouse,
26 February 1853.

Sir,

I HAVE great pleasure in bearing testimony to the manner in which you have conducted your department of this establishment during the year and a half that I have been connected with it, and I have every reason to believe that since your appointment, viz. for nearly three years, you have given complete satisfaction to the Board.

(signed) *Thos. B. Rae.*

St. Marylebone.

From *W. Squire, Esq., Senior Surgeon, Marylebone Infirmary.*

28 February 1853.

MR. RICHARD RYAN has, for nearly three years, filled the office of storekeeper to the workhouse and infirmary of St. Marylebone. There are now 1,800 inmates in the former, and the infirmary contains 230 beds. In providing the requisite stores for this extensive establishment, Mr. Ryan has shown great judgment in the selection of the materials for clothing; and articles of food have always been provided of a quality that has met with my general approval. The attention to those articles of consumption more especially required for the uses of the infirmary, and the regularity with which they have been supplied under his management, have given me great satisfaction. I believe his system of accounts has met with the commendation of the Board of Auditors, while in the department that has received my especial attention—that of wines and spirits, I have found them very complete and accurate.

I believe Mr. Ryan to be well qualified for the duties of steward to an hospital, and would as such be a valuable servant to a large institution of that kind.

(signed) *William Squire.*From Mr. *Messer, Assistant Overseer, St. Marylebone.*Assistant Overseer's Office, Marylebone Workhouse,
28 February 1853.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE much pleasure in testifying to the ability, integrity, and general good conduct of Mr. Ryan, who is a candidate for the situation of steward to Bethlem Hospital. I have had, during the last three years, daily opportunities of observing him, and can with truth affirm that he is a man of high moral character, sober, and of strict integrity, and perfectly conversant with accompts.

To the Governors of Bethlem Hospital.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. J. Messer.*From Mr. *Gregg, Schoolmaster, Pentonville Prison.*

28 February 1853.

MR. RICHARD RYAN has been very well known to me for the last ten years. He is a person of blameless moral character, and has laboured with exemplary diligence in the discharge of the various duties that have been confided to him. His intervals of leisure are devoted to the prosecution of those studies which strengthen and elevate the mind. I am persuaded his talents and habits will cause him to be valued in any situation to which he may be appointed.

(signed) *Charles Gregg.*From Mr. *Reed, late Clerk to Steward, &c., Pentonville Prison.*15, John-street, Oxford-street,
28 February 1853.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I HAVE much pleasure in bearing testimony to the superior qualifications of Mr. Richard Ryan for the office he seeks in your establishment. I have known him for the last ten years; the former part of the time in the steward's department of the Pentonville Prison, and latterly as storekeeper in the Marylebone Workhouse. In both situations he has distinguished himself by the ability and integrity displayed in the discharge of his duties, and the great satisfaction he has given his employers.

Should he be so fortunate as to succeed in this application, I have no doubt of his giving entire satisfaction.

To the Governors of Bethlem Hospital.

(signed) *Thomas Reed.*From *B. Archer Burton, Esq., Justice of the Peace for Middlesex.*3, Wharnccliffe-terrace, St. John's Wood,
2 March 1853.

Sir,

I HAVE received your letter informing me it is your intention to become a candidate for the office of steward to Bethlem Hospital, and requesting me to give you my testimony of your fitness for this important office. I have great pleasure in complying with your request. I consider you fully qualified for the situation, both as regards education and experience. As a guardian of the poor in the parish of St. Marylebone, I have had repeated opportunities of judging of your efficiency in your present capacity of storekeeper in the parish workhouse, a post of very great responsibility and importance, and my own observations as well as the reports I have heard, satisfy me that your integrity is unimpeachable, and your capacity equal to the discharge of the still more important duties you seek to engage in Bethlem Hospital.

To Mr. Ryan, Storekeeper, St. Marylebone
Workhouse.I am, &c.
(signed) *B. Archer Burton.*

A COPY of the EVIDENCE taken on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of August 1856, by Mr. *Cane*, Poor Law Inspector, at an Inquiry held by him on those days in the Marylebone Workhouse.

St. Marylebone.

A LIST of the Witnesses in the order in which they were examined.

	PAGE
1. Mary Ann Sullivan - - -	15
2. Elizabeth Edmonds - - -	16
3. Sophia Howard - - -	17
4. Charlotte Garrod - - -	19
5. Emma Burchall - - -	20
6. Mary Ann Lynch - - -	21
7. Margaret Jones - - -	22
8. Joseph Redfern - - -	23
9. Elizabeth English - - -	23
10. Eliza Parker, Assistant Matron - - -	24
11. Charles Witherington - - -	26
12. Michael Hickey - - -	27
13. John Butler - - -	28
14. Mushet, Mr., House Surgeon - - -	28
15. Henry Balch - - -	29
16. The Rev. Mr. Moody, Chaplain - - -	30
17. Collins, W. H. - - -	30
18. Ryan, Mr., Master - - -	30
19. Brown, Mr., Porter - - -	30
20. Green, Mr., Porter - - -	30

An ALPHABETICAL LIST of the Witnesses.

	PAGE
1. Balch - - -	29
2. Brown - - -	30
3. Burchall - - -	20
4. Butler - - -	28
5. Collins - - -	30
6. Edmonds - - -	16
7. English - - -	23
8. Garrod - - -	19
9. Green - - -	30
10. Hickey - - -	27
11. Howard - - -	17
12. Jones - - -	22
13. Lynch - - -	21
14. Moody, Chaplain - - -	30
15. Mushet, House Surgeon - - -	28
16. Parker, Assistant Matron - - -	24
17. Redfern - - -	23
18. Ryan, Master - - -	30
19. Sullivan - - -	15
20. Witherington - - -	26

Mary Ann Sullivan, being sworn, says:—I am an inmate of the Marylebone Workhouse; I am 19 years of age; I have been three months in the workhouse; I belong to the laundry; I am classed with the girls; I sleep in Mrs. Dawson's ward. On a Tuesday, about three weeks ago, at one o'clock, I was cleaning round a box that stood in the yard; the master requested me to remove it; I told him I could not without the assistance of the man; the master said "you won't?" I said "I can't, sir, without the help of a man." He went away and fetched Mr. Potter, Mr. Brace, and Mr. Green to look at the new cells. They went away, and I went up stairs to the water closet; I was returning down stairs and went and stood at the door of the chapel yard. The master then called me and another girl named Reynolds, and said, "Come with me." He took me straight away over to the men's side, to the cells, and locked me up with Reynolds, in separate cells. At about 8 o'clock Reynolds was removed, and I was put into her cell; I was left there until half-past 10, the master then came and opened my cell door; he was then alone; he said very crossly, "Sullivan, come out of your cell instantly;" I says, "Master, all I want is a drink of water, I am famished," as I had only one pint of cold water during the hours I was in; he says, "You won't come out then?" I said, "No, sir; as I stopped in all these hours without nothing to eat, I might as well stop in all night." The master turned his head round and whistled; Green and Brown then came. Brown came to me and put his hand in my hair and dragged me along one or two yards, and said "come out," and he dragged me until he came to a dark corner in the yard, when he began beating me with a cane. I got hold of it, and I would not leave go of it. The master was present, and also Green. The master said, "Won't you leave go?" and he had a whip in his hand, and he began and beat me. Mr. Brown and Mr. Ryan both called for Mr. Green's assistance, and Mr. Green beat me most shameful. I was on the ground, and Brown held me by the hair of my head. Mr. Green had left me then, and I was then alone with the master and Mr. Brown. They took me a little further to a watch-box and Mr. Brown beat me most cruel; I cried for mercy for him to leave go of my hair; the more I cried for mercy the more he beat me and pulled my hair. The master said, "Bring her to her bed-room now." I went along and Mr. Brown beat me as I was going along until I got up the first flight of my bed-room stairs; I ran as fast as ever I could until I got into my bed-room; I ran up to the further end of the bed-room, and there was one of the women sitting up in the bed, and I laid behind her. Mr. Ryan and Mr. Brown came up and cried out "Where is Sullivan?" I made no reply; I thought he had not finished beating me, and that he was going to beat me again.

t. Marylebone.

again. Mr. Brown then called me, and I told him then that if he had not finished beating me he had better do so, and kill me at once.

He said he only wanted me to go to my bed, and placed me with the girl Burchall. Nothing happened to me in the morning, except that I went before the magistrate. I did not give notice to leave the workhouse; I was not told to leave it. A policeman took me before the magistrate; there was no charge against me; the magistrate sent for me.

Mr. Ryan struck me with a whip; I cannot tell how many times; it was more than once; I have no idea of the number of blows. He struck me on my back; one cut was on my face, and made it sore; the blood came right out. I have got one more thing to tell you which I left out: they kicked me, and there was a large bruise on my shoulder. Mr. Green and Mr. Brown both kicked me most severely when I was on the ground. I had several bruises in consequence of the kicks. Mr. Ryan also struck me with the whip on my back and on my arms, because I put my hands up to prevent my face from being struck. I had all my clothes on, stays and all; no blows were given me below my waist; Mr. Ryan did not interfere to prevent either Brown or Green from striking me; Green did not interfere to protect me; Mr. Brown did not interfere to protect me; my skin was broken on my back; the place bled; the women told me so; Margaret Jones said so. Emma Burchall wiped off the blood from my back. When I took off my shift I saw blood upon it on the shoulders behind. I went the next morning and told the house surgeon; I asked him to look at my back, and he did so; he asked me who done in, and I told him Mr. Green, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Ryan. He did not give me anything to put to my back. I was not well at all before this happened; I was still at work; I never am in good health; I was not taking medicine. On the following Tuesday he gave me a mustard poultice for my chest, and some pills.

Mrs. O'Donner was the woman in bed when I got in behind her; she was awake and sitting up in bed. She said nothing to me, and I said nothing to her.

(Mr. Ryan declines to put any question.)

Mary Ann Sullivan recalled and resworn.

(Mr. Brown).—I have been an inmate of the workhouse 10 years, off and on. I have had three situations during that time. I left the first situation on account of a bad neck. I never run away from either of them. I was furnished with clothes by the Guardians; I brought them all back each time I returned to the workhouse. I have never been in prison. I have been put in the cells in the workhouse three times; no more. I first saw you on the Tuesday, when I was ill-used, at eight o'clock. I did not assault you before you insulted me. I did assault you. I did not touch your hat. I have not told any inmates of the workhouse since that Tuesday that I would serve you out. I have not told Margaret Jones. I have not told a young man named Whitelock. I have said how I would serve you if I had been outside the gate any more. At half-past 10 on the Tuesday night, Charles Witherington was standing at his ward door; I dare say that the door is a couple of yards from where I had my hair pulled. I have been examined twice about the beating I got; once by the magistrate, and once by the Board of Guardians. I did not on either of those occasions mention Witherington's name; I was bothered. I was not aware that I might call witnesses then. I had the opportunity of doing so, but I did not do it.

(signed) *Mary Ann Sullivan.*

Elizabeth Edmonds, an inmate of the Marylebone Workhouse, being sworn, says:—I am 19 years old; I have been about four months in the workhouse. I am helper in nurse Phillip's ward. About five weeks ago—I have not kept any count of the time—I was struck by Mr. Brown, one of the porters of the house. This was in the evening, at nine o'clock; it was on a Tuesday. This happened in the women's yard. I was sitting down; Mr. Ryan came and told us to go to bed, but we did not go when we were told; Mr. Ryan then asked me to go. I had some bread and a tin in my hand; I told him to wait until I took it into the ward; me and Burchall got up, and was going over to the ward; Mr. Ryan ran after us, and he whistled. Mr. Brown and Mr. Green ran directly towards the bed-room stairs, but not towards me and Burchall.

Burchall. I heard great screaming, and ran to see what was the matter. Mr. Green had hold of a little girl named English, shaking her, behind the door at the bottom of the stairs; he had a cane in his hand, which he held up, but he only shook it, and did not strike her. Mr. Brown saw me, and caught hold of me, and said, "Now you b——r, now I have caught you I will let you have it." He took hold of me by the top of the jacket, and tried to throw me down. I stood up as long as I could; at last he did throw me down, and then beat me very much indeed with a cane. I told him to let me go to bed, and that Mr. Ryan knew that I was going to bed; he said no, he would not let me go; I got away from him, and went to bed directly. Emma Burchall and Mr. Ryan was standing outside the door, at the foot of the stairs, all the time. I got to bed about half-past nine. I sleep in Mrs. Dawson's ward. Nurse French was in her own ward; I said nothing to her, and went straight up to my own bed. I did not complain to any one of being struck that night; I did not see any one. I did not say anything the next morning, as I was not going to say anything until Board day.

I was not told to leave the workhouse the next morning, and I did not give notice to go out. In the afternoon I went before the magistrate, when he sent for us. Mr. Brown beat me with a cane; I don't know how many times he struck me; it was a great many times—more than once. He struck me across my back, but nowhere else; I had all my clothes on, and also my stays; no blows were struck below my waist; my skin was not broken, it was only wealed. I could see one mark myself. I went to the house surgeon the next morning, and asked him to look at my back; I said it was very tender. He examined my back, and said he would speak to the master about it. He gave me no medicine or anything to put to my back. The master was outside the door when Mr. Brown struck me; he was in the yard; I cannot say whether he was present. Mr. Green was inside the door all the time; he had hold of the girl English. Mr. Green did not say anything to stop Mr. Brown from beating me. My general health is good. I was not under the doctor's hands when this happened.

Mr. Ryan.—I washed my back with vinegar before the doctor saw it.

Mr.—.—I did it because my back pained me so, and I had to go to my work in the morning.

A *Guardian*.—Emma Burchall washed my back.

Mr. Brown.—I am aware that I am on my oath. Mr. Ryan went into the yard about nine o'clock; there was four girls in the yard beside myself. I swear there was not 20 girls there; we were sitting down quiet. I could mention the girls' names that was there. Mr. Ryan was standing in the yard about five minutes before Mr. Brown and Mr. Green came into the yard. I did not tell Mr. Ryan that I would see him b——d first before I went to bed; I am not one of the girls that was ordered to be kept out of chapel for disgraceful conduct; I never go near the chapel. I have been three times in prison; it was only twice for misconduct in this house. I was committed to gaol about 18 months ago for an assault upon the matron of the workhouse. I did not have the chance to strike you, Mr. Brown; you held me down too tight when you thrashed me with the cane.

I did not stay away from chapel because of my religious persuasion.

(signed) *Elizabeth Edmonds.*

(Mr. Green declines to put any questions.)

Sophia Howard, an inmate of the Marylebone workhouse, being sworn, says:—I am 18 years old; I belong to the Little Hall; I sleep in Mrs. Dawson's ward. About a month to-morrow, on a Tuesday evening, I was in the Little Hall about eight o'clock; I went up to Mr. Ryan and asked him if the girl Mary Ann Sullivan, was coming out of the cell. Mr. Ryan said, "certainly not." I said that it was a damned shame if she was not let out the same as the other girls. Mr. Ryan took me by the shoulder into the store-room, and also Joe Redfern; when I got into the store-room, Mr. Ryan threw me down and shook me, and after that he went out, and I heard him call for Mr. Green and Mr. Brown. Mr. Ryan put his hand into his pocket and took out a shilling, and told either Mr. Green or Mr. Brown to fetch a cane. Mr. Green and Mr. Brown then went away. Mr. Ryan said that I should be thrashed with the

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cane, and put in the cell. I said two or three words, but I don't recollect what they was. Mrs. Parker then came into the store-room and brought a whip, and gave it to Mr. Ryan. I made answer, "You make yourself very fast." Mrs. Parker said it was her own whip, and that she could do as she liked with it. On that, Mr. Green took me by the shoulders to the cell, and then I was put into the cell. I was there from about 10 o'clock till a quarter past. Mr. Ryan then opened the door and said, "Howard, are you coming out?" I said, "No, I am famished; all that I want is a drink of water." He left me and went to the girl Sullivan. He found that Sullivan would not come out, and he went outside and put his two fingers up to his mouth and whistled. Mr. Green and Mr. Brown came in. Mr. Green said, "Howard, are you coming out?" I said "No; I am famished." He took me by my left wrist and led me across the yard, as far as the men's passage; directly I got in he gave me about three slashes across the back with a cane. I called out for mercy. Mr. Green threw me down. Mrs. Parker was present. I was then again beaten very much across my face, and also across my back. I called out for Mr. Ryan to save me, and then I called out for Mrs. Parker to save me. She got me up off the floor, and held me round the neck as I stood up. Mr. Green then slashed me across my back about four times after this. Mrs. Parker then took me up to my bed. When I got into the bed-room I said to Mrs. Parker, "How could you be so cruel to hold me down?" She held me down to be beaten. Mr. Green came into the room and said, "If you don't hold your tongue, you shall come down stairs again with me." Mrs. Parker said, "No, she is going to bed now, Mr. Green." The people in the bed-room were in bed. I did speak to the one in the next bed to me; I don't know her name. She asked me where I was beat, and I told her across my face and across my back. I was not able to get up the next morning. Emma Burchall came and asked me to get up. She found I could hardly speak, or eat either. She asked me if I wished to be washed. I said "yes." She fetched some water to wash me. The doctor was fetched to me. He asked me what complaint I had. I told him that I was very much cut across my face and back; that I was very sore all over me; and that I could hardly speak. He looked at my back and my face too, and he ordered me some medicine and some pills. He did not give me any lotion to put to my back. I kept my bed for two or three days. I was not able to get up. On the morning after I saw the doctor, I got up and went to the police-office. Directly I came back I went to bed again, and remained there two or three days. I was under the doctor's hands a week or two before. I had got well again after I was struck by Mr. Green. The skin of my face was broken by the blows which I received from him; it bled; all over my back was swollen up with thick bruises. I had on my clothes and my stays when Mr. Green struck me. I was not struck below my waist. My back did not bleed.

Mr. Ryan was not present when I was struck by Mr. Green.

Mr. Brown was not present either.

I was not told to leave the workhouse after this happened. I never applied for my discharge in consequence of having been beaten. I said before the Guardians, when I was examined by them, that Mrs. Parker held me down to be beat.

Mr. Ryan.—I have stated before the gentlemen, the Guardians, that I was thrown down by Mr. Ryan. I believe that I gave Mr. Ryan a kick when he threw me down. I don't remember kicking Mr. Ryan in the yard; it was in the store-room. I don't know whether I said anything to Mr. Ryan after I was thrown down; I was too much confused; I was on the floor when I kicked Mr. Ryan. Mr. Ryan, I believe, saw me after I was in bed, when I had been beaten. When the house surgeon saw me, the next morning, I was in my own bed; this was the same bed into which I was put by Mrs. Parker the night before. I did not sleep in the bed all night; I only slept in one bed that night; I was there all night long.

A *Guardian*.—Every word of the evidence which I gave before the Guardians was read over to me; I said it was quite correct. The evidence which I have given to-day agrees with that which I gave before the Guardians, four weeks ago. I said again to-day all that I told the Guardians, but I have now said something more. I signed my name to my former evidence, after it was read over to me.

Mr. Green.—When Mr. Green came to me in the cell, I only said I was famished, and

and wanted a drink of water ; I made use of no words. I did not say " I would see you b——d first." I did not say that I was b——y thirsty, and I would stop in there all that night. Sullivan was in the next cell to me ; I did not say " Don't go out, Sullivan ; see them b——d first ; be a plucked one." You did not ask me repeatedly to go to my bed quiet, and give you no trouble. You took hold of me by the left wrist, to get me out of the cell. When you first struck me it was down by the men's box, in the passage ; I halloo'd and screamed when I heard the girl Sullivan scream. I did not at any one time whilst you were taking me from the cell to the men's box say that I would kick the b——b—— off your b—— a—. When I was against the box I did not say that I would show you my b——y a—e for luck. I did not then throw myself down and kick you several times, with my petticoats flying about ; I don't remember kicking you at all. You struck me a great many times ; the first time you gave me three cuts. I had a great many cuts across my back, and across my face. You were not out of my sight, that I know of, after you took me out of the cell, until I was in my bed-room. You was not out of my sight whilst you were beating me. I can't say whether you were out of my sight between the chapel yard and the women's yard. When I was in my bed-room, I heard some of the other girls hallooing, but I can't tell what they said. I saw no blood on my clothes the morning after I was beat, only on my hand, when I put it to my forehead.

Mr. Brown.—You first came to me in the store-room. This was about a quarter past eight, as far as I can guess. I can't say who Mr. Ryan gave the money to, to buy canes ; I saw Mr. Ryan give somebody money ; I saw him take out a shilling. I see Joe Redfern with two or three canes that night, but I can't say whether they were brought from out of doors. I believe I was locked up in a cell after this. I was not struck at all, by any one, before I was locked up in the cell. When Mr. Ryan asked me to come out of the cell, I said, " No, I will not ; I am famished ; all I want is a drink of water." I said that I would come out after I had my drink of water ; I did not refuse to go absolutely. Mr. Green brought me out of the cell. I next saw Sullivan, after that, at the place where they serve the men's beer ; Sullivan did not sleep in the same ward with me on the night after I came out of the cell. I have been in the black-hole twice for misconduct ; I have not been in 12 times. I have never been prevented from going into chapel on Sundays on account of my misconduct.

(signed) Sophia Howard.

Charlotte Garrod, of 7, Harrison's-place, Marylebone, being sworn, says :—I am sometimes employed at the Marylebone police office as a female searcher. I was recently directed to examine the persons of three young women of the Marylebone Workhouse ; I do not know their names ; I never saw them before ; I never examined any other than those three inmates of this workhouse. The first one I examined was the little girl ; this was on a Wednesday, about a month ago ; the girl was marked very much about the back and about the face ; they looked like cane marks to me ; there were a good many weals across the back ; I did not observe that the skin was broken ; I can't say whether the skin of her face had been broken ; I did not see any marks of blood upon her shift.

One of the other girls had a burn in the face ; I examined her back ; she was cut lower down than the other one, more across the loins ; she had a mark on the side of her face like a burn ; she said it was caused by the stick ; I did not see that her back had been bleeding, nor her face either ; the weals were very red ; the marks were in such a place that if she had had her stays on, several of the blows must have been struck on the stays, and left the marks through them.

The third girl, judging from the marks, was beaten much the same. There was a good many marks on the shortest girl ; there was a terrible bruise on the shoulder of one of them ; it was black and blue. The little girl was not marked quite so much as the other two girls. The marks could not have been produced on any of the girls by a light blow. Some of the blows must have been heavy to leave the marks which I saw.

Mr. Ryan.—I was at my own house when the magistrate sent for me.

Mr. Brown.—I am a married woman, with six children ; I have sometimes used a cane to my children which left the mark upon them, and I must have hit them very hard to do so ; I have not noticed how long the marks lasted

St. Marylebone. after I have struck my children ; I don't strike them like that. There were no marks on the bodies of either of the girls where blood had been running ; I saw none.

Mr. *Ryan*.—I don't think I could distinguish between the marks made by a whip and those made by a cane.

The mark of
Charlotte × Garrod.

(Mr. Green declined to put any question.)

Emma Burchall on being sworn, says :—I am 19 years old ; I have been an inmate of the Marylebone Workhouse for six weeks. About five or six weeks ago I saw Mr. Brown beating the girl Edmonds. I was in the women's yard, about nine o'clock in the evening, and Mr. Ryan came in and told us all to go to bed, we did not make any answer. Mr. Ryan said, "Aint you going to bed?" and we said "No;" then he called all their names, all but mine, to go to bed ; all the girls then left the yard but me and Edmonds ; I was going to the ward with her, when Mr. Ryan ran across the yard after us, and told us to go to bed ; then the two porters, Brown and Green, came out of the passage, running as hard as they could ; Mr. Ryan called them. Mr. Brown took Edmonds as far as the bed-room stairs ; when we came to the foot of the stairs we saw Mr. Green shaking the girl English ; he was shaking her as hard as he could ; Edmonds said, "There's a shame, Mr. Green shaking the girl like that ; if the guardians were here they would not allow it." Mr. Brown got Edmonds down on the ground—I don't know how she got down—and there was Mr. Brown beating her as hard as ever he could with the cane, saying, "Now, you b—— I have got you, and I will let you have it." They shut the door while they were beating Edmonds, and me and Mr. Ryan were standing outside the door. After they had done beating her, Mr. Green asked me whether I slept where the other girls slept, and he says, "By G—d, if you don't go to bed I will serve you the same as I have the others. Mr. Ryan then told me to come with him, and I went with him up stairs to my bed-room.

Mr. Ryan went to the door after it was shut, and tried to open it, but Mr. Green shut it in his face. I did not hear Mr. Ryan call out to Green whilst he was beating Edmonds. I was not struck by anybody. Mr. Green and Mr. Brown were both inside the door when Edmonds was beaten. I did not tell anybody that night of what I had seen, except the people in the sleeping ward ; I could not get hold of anybody to tell them.

(Mr. Ryan here declines to question this witness.)

Mr. *Brown*.—I was brought up in the workhouse school ; I have been to service two or three times, but when I have left service I have been here. I have not run away from service every time I have been out to a place ; I ran away from one place ; I ran away from that place, but I was there more than six hours. I have been in prison three times, no more ; I had been out of prison about ten days before the Tuesday night in question ; I had been out more than four days. When I say that I have been in prison, I mean that I have been committed to gaol by the magistrate. I have been put in the workhouse cells five or six times within the last twelve months ; I have not been in the cells forty times. I did not on the Tuesday have any conversation with any one as to how Mr. Ryan was to be served that night ; I never heard nothing of it. Mr. Ryan came into the yard either at nine o'clock, or a quarter past, and ordered me and others to go to bed ; I heard the bell ring for bed that night ; Mr. Ryan came in just as it had done ringing ; it was not half-past nine ; there was either five or six girls in the yard with me when Mr. Ryan came into the yard ; there were not twenty ; I could tell you their names ; none of us were singing ; we were all talking together ; Mr. Ryan told us all to go to bed ; I did not speak to him ; I made him no answer ; I did not tell Mr. Ryan that I would see him b——d first. When Mr. Brown came in the yard first I was with Edmonds and Mr. Ryan ; I went to Phillips' ward before Mr. Brown came into the yard ; I had no business there, only Edmonds asked me to come with her ; that was after the bell had rung for bed ; Mr. Ryan brought me back from Phillips' ward. I saw all that took place between you and Edmonds after we got into the bed-room passage, inside the door at the bottom of the stairs. Edmonds refused to go up stairs because she would not go before English came up ; I heard you say, "Oh ! you b——r, I have got you now, and I will let you have it." I did not see Edmonds strike

strike you ; she could not do so ; she was on the ground, and you were holding her down ; you had hold of both her hands together. I did see you strike Edmonds most severely with the cane ; I did not see Edmonds spar up to you with both her fists ; she had not that power. I heard Edmonds make use of bad language after she was beat ; I can't tell the exact words, but I heard her say, " Now, you b——y Brown, you've beat me like this, and I'll make you pay for it." There was no other girl in company with me in the yard when I heard Edmonds make use of the language. I know a girl named Lynch · she was not with me in the yard ; I have not spoken to Lynch at all about what has happened ; all I said was, I wish it was over.

A *Guardian*.—I was in gaol once for striking the master ; once for insulting Mr. Green ; and once for hreaking windows in the workhouse. It was not this master, but the late master that I struck. I was taken before the police magistrate on the Wednesday morning after the Tuesday ; I was charged with disorderly conduct in the workhouse, and with using bad language ; I don't know when the bad conduct or language took place ; I was sent back to the workhouse for a week, and not then punished ; this flogging case then came up.

Mr. *Ryan*.—Mr. Ryan ordered me to come into the matron's store-room on the Wednesday morning, and told me to dress, and get ready to leave the workhouse ; you told me that my discharge was ready. Mr. Tubbs came in ; he said " Burchall, I am going to send you out of the house." I said it was no good sending me out, because I have got nowhere to go to. He says, " I don't care, you shall go out ; you are the ringleader." And I says, " I am d——d if I go out ; and that if I can't see the guardians, I am d——d if I don't see the magistrate." They then gave me in charge for my bad language. I was fighting about eight or nine nights ago with another girl, and a policeman was called in. The other girls did not all say that they would go too when I was to be taken in charge ; one said so. I am not called " Bobby Burchall ;" all the girls do not look upon me as their champion.

Tuesday, 26th August.

Emma Burchall recalled and resworn.

Inspector.—I saw Sullivan's back on the Tuesday night ; it was bleeding down to her waist, and I wiped the blood off. On the next morning I saw Edmonds' back ; I saw the weals made by the cane. She asked me whether I would put a little vinegar and water to it, because it smarted so. I saw Sophia Howard on the Wednesday morning when she was in bed. I asked her whether she was going to wash herself. She said she was not able to do so. I brought up a pan of water, and I washed her. She said she had such pains in her back that she could not lift herself up to wash herself. She was in bed about two hours when the magistrate sent for her. When she came back she went and sat down in the yard a little. I know nothing more about her.

A *Guardian*.—I was not present when she got up to go to the magistrate. I do not know whether she dressed herself or whether any body helped to dress her. (Mr. Ryan has no question.)

Examined by Mr. *Brown*.—I came back with Howard from the court to the workhouse. I don't know whether she did any work after she came back. I and Howard both went to bed that night (Wednesday) at nine o'clock. Howard and I were about the yard until it was bed time.

(Mr. Green does not cross-examine.)

(signed) *Emma Burchall*.

Mary Ann Lynch being sworn, says :—I am an inmate of the Marylebone Workhouse, and have been so for the last two months. I sleep in Dawson's ward, but I work in Sullivan's ward. On one Tuesday evening, about nine o'clock, or a little after, me and four or five more of the girls were sitting in the yard. Mr. Ryan came and said, " Girls, go to bed." We made no move for the first. I was going across the yard to my bed-room when I heard a whistle call ; I turned round ; Edmonds and Burchall were going down to Phillips' ward. Mr. Ryan ran towards them, and the porter Green and the porter Brown came running out of the passage with canes. A girl of the name of English called out, and I called out too, for the purpose of warning the girls that the porters were coming with the canes. English said, " Come this way, you b——s." Mr. Green caught hold of the girl English, and when they got her there was a crush, and I could not see what took place. I heard English

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scream, but I made my escape for fear I should be caught. When I got into my bed-room I heard violent screaming; I came and stood on the stairs, and saw the girl Edmonds under the porter Brown; he was beating her most shamefully with a very thick cane. Green came up and pulled down the girl's clothes; she was under both porters at the time I stood on the stairs. I cried out and said, "For God's sake don't murder the girl, Mr. Brown;" and I gave violent screams for mercy. Edmonds was then released, and came up to bed. I was in the yard the next morning, sitting down, when Mr. Ryan came up to me and called me. I refused to go, saying, "By Christ! I won't be locked up till you tell me what it is for." He said, "I am not going to lock you up; come with me." He took me to the store-room and told me that my discharge was wrote out, and that I was to go out for disorderly conduct. I refused to go before I saw the magistrate. I was given in charge by Mr. Ryan for disorderly conduct in the workhouse, and for using very bad language. We went before the magistrate, and taken back again to the workhouse. I was not convicted of any offence.

Mr. Brown.—I have been in the workhouse, off and on, about five or six years. I have only been in prison once for disorderly conduct. I have been put in the cells in the workhouse about three times since Mr. Ryan was here, and once when Mr. Whelan was here. When you came into the yard, Edmonds went towards Philips' ward with Burchall. That was not their sleeping place. I know that you fetched Edmonds and Burchall out of Philips' ward because they had no business there. I saw scuffling between you and Edmonds. I did not see Edmonds strike you; I saw you strike Edmonds. I was on the stairs, about the middle. I saw all that passed at the bottom. I had not been in bed. After you had been flogging the three girls, you came with Mr. Green to my sleeping ward, and inquired for me. Mr. Green said, "Where is the girl Lynch?" I only saw one girl beaten; that was Edmonds. I know the others were beaten, because I saw the marks. I did not rub their backs the next day with vinegar. Burchall rubbed Edmonds' back with vinegar. I heard Edmonds ask Burchall to rub her back with vinegar.

Mr. Green.—I saw you over Edmonds, putting down her clothes, but I did not see you strike her; you were with the girl English. English was a little distance off Edmonds when you were holding English. You left go of English to go towards Edmonds, to put her clothes down; they were coming up with the beating. I was on the staircase the whole time, and saw all that passed on that occasion.

I did not see Mr. Ryan strike anybody. Mr. Ryan was outside the door with Burchall when Green and Brown were with Edmonds.

26th August, recalled and resworn,

I wish to correct what I said yesterday as to Mr. Brown fetching Edmonds and Burchall out of Philips' ward. I have only to say that I did not see Mr. Brown fetch them out of the ward; it was a mistake of mine.

(signed) *Mary Ann Lynch.*

Margaret Jones, an inmate of the Marylebone Workhouse, being sworn, says:—I am 23 years old; I sleep in Cook's ward. I heard Mary Ann Sullivan say she had been beaten by Mr. Brown. It was on a Tuesday, the day after I came into the house. I saw Sullivan's back; I observed several marks on it; they were like as if they had been inflicted by a cane. Her skin was broken on her arm; it looked as if it had been grazed—as if she had knocked it against something; the mark was recently made; it had been bleeding a little. There was one place on her shoulder which had been bleeding. I did not see that she was bleeding to the waist. If any one says that she was bleeding to the waist, that was not true.

Mr. Brown.—I had been in bed about an hour on the Tuesday night before Sullivan came up to bed. She slept at the foot of my bed, in the bed opposite to me. She laid there crying, and I got up to look at her. I don't think that it had been five minutes after she had been beaten that I saw her back. I think it was impossible for her back to have been bleeding without my having observed the blood. She said Mr. Brown had beaten her. I did not hear her say that the master had beaten her. I don't remember hearing her say that Mr. Green had beaten her. Since that Tuesday night I have heard Sullivan say that she held you (Mr. Brown) by the back of the neck, and thumped

thumped you or punched you. I did not hear her say anything about your hat. Sullivan said that she held you (Brown) by the neck since you was beating her.

Mr. Green.—I did not hear Sullivan say that you (Mr. Green) had struck her at all.

(signed) Margaret Jones.

Joseph Redfern, an inmate of the Marylebone Workhouse, being sworn, says :—I am 23 years of age; I have been in the workhouse for 18 years. I know Sophia Howard, an inmate of the workhouse. On the 22nd of July I saw her with the master in the yard; he had hold of both her hands and took her into the store-room. I followed them to the door; I could see in, and see what was going on. I saw the girl inside, and just before she kicked Mr. Ryan; I released her hand from Mr. Ryan; she had hold of him. She bit me on the hand. Mr. Ryan escorted her into the store-room; afterwards I left the yard to go on a message to the schoolmaster. Mr. Ryan did not send me away. This is all that I know about this. I saw Mr. Green and Mr. Brown in the passage opposite the chapel. I saw neither of them in the store-room. I did not see Howard on the ground. I did not see Mr. Ryan shake Howard at all; I did not see Mr. Ryan take out any money. I heard Mr. Ryan tell Howard that he would lock her up. Howard swore at Mr. Ryan. I did not see Mrs. Parker in the store-room. I left about five minutes after Mr. Ryan took Howard into the store-room.

Howard was very violent when she was taken to the store-room by Mr. Ryan. He did not, in my opinion, use more force than was necessary to take her there. When she kicked Mr. Ryan and bit me, she was very violent at the time, and swore at him. She called Mr. Ryan a b——r, and used other bad terms.

Mr. Ryan.—I saw Howard assault you in the yard. I thought it my duty to run to your assistance. I saw her kick you. I did not see you attempt to punish her in any way; no more than taking her to the store-room.

Mr. Brown.—Mr. Ryan gave me no money on the Tuesday night. He did not send me for any canes. If Howard has taken her oath that I was sent for to fetch any canes that night, that would be untrue.

Inspector.—Mr. Ryan never sent me out at any time to buy any canes, or to procure them by any other means. I did not see any canes used upon any of the inmates.

(signed) Joseph Redfern.

Elizabeth English, being sworn, says :—I am 18 years of age. I slept last night in the House of Correction at Westminster; I was there for 14 days; I was sent there by a magistrate for assaulting Mr. Green, the porter of the Marylebone Workhouse. I was an inmate of the workhouse before I was sent to prison; I know Elizabeth Edmonds, an inmate of the workhouse; she was in the workhouse with me. I have seen Mr. Brown strike her; this was about 14 days or three weeks before I went to prison. It was in the evening, at nine o'clock; it was by the stairs near nurse French's ward. He struck her with a cane, a great deal more than once. Mr. Green was beating me at the time, when Edmonds came in and took my part, and told Mr. Green to leave me alone. Mr. Green was beating me with a very thick cane; he struck me two or three times; he did not hit me so as to make many marks on me; they were not much. Just before this Mr. Ryan came and told me to go to bed; I was in the yard; I refused at first, but got up afterwards; Mr. Ryan remained in the yard; Mr. Ryan put his two fingers to his mouth and whistled; Mr. Brown and Mr. Green then came running out of the passage with sticks up their sleeves. Mr. Green ran after me; he caught me just by nurse French's ward; he took hold of both my hands and began to cut me with a cane in the manner before described by me. Mr. Ryan was not present when I was being beat by Mr. Green; Mr. Brown did not interfere to prevent Mr. Green beating me, he said nothing at all. He, Mr. Brown, was standing with a cane in his hand; Mr. Green left go of me and went to the other girl, and helped Mr. Brown beat her; I mean Edmonds.

A Vestryman.—I had not been doing anything when Mr. Ryan fetched Mr. Green to me; I had been quite quiet; I made use of only one improper word;

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that was while he was beating me. I was not taken before the magistrate for assaulting Mr. Green at this particular time; I assaulted him afterwards; I attempted to strike him. We were very quiet when Mr. Ryan asked me to go to bed; I refused to go, however; I had no particular reason for refusing.

(Mr. Ryan has no questions.)

I have been in the house, off and on, for 12 years; I have been out to service three times; I did not run away from my place once. When Mr. Green was with me at the foot of the stairs, the door into the yard was open; I did not hear Mr. Ryan say anything more than to tell Burchall to go to her bed.

Mr. Green.—I first saw you in the yard when you raced out of the passage; I had not hold of one of the posts in the yard when I first saw you; I raced into the passage by French's ward. I dare say I used bad language; there was one bad word that I said to Mr. Green; it was b——. I swear that you struck me. I had some marks; they were on my back. I say positively that I saw you strike Edmonds.

When I assaulted Mr. Green there were two girls fighting; he came into the yard; I was trying to part them; you tried peaceably to quiet me. When I found that Burchall was about to be locked up, I said "I be b—— if I don't go also." I then attempted to strike Mr. Green, but I did not do so.

(signed) *Elizabeth English.*

Eliza Parker, assistant matron of the Marylebone Workhouse, being sworn, says:—I know Sophia Howard, an inmate of the workhouse, and also Mary Ann Sullivan. For three days before the Tuesday when they were locked up they were very refractory. I named to the master that all the people in the house complained of the bad language used and noise made by the girls, and of their knocking the idiots about. The old women complained about it, and I named it to the master. He locked up Sullivan on the Tuesday, about two o'clock; in the evening, between seven and eight, the master and Mr. Brown went to the cell where she was; Mr. Ryan then sent for me to search Sullivan, who had broken the door. She refused to allow me to search her, and made use of very bad language; the master insisted upon her being searched; she consented; I searched her, but found nothing about her. The master let her out, for her to go to bed. As soon as she left the cell, she turned back and assaulted the master in a very vile manner. She knocked off the porter's (Mr. Brown) hat, and seized on him and bit his hand; his hat was much injured. The master then put her back into the cell. The girls, hearing that she was put back, came in a vile manner to assault the master. Howard was the first to demand of the master when Sullivan was going to be let out again. I did not hear what the master said. I saw Howard kick the master; he took her by the hand, and put her in the store-room. The master ordered the girls to return to their yard, and sent for the two porters to assist him; I said to the master, "The girls are swearing very great oaths about what they intend to do to you; I would not go, without I had something in my hand." I then went and fetched a small whip; a lady's riding whip; the master said that he did not want it, and I laid it on his table in the store-room. I did not see the whip in his hand during the whole of the evening. At nine o'clock the master came into the yard to order all the girls to bed, and they refused to go at the time. I then left the yard, to see some of the girls to bed; I did not see Mr. Green or Mr. Brown strike any one at that time. The girls were very noisy; there were 10 or 12 of them, including Lynch and Burchall. About a quarter or half-past ten I was again in the women's yard, getting a woman named Hewet to bed; she was screaming, in the yard, "murder;" that girls were knocking her about. She is weak-minded. I then heard a hallooing; I went to see what it was, and found the girl Howard sitting by the box. Mr. Green was holding her; she called to me, "Come to me, and save me." I took her by the shoulder; Mr. Green was still holding her, and begged her to come to bed. She was using very bad language at the time; Mr. Green ordered her to get up and go to bed, but she did not do so; we pulled her up. Whilst Mr. Green was pulling up Howard, Mr. Green made a strike; the blows fell on me once or twice, whilst I was standing over Howard. I don't know what Mr. Green had in his hand to strike the blow with; it was dark at the time. I said, "Mr. Green, you are a striking of me." He raised up Howard, but did not strike her then; the blows fell on me. I did not see Mr. Green strike Howard whilst I

was

was there. The girl Sullivan at this time came behind Howard, just by the cross door in the men's yard; Mr. Brown was pulling her up. She was making a disturbance, and using bad language. I heard Brown call out, "You are biting me." The master then came up to release Sullivan's hands, who was biting Mr. Brown. I saw no blows struck, on either Howard or Sullivan, by either of the porters or the master. The master told me to "bed" the two girls in separate wards. I took Sullivan to where Burchall was sleeping. I took Howard to her sleeping ward, across the women's yard. Mr. Green followed her, but he never struck her; and ordered her to bed quietly; and he came up to the bed ward, and ordered her to go to bed. I lifted her up with her clothes on, and carried her up to the bed. The girls in the next ward hearing Howard cry, came into the ward where she was, and abused Mr. Green. He ordered them to their beds, and followed them out to their ward. The girls were some of them dressed, and some were undressed. I returned to the yard to look for Hewett, and took her into another ward. I then went back again to the ward where I left Howard; she was not there. The women said she was not there, she was gone with the girls into the other ward. Howard slept there all night, but returned to her own bed at seven in the morning. I saw no more of the girls till they went to the police court, about 12 o'clock.

Inspector.—Mary Ann Sullivan did not complain to me of having been beaten. Edmonds did not say to me that she had been struck. Sophia Howard showed me her forehead; there was a mark on it; I can't tell how it came there; she said she had marks on her back; I did not see them; this was on the Wednesday morning. I did not see Sullivan's back; I did not see Edmonds' back; I heard the evidence of Garrod at the court to the effect that there were marks on the girls' backs. The girls might have been beaten on that Tuesday evening without my knowing anything about it.

A Vestryman.—I fetched the whip to the master because the girls had been very refractory all the afternoon; they were saying that they would do the master an injury, and they then made use of oaths and bad language. I heard the threats before I fetched the whip. I did not at this particular time see either Sullivan or Howard molest Hewett. Howard and Sullivan are usually riotous and disorderly; they have been locked up in the cell for raising a disturbance in the house, and in the chapel on Sunday. English is as bad as any of them; her language cannot be named. Lynch is a very bad girl.

The girls threatened to kick the master in a particular part before I fetched the whip.

(Mr. Ryan does not put a question).

Mr. Pelham.—The woman Sullivan bit Brown on two occasions. It was not dusk when the master put Sullivan in the cell the second time; this was between seven and eight o'clock; it was then light enough for me to see whether the master or porter had anything in their hands; they had nothing at that time. When the master ordered the girls in the yard there were then about nine or ten present.

Mr. Brown.—I was at the cells before either Sullivan or the other girls were let out by the master. I saw five pieces of wood broken from the cell where Sullivan was; I saw Sullivan bite your hand; I saw blood come from your hand; I only saw a spot of blood where her teeth had been. I did not see her strike you; I saw her knock off your hat; it was crushed; I saw her put one foot upon it. You did not speak to Sullivan before she bit you. She ran back from me and the master and assaulted you; I did not observe that you provoked her. Through the general conduct of the girls, Hewett has been obliged to take refuge in the watercloset during the night, and also on the staircases. I cannot say whether Sullivan, Burchall, and Edmonds have been refused admission to the chapel on account of misconduct. For three days and three nights before the Tuesday there was almost a riot in the house with these three girls and others.

Mr. Green.—When you took Howard out of the cell I was in the women's yard. There was a scuffle in the passage; during that time I did not see you leave Howard at all. When you took her from me you followed me to Howard's bed ward. I did not see you strike Sullivan. I went to Howard's bed at half past 11; she was not there. Aged females have complained to me of having had their bed clothes pulled off by Sullivan, Edmonds, Burchall, and

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Lynch, and others. I heard Lynch and English, about three weeks ago, say at the chapel door, that if they went to hear him (the chaplain) they would ask him to pray that they might have a place in hell. Howard is an obstinate and a bad-tempered girl.

(signed) *Eliza Parker.*

Charles Witherington, an inmate of the Marylebone Workhouse, being sworn, says:—I am 19 years old, and have been in the workhouse about four months. I have seen M. A. Sullivan, an inmate of the workhouse. On the 22d of July last, I was sitting in ward 15 B., at one o'clock, and I heard somebody scream. I went to see what it was. I saw Mr. Ryan and Mr. Green locking up two girls, Sullivan and Reynolds, in the cells. I saw the girls go in with their shoes on; afterwards I saw their shoes outside in Mr. Green's hand. Mr. Ryan went to the carpenter and spoke to him. The carpenter then nailed some wood over a grating in the door of the cell in which Reynolds was. Mr. Ryan went away and Mr. Green also. I then returned to my ward. At about eight o'clock I was in the yard again, and I saw Mr. Ryan and Mr. Brown come down to the cells and unlock the doors. Sullivan came out into the yard. Reynolds then came out of the cell door, and Mr. Brown struck her (Reynolds) with his open hand; I think it was on the shoulder. Sullivan then ran back to Mr. Brown, and he caught hold of her by the hair of her head, and dragged her into the cell which Reynolds had just left. Mr. Brown and Mr. Ryan then went away, taking Reynolds with them. A little while after, I was in the yard, and I saw Mr. Ryan and Mr. Green bring another girl, named Howard, down to the cell, and took her shoes away from her, and lock her up. Mr. Ryan and Mr. Green then went away again, Mr. Green taking the shoes with him in his hand. At about half-past ten, I was in my ward, and I heard some one unlock a gate, and I went to the door to see who it was. I saw Mr. Ryan standing at the cells outside. I heard him ask the girls Sullivan and Howard to come out. They said they wanted a drink of water, as they were quite famished; and they said that as they had been there all day without anything, they might as well stop in all night too. Mr. Ryan then went to the middle of the yard and whistled, and I saw Mr. Brown and Mr. Green come down the yard, and go to the cells and pull the two girls out. Mr. Green had hold of Howard by the wrist, and Mr. Brown had hold of Sullivan by the hair of the head; the girls were led away. When they got a few paces up the yard, Mr. Brown lifted Sullivan off her feet off the ground, by the hair of her head, with both his hands, and carried her with her feet off the ground by the hair of her head, about three yards. They then got the girls into the passage. I saw no one; but I heard their screams very loud. Hickey and John Butler was standing at the door with me at the same time.

Inspector.—The door where I was standing is about 12 yards from the cell.

Mr. Chichester.—Brown dragged Sullivan the first time into the cell by her hair, a distance of about three yards. I thought Brown's conduct very cruel. I was not called before the Guardians when an inquiry was made by them into this case.

I have been tried three times in a court of justice; twice for felony, once for an assault. I was convicted of the first felony, and imprisoned two months, for being stopped by Mr. Green at the door of the workhouse with a pair of shoes.

I was convicted of the second felony, and imprisoned six months.

Mr. Ryan.—Howard was locked up in the cell at eight o'clock at night; you went to relieve her at half-past ten. They said that they had been there all day without anything, and might as well stop all night. Sullivan was locked up at one o'clock. I heard her say that as "I had been here all day without anything, I may as well stay here all night." I did not see Sullivan assault you at half-past eight. If Sullivan had assaulted you at that time, she could not have done so without my seeing you, unless it was inside the cell.

Mr. Brown.—I was imprisoned the six months for running away from my master. I had then three months' imprisonment at Maidstone, which I have not mentioned before. I was not aware that I was to mention anything that did not happen in this parish. I have not been in prison any more times. I am positive of it. At eight o'clock Sullivan went away with Mr. Ryan and Mrs. Parker. I saw you scuffling with Reynolds during the time that they were away. I don't know that the scuffling was caused by your taking some pieces of wood from under

under her apron. I saw some broken pieces of wood on the ground. I could not say that I saw everything that took place. I did not see everything. I saw Sullivan break away from Mr. Ryan and Mrs. Parker, and run back to where you were. I did not see Sullivan strike you when she came back. I could not see, because the door was between us. I could see Sullivan after she got to you. After Sullivan got back, she broke away from you; you followed her; you caught her; and took hold of the hair of her head.

Mr. *Chichester*.—I don't think she had a cap on; I am not certain.

Mr. *Brown*.—I did not see Sullivan jump upon your hat. I saw your hat was off; I did not see who knocked it off. I was not in bed at half-past ten. The proper time for going to bed is nine o'clock. I did not go to bed, as I thought I would wait to see the girls let out, if they were let out. I should not have waited all night if they had not been let out. I can't say how many nights I have sat up as late as half-past ten since then; it may have been two or three times. I say that you had Sullivan by the hair of her head and lifted her off the ground. I think it is possible for a man to do so if he is tall enough. I have seen Mr. Green do this before. My ward door is about twelve yards from the cell door. Other persons besides myself could see the outside cell door from the ward door.

Mr. *Green*.—I was apprenticed to a baker, and was convicted of robbing him. Since that, you and the late master obtained another situation for me at a baker's. I left him for being late one Sunday night, about three quarters of an hour. I swear that it was not for selling the bread and putting the money in my own pocket. I saw you at half-past ten with Mr. Brown.

Inspector.—I saw the master with something in his hand; it was either a whip, a stick, or a cane. I did not see him use it.

I did not see that Mr. Brown had a cane or stick, nor Mr. Green either. I did not see either Mr. Ryan, Mr. Brown, or Mr. Green strike the girl Sullivan or Howard.

A *Guardian*.—My last master was Mr. Griffin, of Circus-street; he never charged me with robbing him.

Two *Guardians*.—I did not ask him for a character; he had a character with me.

(signed) *Charles Witherington*.

Michael Hickey, an inmate of the Marylebone Workhouse, being sworn, says :—I belong to No. 15 B ward. I go to bed at nine at night; I never sit up after that time. I have sometimes sat up half an hour or a quarter of an hour later. I have been sitting up as late as half-past 10; that was one night when they were flogging the girls. I was in my ward sitting on the bed with my clothes on; I sat there the whole time. When I heard the girls scream I went to the door; I saw Mr. Ryan, Mr. Green, and Mr. Brown. I saw a girl named Mary Ann Sullivan and Howard come out of the cells. Mr. Ryan asked them to come out. Sullivan said she wanted a drop of water; she said that she had been there all day along. I saw Mr. Brown lay hold of Sullivan's hair and drag her out of the cell, and he carried her by the hair of her head about three yards. I did not see any one strike Sullivan; she was taken to the passage, and I heard her scream, and I heard the lashes of the canes. Mr. Brown had a cane, and so had Mr. Green; I am not sure what Mr. Ryan had; I think it was a whip.

(Mr. Ryan does not question.)

Mr. *Chichester*.—I was willing to come before and give this evidence if I had been sent for.

I have not had any conversation with Sullivan or Howard recently about the evidence that I was to give to-day.

Inspector.—I can't read. Nobody has read to me a newspaper report of the proceedings at this inquiry.

Mr. *Chichester*.—I have had no conversation with Witherington as to the evidence which I was to give to-day.

I have not seen him since nine o'clock this morning.

Mr. *Brown*.—I have been in prison once; that was for an assault on Mr. Tubbs. I was once before the magistrate for burglary; I was not before him at any other time for any other offence. I saw you I think at eight o'clock on Tuesday night; it was daylight; you brought down Howard; she was put

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into the cell. I am not exactly sure whether it was you; I think it was you. Sullivan was in the cell at that time and no one else. I was not in company with Witherington at eight o'clock; I see him in the yard at his own doorway. I saw a girl named Reynolds at that time; she was coming out of the cell; Mr. Brown, I think, took her over to the women's side. I saw Sullivan at that time; Mr. Ryan and Mrs. Parker took her out into "Bridewell-yard;" Sullivan broke away from them and made towards you. I did not see Sullivan strike you; I did not see her jump on your hat. I could see her. You laid hold of her by the hair of her head and shoved her into the cell that Reynolds came out of. I did not see one of your hands bleeding after that. At half-past 10 neither you nor Mr. Ryan or Mr. Green had a light. I could see what took place near the cells, but not what took place inside. I could see about three yards into the passage which leads to the cells from the yard. I did not give Sullivan anything, or help to give her anything, to break open her cell door with. I and Butler, and Witherington have had no conversation to-day as to what we should say if we were called up. We had no such conversation about it since the Tuesday night, to my recollection.

Inspector.—I have not at any one time since that Tuesday night agreed with anybody what we would say if we were called up to give evidence at this inquiry. I never expected to be called up. At half-past 10 at night on the Tuesday, I and Butler and Witherington were standing at our ward door; I did not go out in the yard at all; we were peeping from the doorway, we heard the girls scream, and that made us run out to see.

(signed) *Michael Hickey.*

(Mr. Green does not question.)

John Butler, an inmate of the workhouse, being sworn, says:—I belong to ward 15 B. The regular time for going to bed is nine o'clock; I frequently set up after that time; I have set up till 11 o'clock within this last six weeks. I was standing at the door of the ward on a Tuesday night from ten to half-past. Michael Hickey was there, and Witherington and others. I saw the girl Sullivan and another came out of the cell. Mr. Ryan came first, and asked the girls to come out; they refused; they asked for water. Sullivan said she had been there so long that she might as well stop longer. I saw Mr. Brown take Sullivan by the hair of her head and lift her off the ground; I did not see her struck; I only saw that her hair was pulled.

(Mr. Ryan declines to question.)

Mr. Brown.—I did not hear Sullivan make use of bad language. I was standing with Hickey and Witherington just inside the door; we could see right down the yard. Hickey, Witherington, and I have not had any conversation about this since that night. I have spoke about it in the yard, what a shame it was. Sullivan was crouching when you took hold of the hair of her head and carried her two or three yards; her feet were off the ground.

Mr. Chichester.—She had no cap on.

A Guardian.—I could see distinctly how he took hold of her hair. She generally wears a cap; I did not see one hanging beside her.

(signed) *the mark of
John × Butler.*

William Boyd Mushet, Surgeon to the Marylebone Workhouse, being sworn, says:—I know an inmate named Mary Ann Sullivan. She asked me to look at her back on Wednesday morning the 23d of July last; I did so. Her back and shoulders presented numerous weals of a livid colour. She had a mark parallel to the right jaw, about which there was an oozing of blood. She had also an extravasation of blood on the left shoulder, about the size of a crown piece. About five days after, I examined her arm, not having previously done so. There was a small discolouration on the lower part of the right arm, inner side, with diffused discolouration to some extent, with a scab on the right elbow. She attributed the marks to her having been flogged about 16 hours before. The marks on her back and shoulders were quite consistent with her statement that she had been flogged. The mark on her jaw and shoulders might have arisen from other causes. I did not observe that the marks on her back had been bleeding. I did not find it necessary to give her anything to apply to it.

I should consider the blows were of a severe character, especially when I consider

consider the statement that they were made through the dress. I cannot say at this time whether if the stays were on the blows would have been first struck on them. I only examined Sullivan's person on these two occasions.

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I know an inmate named Elizabeth Edmonds. On the same Wednesday morning she asked me to look at her back. Her back presented much the same appearance as that of Sullivan; I did not notice any marks on any other part of her person than her back. On the 28th the marks had nearly disappeared. I only saw her twice. I gave her no medicine or medical application.

I know an inmate of the workhouse named Sophia Howard. I was sent for to see her on the same Wednesday morning; she was in bed; she first said she was ill; she said that she had been flogged. She was shy of allowing me to examine her. I examined her back, and found marks similar to those on Sullivan and Edmonds. I do not recollect whether they were more intense. On the 28th I examined her again; the greenish discolouration on the back was faint, but still visible; more so than on Edmonds at the same time. On the 23d Howard had some severe marks on the forehead and nose, which had somewhat the appearance of a burn. From the marks on her back, I was of opinion that they might have been produced by the same instrument as the marks on the other girls were produced with. I should not like to give an opinion as to the cause of the marks on the forehead and nose. If the marks on her back were caused by blows, they must have been severe. I ordered her medicine. She complained of pain over the region of the stomach, which she ascribed to her having been knelt on, the preceding evening. There was some amount of constitutional disturbance, and that was the reason why the medicine was prescribed. The constitutional disturbance might have arisen from blows inflicted the night before; and it might have arisen independently of that. She was under my care for two or three days; I can't say positively that she kept her bed all that time.

By Mr. *Chichester*.—I do not see what difference in appearance a blow given in self-defence would present from a blow given in aggression. Blows given in self-defence would probably be more scattered; those confined to one spot would be more likely to have been given in aggression. I did not observe the marks of blood upon the backs of either of the three girls. From the marks which I did see, I should say that blood could not have been running down to Sullivan's waist the day before. If any one had said that there had been blood running down to the waist, I should not think that was true. It was not impossible, however; it is difficult to tell, after the lapse of some hours. The wounds which I saw were such as might have been inflicted by a small cane; I should think that the cane was larger than a pencil. It is difficult to say whether any of the wounds were made by a whip. I should think that the wounds were more likely to have been made by a cane.

(Mr. Ryan declines to question.)

By *Inspector*.—I did not observe any marks on the waist of Sullivan.

By Mr. *Brown*.—Sullivan has some marks on her face, the result of old disease. I referred to marks on her jaw, from a recent cause. I don't know whether the old and new injury were on the same side of the face. The new mark was more than an abrasion arising from a slight touch. I don't think vinegar, in an undiluted state, a proper application for a wound.

Mr. *Green*.—Howard was in bed when I saw her on Wednesday morning. I can't say whether I ordered her to keep her bed. She was not in bed when I saw her on the 28th of July. Howard said she had been knelt upon; I cannot give it as my opinion whether she had been knelt on or not. To the best of my knowledge, I made the same statement to the committee as I have now done; but I did not make so long a statement. I have given my evidence irrespective of party or person. I ordered Howard acetate of ammonia.

(signed) *William Boyd Mushet*, M.B.

Henry Balch, Superintendent of the Kitchen and Diets at the Marylebone Workhouse, being sworn, says:—(Mr. *Ryan*).—On the afternoon of the 22d of July last there were a number of girls together in the yard. Burchall was there; Edmonds and Canary also. I heard them make use of gross and

violent

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violent expressions against the master; I thought that they were conspiring to do the master an injury, and I reported what I heard to him.

Mr. *Chichester*.—The effect of what they said was, that the master should not confine them any more without their inflicting personal injury on him.

(signed) *Hy. Balch.*

The Reverend *Peter Moody*, Chaplain of the Marylebone Workhouse, being sworn, says:—I know Edmonds to have been a girl of bad character. I know also that she has conducted herself properly. Her character, generally speaking, is as bad as that of any unfortunate girl could be. I am not particularly acquainted with Sullivan's character. I do not know anything of Sophia Howard. I have been obliged to stop the service in the chapel in order to send Edmonds out of it.

Burchall is equally as bad, if not worse, than Edmonds.

Mr. *Carpenter*.—I consider Burchall and Edmonds difficult to manage; they are disorderly in the extreme. Everything has been done to make these girls orderly.

(signed) *Peter Moody.*

William Henry Collins, an inmate of the Marylebone Workhouse, being sworn, says:—On the night of Tuesday, July 22d, I admitted Mr. Green, Mr. Ryan, and Mr. Brown, through a gate of which I have charge, about half-past nine in the evening. I saw Sullivan try to take hold of Mr. Brown. I did not see Mr. Brown lift her by the hair of her head and carry her any distance. If she had been so lifted, whilst she was in the Bridewell-yard, I must have seen it.

(signed) *W. H. Collins.*

Richard Ryan, Master of the Marylebone Workhouse, on being sworn, states:—From the evidence it is abundantly manifest that three girls, Sullivan, Edmonds, and Howard, have been caned. I am quite certain that it was through the provocation which they gave the porters that the caning took place. I gave no order to the porters to use the canes. I never attempted to use either cane or whip.

(signed) *Richard Ryan.*

Charles Brown, late Porter of the Marylebone Workhouse, being sworn, says:—All that I have to say is as follows; that for several days previous to the 22d of July last there had been an unusual amount of riotous and disorderly conduct going on between the girls who have been examined at this inquiry, in conjunction with several other girls. In order to suppress the disorderly conduct, Mr. Ryan, upon the 13th of July, sent me notice that it was necessary for me to do duty in the women's yard, from two o'clock in the afternoon until six; this was extra to my 12 hours duty at night. During the days on which I did this afternoon duty, I think as many as 16 or 20 confinements took place in the cell. Upon the evening of the 22d of July, I was called upon by Mr. Ryan, the master, four different times to assist him. Upon the third time of being called, I told him that I thought it was necessary to have the assistance of Mr. Green, as the girls seemed to be getting the master of us; and that it was necessary that we should have something with us for our own protection, as the way in which I had been bitten and kicked required prompt measures to put a stop to it. The blows that were given to Edmonds were given during the time that she was assaulting me. Sullivan was not struck by me at all.

(signed) *Charles Brown.*

Matthew Green, Porter at the Marylebone Workhouse being sworn, says:—On Tuesday, the 22d of July last, my duty ceased at seven o'clock in the evening. About 10 minutes or a quarter past nine, Mr. Ryan came to my room, and stated that he had 10 or 12 girls sitting in the yard, and he wished me to help him to get them to bed. I and Mr. Brown went with the master and stood in the passage, a distance off; I heard the master request the girls many times to go to bed; three or four voices I heard say distinctly that they would not, for about 10 minutes he was trying to induce them peaceable to

go to bed ; all at once they started up, ran two or three one way, and two or three the other. Mr. Ryan then called me and Brown. Mr. Ryan and Mr. Brown went after Edmonds and Burchell ; I ran across the yard to the passage where English, Lynch, and two or three others went in. I caught hold of English and quietly persuaded her to go to bed ; she then crouched down in the corner. At the same moment Edmonds ran into the passage, Mr. Brown says, "Now, Edmonds, go to bed ;" with that she "squared," just like a man, and struck him three or four times on the breast ; after a scuffle, she did go to bed, and I also took English up stairs.

St. Marylebone.

About half past 10 Mr. Ryan again came to me, and said he was going to let Sullivan and Howard out of the blackholes, would I be kind enough to accompany him ; I did so, and went down to the cells. Mr. Ryan unlocked them, and requested Sullivan and Howard several times to come out ; me and Brown were at a distance off, at this time, quite out of their sight. The girls were both swearing, making use of filthy language, and refused to come out. Mr. Ryan then called me and Brown. I took hold of Howard by the left wrist, and brought her as far as the passage leading from the men's yard to the chapel yard ; she was all that time hollowing "murder," and making a great noise ; when she got in the passage, she threw herself down ; she made use of those words which I asked her whether she uttered when I cross-examined her. She kicked me, and I had three distinct scars upon the left leg. Mrs. Parker then came up and took her away. I think that just at this time Howard's language was worse than could possibly be described ; she continued so all the way to her bed ward. Parker put her in bed ; I left her, and saw no more of her until the following day at the police court. For several days previous to the 22d of July the house had been in a continual state of uproar, caused by these girls. I believe Burchell and Edmonds to be the ringleaders of the whole affair.

I know nothing more to say, but that in consequence of the terrible and disagreeable duty which has arisen, and which is likely to arise in the house hereafter, I have resigned my situation.

(signed) *Matthew Green.*

16.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to *Elizabeth Randall*.

Madam, Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 2 September 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, and to inform you that the subject to which it relates will receive their consideration.

Mrs. Elizabeth Randall.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. W. Grey,*
Secretary.

17.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone.

Sir, Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 2 September 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to forward to the Directors and Guardians of the parish of St. Marylebone the enclosed copy of a letter which has been addressed to the Board by Mrs. Elizabeth Randall, respecting the case of her son.

The Board request to be furnished with any observations which the Directors and Guardians may desire to make on the subject of the enclosed communication.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. W. Grey,* Secretary.

T. B. Rae, Esq.

St. Marylebone.

18.—LETTER from *Mary Ann Crisp* to the Poor Law Board.

Gentlemen

2, Harvey-place, King-street, Oxford-street.

I WISH to call your attention to my destitute condition. My husband is a tailor, and has been out of work for the last six weeks, and he has two children, and I am their step-mother; and we are in a very destitute condition, for he has been gone from home nearly a month in search of work, and I have applied to Marylebone Workhouse for relief for the children, or take them into the house until I can hear from my husband. They have relieved me once, and I have applied for admission into the house for the children until I can hear of their father, which they have refused. With perseverance, with getting some plain needlework, I would try and support myself; therefore, gentlemen, I shall feel very grateful to you if you will consider of my destitute condition as early as possible you can, as I cannot bear to see the poor children pining away from want.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Mary Ann Crisp.*

19.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to *Mary Ann Crisp.*

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 3 September 1856.

THE Poor Law Board direct me to acknowledge the receipt to-day of your letter, without date, and to inform you that they are unable to interfere for the purpose of ordering relief in any individual case, being expressly prohibited by law from so doing.

The Board, however, will send a copy of your letter to the Directors and Guardians of the parish of St. Marylebone for their consideration.

Mary Ann Crisp. By order, &c.
(signed) *R. W. Grey, Secretary.*

20.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone.

Sir,

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 3 September 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to forward, for the consideration of the Directors and Guardians of the parish of St. Marylebone, the enclosed copy of a letter which has been addressed to the Board by Mary Ann Crisp, residing at 2, Harvey-place, King-street, Oxford-street.

The Board will be glad to be furnished with any observations which the Directors and Guardians may desire to make on the subject of the enclosed communication.

T. B. Rae, Esq. I am, &c.
(signed) *R. W. Grey, Secretary.*

21.—LETTER from the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone to the Poor Law Board.

Secretary's Office, St. Marylebone Workhouse,
10 September 1856.

Sir,

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 2d inst. (33,860), forwarding a copy of a letter addressed to the Poor Law Board, and signed "Elizabeth Randall," and in answer thereto, I am directed to state that the son escaped from the probationary ward of the workhouse, where he had been placed as a lunatic under a magistrate's order. Upon the mother applying for his clothes, the assistant overseer inquired where the son was; she, however, refused to give any information upon the subject.

The assistant overseer having reason to believe that the mother was able to reimburse the parish the expense the Guardians had been put to, refused to order that the clothing should be given up until the expenses, which would be under

under 20 s., were paid; but if she chose she could see the Board on the following Friday, who would perhaps forego the amount. She, however, never availed herself of the offer made by the assistant overseer.

St. Marylebone.

R. W. Grey, Esq. I am, &c.
(signed) Thos. B. Rae, Secretary.

22.—LETTER from the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone to the Poor Law Board.

Secretary's Office, St. Marylebone Workhouse,
10 September 1856.

Sir,

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 3d instant (34,394), forwarding a copy of a letter addressed to the Poor Law Board, and signed "Mary Ann Crisp," and in answer thereto, I am directed to state that the application of this woman for the admission of the two children was duly considered by the Board of Guardians and refused. She has subsequently deserted them, and they are now inmates of this workhouse, a reward being offered for the apprehension of the father, John Crisp, for deserting the said children.

R. W. Grey, Esq. I am, &c.
(signed) Thos. B. Rae, Secretary.

23.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
11 September 1856.

Sir,

THE Poor Law Board have received the Report of their inspector, Mr. Cane, upon the evidence taken by him on the 25th, 26th, and 27th ultimo, at his inquiry into the charge that certain of the female inmates of Marylebone Workhouse had been beaten by officers of that establishment. The Board have carefully considered that Report, and the evidence upon which it is founded.

The officers accused were Mr. Richard Ryan, the master of the workhouse, Charles Brown and Matthew Green, two porters of the establishment.

It appears that for some days previous to the 22d of July last, the day upon which the alleged beating took place, there had been a considerable amount of disorder and insubordination amongst a portion of the female inmates of the workhouse, consisting of girls of abandoned character, whose language and demeanour are represented to be of the worst description.

On the day in question, two of these girls, named Sullivan and Howard, were confined in separate cells, and when they were released, between 10 and 11 in the evening, by Mr. Ryan, it appears that they both of them refused to come out to go to bed.

The master then summoned the porters Brown and Green, and it is proved that Brown dragged Sullivan out of her cell by the hair of her head, and in the presence of the master beat her with a cane very severely. The girl herself alleges that the master also struck her, though he denies having done so, and that Green came to Brown's assistance, and likewise beat her.

With respect to Howard, it appears that Green took her out of her cell, and beat her also. The Board have no doubt that both these women resisted violently the attempt of the officers to convey them to their sleeping places, and that the beating took place in the struggle that ensued.

It is further proved that earlier on the same evening the master, having in vain attempted to persuade a number of the girls who were in the women's yard to go to bed, summoned the porters.

Upon their appearance, armed with canes, the girls dispersed and ran away, pursued by them. Brown overtook a girl named Edmonds, who is stated to have assailed him, but who it is clearly shown was thrown upon the ground and severely beaten by him. This does not appear to have taken place in the immediate presence of the master, but the Board think that it was done with his cognizance and permission.

St. Marylebone.

The Board cannot but observe, with very great regret, the amount of disorder and turbulence which the evidence taken by their inspector discloses as existing in the Marylebone Workhouse.

They are quite prepared to admit that it is a task of no little difficulty to maintain discipline, good order, and subordination amongst a number of persons of the unhappy class to which these women belong. To do so with any success requires not only great temper, firmness, and judgment on the part of the officers, particularly of the chief one, to whose control they are subjected, but also such well-devised arrangements of the building in which they are retained, and such regulations for the classification, discipline, and treatment of the inmates themselves, that every impediment is presented to the outbreak of disorder, and every facility at hand for its immediate suppression.

The Board lament to find that in an establishment of the extent and importance of the Marylebone Workhouse there appears to be an entire absence of those conditions of its successful management. They are not, therefore, surprised at the occurrences which have formed the subject of inquiry, or to find a state of things existing in the workhouse such as is described in the following extract from their inspector's Report :—

“ Burchall, by her evidence, shows that in consequence of the fighting of these girls, it was necessary to call in the police. The assistant matron has alluded to the complaints made by the old women of their misconduct ; to their knocking the idiots about ; to her rescuing Hewet, a weak-minded woman, from their clutches ; and to the fact that Hewet has sometimes been obliged to take refuge from them during the night in the waterclosets, and on the staircases leading to the wards. She also describes how some of the girls came out of their ward whilst undressed, to abuse the porter Green, and states that the aged inmates have complained to her of having had their bed clothes pulled off by Sullivan, Edmonds, Burchall, Lynch, and others. The porter Green ascribes his resignation to the terrible duty which he had to perform ; and he assured me that he refrained from calling some of the female inmates as witnesses in his favour, because he would not subject them to the treatment which they would consequently meet with at the hands of these girls.”

The Board cannot but believe that the Directors and Guardians will be as anxious as themselves to apply a remedy to the evils which have thus been disclosed.

As the two porters have already resigned their situations, the Board have only to remark with respect to them that they quite concur with the Directors and Guardians in the propriety of their accepting such resignations.

With respect to the master, the Board, after giving the fullest consideration to all that can be urged in his favour, are yet of opinion that the inquiry shows him to be not equal to the discharge of the very responsible duties entrusted to him. While it does not appear that there is good ground to believe that he himself took an active part in the beating of the women, as was alleged against him, still there is no room for doubt that it was done by his subordinate officers in his presence, and therefore with his sanction.

It is not necessary for the Board to enter into a nice inquiry as to the extent to which a workhouse officer may be justified in using force when assaulted, or in enforcing the necessary discipline of a workhouse ; it is sufficient in the present instance that it is proved that a severe and vindictive beating was inflicted by the officers accused on at least three of the female inmates of the workhouse. Under these circumstances, the Board request the Directors and Guardians to call upon the master to resign his situation.

While the Board have thought themselves unable to relieve the master from the responsibility for what has taken place in the workhouse, they are so firmly convinced that no mere change of the officers of the house will enable the Directors and Guardians successfully to cope with the evils which exist in it, that they propose to issue to the parish of Marylebone forthwith similar rules and regulations for the management of the workhouse to those which are in force in the other workhouses in England and Wales.

These regulations the Board believe will assist materially in promoting the comfort of the inmates of the workhouse, will strengthen the hands of the officers

officers in their efforts to preserve order and discipline, and will tend effectually to prevent the recurrence of the scenes which have led to the recent inquiry. St. Marylebone.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. W. Grey*, Secretary.

T. B. Rae, Esq.

24.—LETTER from *R. B. Cane*, Esq., Poor Law Inspector, to the Poor Law Board.

Sir, Whitehall, 12 September 1856.

I HAVE the honour to submit to you, for the consideration of the Poor Law Board, a copy of an anonymous letter which I have this morning received, on the subject of the resignation of one of the porters at the Marylebone Workhouse.

I have, &c.,
(signed) *R. B. Cane*,
Poor Law Inspector.

R. W. Grey, Esq., M.P.

Document referred to in the above Letter.

(Copy.)

Sir,

I BEG to inform you that since your investigation of the flogging case at St. Marylebone Workhouse, the porter (Green) of that institution has been reinstalled in office.

A few days previous to the inquiry he sent in his resignation, which was accepted; but he subsequently sent in a letter to the Board withdrawing such resignation, and this withdrawal was again accepted, and he is now reinstated, with an additional 4 s. weekly allowance, in consideration of being engaged in emergencies at night in consequence of the dismissal of the night porter.

I have it on very good authority, but cannot positively vouch for its truth, that the resignation was a "ruse," and was, in fact, suggested to him by the Board itself; for what purpose you may probably be better able to divine than myself.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *A Ratepayer*.

25.—LETTER from the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone to the Poor Law Board.

Secretary's Office, St. Marylebone Workhouse,
13 September 1856.

Sir,

I AM directed to inform you that the Board of Guardians of the parish of St. Marylebone have fully inquired into the subject of your letter of the 11th instant (56), and having already decided upon admonishing the master and the porters, respectfully decline to re-open the case.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *Thos. B. Rae*, Secretary.

R. W. Grey, Esq.

26.—LETTER from *Elizabeth Randall* to the Poor Law Board.

66, Theobald's-road, Red Lion-square,
18 September 1856.

Gentlemen,

I HOPE you will pardon the liberty I take in appealing to you for my son's clothes, by asking your kind assistance. You received my first letter, dated 28th of August; that has put you in possession of my case. I received your reply the 2d of September; you kindly promised you would consider it. The delay has greatly injured my son's mind, and likewise my family. He might have had two situations, had it not been his making such a bad appearance;

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they have been kept from him just three months ; he has not had them on since the 12th of June. If there is anything the matter with the young man, this is enough to make him worse. I am obliged to support him, and have done so since a fortnight before Christmas, without any assistance whatever ; it is plunging me in great distress.

Sirs, if you will please to answer this as soon as possible, you will oblige

To the Poor Law Board.

Your humble servant,
(signed) *Elizabeth Randall.*

27.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone.

Sir, Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 23 September 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, in which you inform them, in reply to their letter of the 11th instant, that the Directors and Guardians of the parish of St. Marylebone, having already decided upon admonishing the master and porters of the workhouse in respect of their conduct in beating, or in permitting to be beaten, certain female pauper inmates of the workhouse, decline to reopen the case.

The Board regret to observe that the Directors and Guardians decline to accede to the request made by the Board, that the master of the workhouse should be called upon to resign his office.

I am desired to remind the Directors and Guardians that, by the 48th section of the 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, the Poor Law Board have the power, by order under their hands and seal, to remove any master of any workhouse of any parish or union, whom they shall deem unfit for, or incompetent to discharge the duties of such office, and to require the persons competent in that behalf to appoint a fit and proper person in his room ; and the officer so removed is rendered incompetent to be appointed to, or fill any paid office connected with the relief of the poor in any such parish or union.

It appears to the Board that the Directors and Guardians would probably prefer to reconsider their resolution, and of themselves to terminate their engagement with the present master of the workhouse, rather than that the Board, having recourse to the statutory power thus conferred upon them, should call upon that officer to resign his situation.

Unless, however, the Directors and Guardians are prepared to take the former course, I am directed to inform you that the Board, having decided that the master is unfit to fill his office, will have no other alternative than to adopt the latter.

T. B. Rae, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. W. Grey, Secretary.*

28.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to *Elizabeth Randall.*

Madam, Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 23 September 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, in which you call their attention to your previous letter of the 28th ultimo, respecting the alleged detention by the authorities of St. Marylebone Workhouse of the clothes of your son.

I am directed to state that the Board have communicated with the Directors and Guardians of the parish of St. Marylebone, and are informed that upon your applying to the assistant overseer for your son's clothes, you were told that they

they should be given up to you on payment of the expenses which had been incurred by the parish in respect of your son (about 20 s.), or that you might make application to the Directors and Guardians, who would perhaps forego the amount. It appears, however, that you have not availed yourself of the offer made by the assistant overseer, and that you have not made any application to the Directors and Guardians on the subject.

To Mrs. Elizabeth Randall.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. W. Grey*, Secretary.

29.—LETTER from the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone to the Poor Law Board.

Secretary's Office, St. Marylebone Workhouse,
27 September 1856.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Board of Guardians of the Poor of the parish of Marylebone to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 23d instant (numbered 35,217 and 35,341), and in answer thereto to state, that the Board of Guardians, having already decided upon the case in question, decline further to consider the same, especially as the Poor Law Board in their communication of the 11th inst. state that "no mere change of the officers of the house will enable the Directors and Guardians successfully to cope with the evils which exist."

R. W. Grey, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Thos. B. Rae*, Secretary.

30.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Master of the Workhouse of St. Marylebone.

Sir,

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 1 October 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to transmit to you herewith, for your information, a copy of a letter which the Board addressed to the Directors and Guardians of the parish of St. Marylebone on the 11th ultimo, in reference to the recent inquiry held by Mr. Cane, Poor Law Inspector, at the workhouse.

In that letter the Board requested the Directors and Guardians to call upon you to resign your situation as workhouse master. As, however, the Directors and Guardians have declined to do so, the Board must themselves require you forthwith to resign the office of master of the St. Marylebone Workhouse.

Mr. Richard Ryan.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. W. Grey*, Secretary.

31.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Master of the Workhouse of St. Marylebone.

Sir,

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
11 October 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to draw your attention to their letter to you of the 1st instant, to which they have not yet received any reply.

I am directed to state, that unless the Board receive your resignation of the office of master of the St. Marylebone Workhouse within three days from the date of this letter, they will, at the expiration of that time, issue an order for your dismissal from that office.

Mr. Richard Ryan.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Courtenay*, Secretary.

Marylebone. 32.—LETTER from the Master of the Workhouse of St. Marylebone to the Poor Law Board.

Master's Office, St. Marylebone Workhouse,
14 October 1856.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I MOST respectfully beg leave to inform you that I shall resign my office as master of this establishment on Friday next, the 17th instant, that being the day on which the Directors and Guardians of this parish hold their weekly meeting.

I have, &c.

To the Poor Law Board. (signed) *Richard Ryan,*
Master.

33.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
21 October 1856.

Sir,

THE Poor Law Board having received a communication from Mr. Richard Ryan, announcing his intention to resign, on the 17th instant, the office of master of the workhouse of the parish of St. Marylebone, I am directed to request that the Board may be informed whether Mr. Ryan has, in accordance with the above intimation, actually resigned his office.

I am, &c.

T. B. Rae, Esq. (signed) *Courtenay, Secretary.*

34.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
23 October 1856.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to transmit to the Directors and Guardians of the Poor of the parish of St. Marylebone a copy of an order which the Board have, in accordance with the announcement of their intention in their letter of September 11, issued for the future regulation and government of the workhouse of that parish. The Board trust that a careful attention to the regulations contained in that order on the part of the officers of that workhouse, and a due execution of such of the provisions therein as relate to the Directors and Guardians, will effectually prevent the recurrence of such irregular and improper proceedings as have lately occurred in that establishment.

The Board desire to refer the Directors and Guardians to Articles 65, 67, and 74, in regard to the appointment of officers, as they understand that there is now a vacancy in the office of master of the workhouse, and this office must be forthwith filled up.

As soon as the appointment of his successor shall have been made, the clerk of the Directors and Guardians must report the same to this Board.

The Board have sent 50 copies of the order for the use of such of the Directors and Guardians as may desire to have a copy, and will cause copies to be forwarded to such of the officers as are affected by these regulations.

I am, &c.

Thos. B. Rae, Esq. (signed) *Courtenay, Secretary.*

COPY ORDER referred to in the above Letter.

St. Marylebone

Parish of St. Marylebone.

To the Directors and Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of St. Marylebone, in the County of Middlesex ;

To the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the said Parish ;

To the Clerk or Clerks to the Justices of the Petty Sessions held for the Division or Divisions in which the said Parish is situate ;

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS the relief to the poor within the parish of St. Marylebone, in the county of Middlesex, is regulated by an Act passed in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Third, intituled, " An Act for repealing several Acts, made in the eighth, tenth, thirteenth, and fifteenth years of the reign of his present Majesty, for regulating the Nightly Watch and Beadles, and for paving, repairing, cleansing, and lighting the Parish of St. Marylebone, in the County of Middlesex, and for the better Relief and Maintenance of the Poor thereof, and for divers other Purposes therein mentioned ; and for making more effectual Provision for those Purposes ;" containing, among other things, various provisions for the election of Directors and Guardians of the Poor for administering such relief, and for managing the workhouse of the said parish, and the appointment of officers by the said Directors and Guardians :

And whereas it is expedient that rules and regulations should be prescribed for the government of the workhouse belonging to the said parish, the appointment of officers required by the said Directors and Guardians of the Poor, and for the due administration of relief therein, and that the duties to be performed by such officers should be defined :

Now, therefore, we, the Poor Law Board, in pursuance of the powers given in and by the statutes in that behalf made and provided, do hereby order, direct, and declare, with respect to the said parish of St. Marylebone, as follows ; that is to say :—

GOVERNMENT OF THE WORKHOUSE.

ADMISSION OF PAUPERS.

Art. 1. Every pauper who shall be admitted into the workhouse, either upon his first or any subsequent admission, shall be admitted in some one of the following modes only ; that is to say :—

By a written or printed order of the Board of Guardians, signed by their clerk.

By a provisional written or printed order, signed by a relieving officer, or an overseer.

By the master of the workhouse, (or during his absence, or inability to act, by the matron,) without any order, in any case of sudden or urgent necessity.

Provided that the master may admit any pauper delivered at the workhouse under an order of removal to the parish.

Art. 2. No pauper shall be admitted under any written or printed order as mentioned in Art. 1, if the same bear date more than six days before the pauper presents it at the workhouse.

Art. 3. If a pauper be admitted otherwise than by an order of the Board of Guardians, the admission of such pauper shall be brought before the Board of Guardians at their next ordinary meeting, who shall decide on the propriety of the pauper's continuing in the workhouse or otherwise, and make an order accordingly.

Art. 4. As soon as the pauper is admitted, he shall be placed in some room to be appropriated to the reception of paupers on admission, and shall then be examined by the medical officer.

Art. 5. If the medical officer, upon such examination, pronounce the pauper to be labouring under any disease of body or mind, the pauper shall be placed in the sick ward, or in such other ward as the medical officer shall direct.

St. Marylebone.

Art. 6. If the medical officer pronounce the pauper to be free from any such disease, the pauper shall be placed in the part of the workhouse assigned to the class to which he may belong.

Art. 7. No pauper shall be detained in a receiving ward for a longer time than is necessary for carrying into effect the regulations in Arts. 4, 5, and 6, if there be room in the proper ward for his reception.

Art. 8. Before being removed from the receiving ward, the pauper shall be thoroughly cleansed, and shall be clothed in a workhouse dress, and the clothes which he wore at the time of his admission shall be purified, and deposited in a place appropriated for that purpose, with the pauper's name affixed thereto. Such clothes shall be restored to the pauper when he leaves the workhouse.

Art. 9. Every pauper shall, upon his admission into the workhouse, be searched by or under the inspection of the proper officer, and all articles prohibited by any Act of Parliament, or by this order, which may be found upon his person, shall be taken from him, and so far as may be proper, restored to him at his departure from the workhouse.

Art. 10. Provided always, that the regulations respecting the admission, clothing, and searching of paupers shall not apply to any casual poor wayfarer, unless the guardians shall so direct, or unless he is compelled to remain in the workhouse from illness or other sufficient cause, in which case he shall be admitted regularly as an inmate.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE PAUPERS.

Art. 11. The paupers, so far as the workhouse admits thereof, shall be classed as follows :—

Class 1. Men infirm through age or any other cause.

Class 2. Able-bodied men, and youths above the age of 15 years.

Class 3. Boys above the age of seven years, and under that of 15.

Class 4. Women infirm through age or any other cause.

Class 5. Able-bodied women, and girls above the age of 15 years.

Class 6. Girls above the age of seven years, and under that of 15.

Class 7. Children under seven years of age.

To each class shall be assigned that ward or separate building and yard which may be best fitted for the reception of such class, and each class of paupers shall remain therein, without communication with those of any other class.

Art. 12. Provided,

Firstly.—That the guardians shall from time to time, after consulting the medical officer, make such arrangements as they may deem necessary with regard to persons labouring under any disease of body or mind.

Secondly.—That the guardians shall, so far as circumstances will permit, further subdivide any of the classes enumerated in Art. 11, with reference to the moral character, or behaviour, or the previous habits of the inmates, or to such other grounds as may seem expedient.

Thirdly.—That nothing in this order shall compel the guardians to separate any married couple, being both paupers of the first and fourth classes respectively, but the guardians shall set apart for the exclusive use of every such couple a sleeping apartment separate from that of the other paupers.

Fourthly.—That any paupers of the fifth and sixth classes may be employed constantly or occasionally in any of the female sick wards, or in the care of infants, or as assistants in the household work; and the master and matron shall make such arrangements as may enable the paupers of the fifth and sixth classes to be employed in the household work, without communication with the paupers of the second and third classes.

Fifthly.—That any pauper of the fourth class, whom the master may deem fit to perform any of the duties of a nurse or assistant to the matron, may be so employed in the sick wards, or those of the fourth, fifth, sixth, or seventh classes, and any pauper of the first class, who may by the master be deemed fit, may be placed in the ward of the third class,

class, to aid in the management, and superintend the behaviour of the paupers of such class, or may be employed in the male sick ward. St. Marylebone.

Sixthly.—That the guardians, for a special reason, to be entered on their minutes, may place any boy or girl between the ages of 10 and 16 years in a male or female ward respectively, different from that to which he or she properly belongs, unless the Poor Law Board shall otherwise direct.

Seventhly.—That the paupers of the seventh class may be placed in such of the wards appropriated to the female paupers as shall be deemed expedient, and the mothers of such paupers shall be permitted to have access to them at all reasonable times.

Eighthly.—That the master (subject to any directions given or regulations made by the Guardians) shall allow the father or mother of any child in the same workhouse, who may be desirous of seeing such child, to have an interview with such child at some one time in each day, in a room in the said workhouse to be appointed for that purpose. And the Guardians shall make arrangements for permitting the members of the same family who may be in different workhouses of the said parish to have occasional interviews with each other, at such times, and in such manner, as may best suit the discipline of the several workhouses.

Ninthly.—That casual poor wayfarers admitted by the master or matron shall be kept in a separate ward of the workhouse, and shall be dieted and set to work in a such manner and under such regulations as the Guardians by any resolution may direct.

Art. 13. The Guardians shall not admit into the workhouse, or any ward of the same, or retain therein, a larger number or a different class of paupers than that from time to time fixed by the Poor Law Board; and in case such number shall at any time be exceeded, the fact of such excess shall be forthwith reported to the Poor Law Board by the clerk to the said Guardians.

Art. 14. No pauper of unsound mind, who may be dangerous, or who may have been reported as such by the medical officer, or who may require habitual or frequent restraint, shall be detained in the workhouse for any period exceeding fourteen days, and the Guardians shall cause the proper steps to be taken for the removal of every such pauper to some asylum or licensed house as soon as may be practicable.

DISCIPLINE AND DIET OF THE PAUPERS.

Art. 15. All the paupers of the workhouse, except the sick and insane, and the paupers of the first, fourth, and seventh classes, shall rise, be set to work, leave off work, and go to bed at the times mentioned in the Form (A.) hereunto annexed, and shall be allowed such intervals for their meals as are therein stated, and these several times shall be notified by the ringing of a bell; provided always, that the Guardians may, with the consent of the Poor Law Board, make such alterations in any of the said times or intervals, as the Guardians may think fit.

Art. 16. Immediately before prayers are read, according to Art. 38, the names of the paupers shall be called over by the master or matron, when every pauper belonging to the second, third, fifth, and sixth classes shall be present, and shall answer to his name, and be inspected by the master and matron respectively, provided that the paupers of the third and sixth classes may be called over and inspected by the schoolmaster and schoolmistress.

Art. 17. The meals shall be taken by all the paupers, except the sick, the children, persons of unsound mind, casual poor wayfarers, women suckling children, in the dining-hall or day-room, and in no other place whatever, and during the time of meals order and decorum shall be maintained.

Art. 18. No pauper of the second, third, fifth, or sixth classes shall go to, or remain in his sleeping-room, either in the time hereby appointed for work, or in the intervals allowed for meals, except by permission of the master or matron.

Art. 19. The master and matron shall (subject to the directions of the Guardians)

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Guardians) fix the hours of rising and going to bed, for the paupers of the first, fourth, and seventh classes, and determine the occupation and employment of which they may be capable; and the meals for such paupers shall, subject to Art. 17, be provided at such times and in such manner as the Guardians may from time to time direct.

Art. 20. The paupers shall be dieted with the food and in the manner set forth in the dietary table which may be prescribed for the use of the workhouse, and no pauper shall have or consume any liquor, or any food or provision other than is allowed in the said dietary table, except on Christmas Day or by the direction in writing of the medical officer, as provided in Art. 21.

Art. 21. Provided,

Firstly.—That the medical officer may direct in writing such diet for any individual pauper as he may deem necessary, and the master shall obey such direction until the next ordinary meeting of the Guardians, when he shall report the same in writing to the Guardians.

Secondly.—That if the medical officer at any time certify that he deems a temporary change in the diet essential to the health of the paupers in the workhouse, or of any class or classes thereof, the Guardians shall cause a copy of such certificate to be entered on the minutes of their proceedings, and may forthwith order, by a resolution, the said diet to be temporarily changed, according to the recommendation of the medical officer, and shall forthwith transmit a copy of such certificate and resolution to the Poor Law Board.

Thirdly.—That the medical officer shall be consulted by the matron as to the nature of the food of the infants, and of women when suckling, and the time at which such infants should be weaned.

Fourthly.—That the Guardians may, without any direction of the medical officer, make such allowance of food as may be necessary to paupers employed as nurses or in the household work; but they shall not allow to such paupers any fermented or spirituous liquors on account of the performance of such work, unless in pursuance of a written recommendation of the medical officer.

Art. 22. If any pauper require the master or matron to weigh the allowance of provisions served out at any meal, the master or matron shall forthwith weigh such allowance in the presence of the pauper complaining, and of two other persons.

Art. 23. No spirituous or fermented liquor shall be used or consumed in the workhouse except by the master or other officers of the said workhouse, or by their respective families, or by and under the written authority of a medical officer of the said workhouse.

Art. 24. The clothing to be worn by the paupers in the workhouse shall be made of such materials as the Board of Guardians may determine.

Art. 25. More than two paupers, any one of whom is above the age of seven years, shall not be allowed to occupy the same bed, unless in the case of a mother and infant children.

Art. 26. The paupers of the several classes shall be kept employed according to their capacity and ability; and no pauper shall receive any compensation for his labour.

Art. 27. No pauper in the workhouse shall be employed or set to work in pounding, grinding, or otherwise breaking bones, or in preparing bone-dust.

Art. 28. The boys and girls who are inmates of the workhouse shall, for three of the working hours, at least, every day, be instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, and the principles of the Christian religion, and such other instruction shall be imparted to them as may fit them for service, and train them to habits of usefulness, industry, and virtue.

Art. 29. Any pauper may quit the workhouse upon giving to the master, or (during his absence or inability to act) to the matron, a reasonable notice of his wish to do so; and in the event of any able-bodied pauper, having a family, so quitting the house, the whole of such family shall be sent with him, unless the Guardians shall, for any special reason, otherwise direct, and such directions be in conformity with the regulations of the Poor Law Board with respect to relief in force at the time.

Art. 30.

Art. 30. Provided nevertheless, that the Guardians may, by any general or special direction, authorise the master to allow a pauper, without giving any such notice as is required in Art. 29, to quit the workhouse, and to return after a temporary absence only; and every such allowance shall be reported by the master to the Guardians at their next ordinary meeting.

Art. 31. Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the master from allowing the paupers of each sex under the age of fifteen, subject to such restrictions as the Guardians may impose, to quit the workhouse, under the care and guidance of himself, or the matron, schoolmaster, schoolmistress, porter, or some one of the assistants and servants of the workhouse, for the purpose of exercise.

Art. 32. Any person may visit any pauper in the workhouse by permission of the master, or (in his absence) of the matron, subject to such conditions and restrictions as the Guardians may prescribe; such interview shall take place in a room separate from the other inmates from the workhouse, and in the presence of the master, matron, or porter, except where a sick pauper is visited.

Art. 33. No written or printed paper of an improper tendency, or which may be likely to produce insubordination, shall be allowed to circulate, or be read aloud, among the inmates of the workhouse.

Art. 34. No pauper shall play at cards, or at any game of chance, in the workhouse; and the master may take from any pauper, and keep until his departure from the workhouse, any cards, dice, or other article applicable to games of chance, which may be in his possession, and also take away any article of food or clothing not provided for him, or sanctioned by the Guardians.

Art. 35. No pauper shall smoke in any room of the workhouse, except by the special direction of the medical officer, or shall have any matches or other articles of a highly combustible nature in his possession, and the master may take from any person any articles of such a nature.

Art. 36. Any licensed minister of the religious persuasion of an inmate of the workhouse, who may at any time in the day, on the request of any inmate, enter the workhouse for the purpose of affording religious assistance to him, or for the purpose of instructing his child or children in the principles of his religion, shall give such assistance or instruction so as not to interfere with the good order and discipline of the other inmates of the workhouse, and such religious assistance or instruction shall be strictly confined to inmates who are of the religious persuasion of such minister, and to the children of such inmates, except in the cases in which the Guardians may lawfully permit religious assistance and instruction to be given to any paupers who are Protestant dissenters, by licensed ministers who are Protestant dissenters.

Art. 37. No work, except the necessary household work and cooking, shall be performed by the paupers on Sunday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day.

Art. 38. Prayers shall be read before breakfast and after supper every day, and Divine service shall be performed every Sunday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day in the workhouse (unless the guardians, with the consent of the Poor Law Board, otherwise direct), and at such prayers and Divine service all the paupers shall attend except the sick, persons of unsound mind, the young children, and such as are too infirm to do so; provided that those paupers who may object so to attend, on account of their professing religious principles differing from those of the Established Church, shall also be exempt from such attendance.

Art. 39. The Guardians may authorise any inmates of the workhouse, being members of the Established Church, to attend public worship at any church or chapel in the parish, on every Sunday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day, under the control and inspection of the master or porter, or other officer.

Art. 40. The guardians may also authorise any inmates of the workhouse, being dissenters from the Established Church, to attend public worship at any dissenting chapel in the parish, on every Sunday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day.

PUNISHMENTS FOR MISBEHAVIOUR OF THE PAUPERS.

Art 41. Any pauper, being an inmate of the workhouse, who shall neglect to observe such of the regulations in this order as are applicable to him as such inmate;

Or who shall make any noise when silence is ordered to be kept;

Or shall use obscene or profane language;

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Or shall by word or deed insult or revile any person ;
 Or shall threaten to strike or to assault any person ;
 Or shall not duly cleanse his person ;
 Or shall refuse or neglect to work, after having been required to do so ;
 Or shall pretend sickness ;
 Or shall play at cards or other game of chance ;
 Or shall refuse to go into his proper ward or yard, or shall enter or attempt to enter, without permission, the ward or yard appropriated to any class of paupers other than that to which he belongs ;
 Or shall climb over any fence or boundary wall surrounding any portion of the workhouse premises, or shall attempt to leave the workhouse otherwise than through the ordinary entrance ;
 Or shall misbehave in going to, at, or returning from public worship out of the workhouse, or at Divine service or prayers in the workhouse ;
 Or having received temporary leave of absence, and wearing the workhouse clothes, shall return to the workhouse after the appointed time of absence, without reasonable cause for the delay ;
 Or shall wilfully disobey any lawful order of any officer of the workhouse ;
 shall be deemed **DISORDERLY**.

Art. 42. Any pauper, being an inmate of the workhouse, who shall, within seven days, repeat any one, or commit more than one, of the offences specified in Art. 41 ;

Or who shall by word or deed insult or revile the master or matron, or any other officer of the workhouse, or any of the guardians ;
 Or shall wilfully disobey any lawful order of the master or matron after such order shall have been repeated ;
 Or shall unlawfully strike or otherwise unlawfully assault any person ;
 Or shall wilfully or mischievously damage or soil any property whatsoever belonging to the Guardians ;
 Or shall wilfully waste or spoil any provisions, stock, tools, or materials for work, belonging to the Guardians ;
 Or shall be drunk ;
 Or shall act or write indecently or obscenely ;
 Or shall wilfully disturb other persons at public worship out of the workhouse, or at Divine service or prayers in the workhouse ;
 shall be deemed **REFRACTORY**.

Art. 43. The master may, with or without the direction of the Guardians, punish any disorderly pauper by substituting, during a time not greater than 48 hours, for his dinner, as prescribed by the dietary, a meal consisting of eight ounces of bread, or one pound of cooked potatoes or boiled rice, and also by withholding from him, during the same period, all butter, cheese, tea, sugar, or broth, which such pauper would otherwise receive, at any meal, during the time aforesaid.

Art. 44. The guardians may, by a special direction to be entered on their minutes, order any refractory pauper to be punished by confinement in a separate room, with or without an alteration of diet, similar in kind and duration to that prescribed in Art. 43 for disorderly paupers ; but no pauper shall be so confined for a longer period than 24 hours, or, if it be deemed right that such pauper should be carried before a justice of the peace, and if such period of 24 hours should be insufficient for that purpose, then for such further time as may be necessary for such purpose.

Art. 45. If any offence, whereby a pauper becomes refractory under Art. 42, be accompanied by any of the following circumstances of aggravation ; (that is to say,) if such pauper

Persist in using violence against any person ;
 Or persist in creating a noise or disturbance, so as to annoy other inmates ;
 Or endeavour to excite other paupers to acts of insubordination ;
 Or persist in acting indecently or obscenely in the presence of any other inmate ;
 Or persist in mischievously breaking or damaging any goods or property of the Guardians ;

the master may, without any direction of the Guardians, immediately place such refractory pauper in confinement for any time not exceeding 12 hours ; which

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confinement shall, however, be reckoned as part of any punishment afterwards imposed by the Guardians for the same offence. St. Marylebone.

Art. 46. Every refractory pauper shall be deemed to be also disorderly, and may be punished as such ; but no pauper who may have been punished for any offence as disorderly, shall afterwards be punished for the same offence as refractory, and no pauper who may have been punished for any offence as refractory, shall afterwards be punished for the same offence as disorderly.

Art. 47. No pauper shall be punished by confinement or alteration in diet for any offence not committed in the workhouse since his last admission, except in such cases as are expressly specified in Arts. 41 and 42.

Art. 48. No pauper who may have been under medical care, or who may have been entered in the medical weekly return as sick or infirm, at any time in the course of the seven days next preceding the punishment, or who may be reasonably supposed to be under 12, or above 60 years of age, or who may be pronounced by the medical officer to be pregnant, or who may be suckling a child, shall be punished by alteration of diet, or by confinement, unless the medical officer shall have previously certified in writing that no injury to the health of such pauper is reasonably to be apprehended from the proposed punishment ; and any modification diminishing such punishment which the medical officer may suggest, shall be adopted by the master.

Art. 49. No pauper shall be confined between eight o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning, without being furnished with a bed and bedding suitable to the season, and with the other proper conveniences.

Art. 50. No child under 12 years of age shall be punished by confinement in a dark room, or during the night.

Art. 51. No corporal punishment shall be inflicted on any male child, except by the schoolmaster or master.

Art. 52. No corporal punishment shall be inflicted on any female child.

Art. 53. No corporal punishment shall be inflicted on any male child, except with a rod or other instrument such as may have been approved of by the Guardians or the Visiting Committee.

Art. 54. No corporal punishment shall be inflicted on any male child until two hours shall have elapsed from the commission of the offence for which such punishment is inflicted.

Art. 55. Whenever any male child is punished by corporal correction, the master and schoolmaster shall (if possible) be both present.

Art. 56. No male child shall be punished by flogging whose age may be reasonably supposed to exceed 14 years.

Art. 57. The master shall keep a book to be furnished him by the Guardians, in the Form (B). hereunto annexed, in which he shall duly enter,

Firstly, All cases of refractory or disorderly paupers, whether children or adults, reported to the Guardians for their decision thereon.

Secondly, All cases of paupers, whether children or adults, who may have been punished without the direction of the Guardians, with the particulars of their respective offences and punishments.

Art. 58. The person who punishes any child with corporal correction shall forthwith report to the master the particulars of the offence and punishment ; and the master shall enter the same in the book specified in Art. 57.

Art. 59. Such book shall be laid on the table at every ordinary meeting of the Guardians ; and every entry made in such book since the last ordinary meeting shall be read to the Board by their clerk.

The Guardians shall thereupon, in the first place, give directions as to the confinement or other punishment of any refractory or disorderly pauper reported for their decision, and such directions shall be entered on the minutes of the proceedings of the day, and a copy thereof shall be inserted by the clerk in the book specified in Art. 57.

The Guardians, in the second place, shall take into their consideration the cases in which punishments are reported to have been already inflicted by the master or other officer, and shall require the master to bring before them any pauper so punished, who may have signified a wish to see the Guardians. If the Guardians in any case are of opinion that the officer has acted illegally or improperly, such opinion shall be entered on the minutes, and shall be communi-

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cated to the master, and a copy of the minute of such opinion shall be forwarded to the Poor Law Board by the clerk.

Art. 60. If any pauper above the age of fourteen years unlawfully introduce or attempt to introduce any spirituous or fermented liquor into the workhouse, or abscond from the workhouse with clothes belonging to the Guardians, or refuse to work, or be guilty of drunkenness or other misbehaviour in the workhouse, the master may cause such pauper to be forthwith taken before a justice of the peace, to be dealt with according to law. And whether he do so or not, he shall report every such case to the Guardians at their next ordinary meeting.

Art. 61. The master shall cause a legible copy of Arts. 41, 42, 43, 44, and 45, to be kept suspended in the dining-hall of the workhouse, or in the room in which the inmates usually eat their meals, and also in the board-room of the Guardians.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

Art. 62. The Guardians shall appoint a visiting committee from their own body; and such committee shall carefully examine the workhouse of the parish once in every week at the least, inspect the last reports of the chaplain and medical officer, examine the stores, afford, so far as is practicable, to the inmates an opportunity of making any complaints, and investigate any complaints that may be made to them.

Art. 63. The Visiting Committee shall from time to time write such answers as the facts may warrant to the following queries, which are to be printed in a book, entitled the Visitors' Book, to be provided by the Guardians, and kept in the workhouse for that purpose, and to be submitted regularly to the Guardians at their ordinary meetings:—

- Q. 1. Is the workhouse, with its wards, offices, yards, and appurtenances, clean and well ventilated in every part?—and is the bedding in proper order?—if not, state the defect or omission.
- Q. 2. Do the inmates of the workhouse, of all classes, appear clean in their persons, and decent and orderly in their behaviour; and is their clothing regularly changed?
- Q. 3. Are the inmates of each sex employed and kept at work as directed by the Guardians, and is such work unobjectionable in its nature?—If any improvement can be suggested in their employment, state the same.
- Q. 4. Are the infirm of each sex properly attended to, according to their several conditions?
- Q. 5. Are the boys and girls properly instructed as required by the regulations of the Poor Law Board, and is their industrial training properly attended to?
- Q. 6. Are the young children properly nursed and taken care of, and do they appear in a clean and healthy state?—Is there any child not vaccinated?
- Q. 7. Is regular attendance given by the medical officer?—Are the inmates of the sick wards properly attended to?—Are the nurses efficient?—Is there any infectious disease in the workhouse?
- Q. 8. Is there any dangerous lunatic or idiot in the workhouse?
- Q. 9. Is Divine service regularly performed?—Are prayers regularly read?
- Q. 10. Is the established dietary duly observed?—and are the prescribed hours of meals regularly adhered to?
- Q. 11. Are the provisions and other supplies of the qualities contracted for?
- Q. 12. Is the classification properly observed according to Arts. 11 and 12?
- Q. 13. Is any complaint made by any pauper against any officer, or in respect of the provisions or accommodations?—if so, state the name of the complainant, and the subject of the complaint.
- Q. 14. Does the present number of inmates in the workhouse, or in any room or ward thereof, exceed that fixed by the Poor Law Board?

GOVERNMENT OF THE WORKHOUSE BY THE GUARDIANS.

Art. 64. Subject to the rules and regulations herein contained, the guidance, government, and control of the workhouse, and of the officers, servants, assistants, and paupers within such workhouse, shall be exercised by the Guardians of the Poor of the said parish.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

Art. 65. The Guardians shall, in respect of every officer hereinafter mentioned not now appointed, within three months from the date hereof, and afterwards whenever a vacancy in respect of any of the offices hereunder mentioned may occur, appoint a fit person to hold such office, and to perform the duties respectively assigned to him, namely,

1. Chaplain of the workhouse.
2. Medical officer for the workhouse.
3. Master of the workhouse.
4. Matron of the workhouse.
5. Schoolmaster.
6. Schoolmistress.
7. Porter.
8. Nurse.

And shall also, as occasion shall require, appoint such assistants to such officers as the Guardians, with the consent of the Poor Law Board, may deem necessary for the efficient performance of the duties of any of the said offices.

Art. 66. The officers so appointed to or holding any of the said offices, as well as all persons temporarily discharging the duties of such offices, shall respectively perform such duties as may be required of them by the rules and regulations of the Poor Law Board in force at the time, together with all such other duties, conformable with the nature of their respective offices, as the Guardians may lawfully require them to perform.

Provided always, that every regulation applying to any officer holding his office under this order, shall apply to any officer of the like denomination appointed by the Guardians, although such officer may have been appointed before this order shall have come into force.

MODE OF APPOINTMENT.

Art. 67. Every officer and assistant to be appointed under this order shall be appointed by a majority of the Guardians present at a meeting of that body, and voting on the question. Every such appointment shall, as soon as the same has been made, be reported to the Poor Law Board by the clerk.

Art. 68. Previous to the appointment to any of the offices specified herein being made, a notice that the question of making such appointment will be brought before the Guardians shall be given and entered on the minutes, at one of the two ordinary meetings next preceding the meeting at which the appointment is made, or an advertisement, giving notice of the consideration of such appointment, shall be inserted, by the direction of the Guardians, in some public paper circulating in the parish at least seven days before the day on which such appointment is made.

Provided that no such notice or advertisement shall be necessary before the appointment of an assistant or temporary substitute.

QUALIFICATIONS OF OFFICERS.

Art. 69. No person shall hold the office of master of the workhouse unless he be able to keep accounts.

Art. 70. No person shall hold the office of nurse who is not able to read written directions upon medicines.

Art. 71. Every person who shall be appointed to any office under this order shall upon his appointment agree to give one month's notice previous to resigning the office, or to forfeit one month's amount of salary, to be deducted as liquidated damage from the amount of salary due at the time of such resignation.

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Art. 72. No person shall be appointed to the office of medical officer under this order, unless he possess one of the four following qualifications; that is to say,—

1. A diploma or degree as surgeon from a Royal college or university in England, Scotland, or Ireland, together with a degree in medicine from an university in England, legally authorised to grant such degree, or together with a diploma or licence of the Royal College of Physicians of London.
2. A diploma or degree as surgeon from a Royal college or university in England, Scotland, or Ireland, together with a certificate to practise as an apothecary from the Society of Apothecaries of London.
3. A diploma or degree as surgeon from a Royal college or university in England, Scotland, or Ireland, such person having been in actual practice as an apothecary on the 1st day of August 1815.
4. A warrant or commission as surgeon or assistant-surgeon in Her Majesty's navy, or as surgeon or assistant-surgeon or apothecary in Her Majesty's army, or as surgeon or assistant-surgeon in the service of the Honourable East India Company, dated previous to the 1st day of August 1826.

Art. 73. No person shall hold the office of chaplain under this order without the consent of the bishop of the diocese to his appointment, signified in writing.

REMUNERATION OF THE OFFICERS.

Art. 74. The Guardians shall pay to the several officers and assistants appointed to or holding any office or employment under this order, such salaries or remuneration as the Poor Law Board may from time to time direct or approve.

Art. 75. The salary of every officer, or assistant appointed to or holding any office or employment under this order, shall be payable up to the day on which he ceases to hold such office or employment, and no longer, and shall be paid at the several quarters ending at the usual feast days in the year, namely, Christmas-day, Lady-day, Midsummer-day, and Michaelmas-day; provided nevertheless, that in the case of any officer whose duty it is to render accounts to the Board of Guardians, it shall be competent for the Guardians to defer in whole or in part the payment of the salary of any such officer until his accounts shall have been audited and allowed by the auditor, after which audit and allowance the sum due up to the date of his accounts so audited shall be forthwith paid.

Art. 76. An officer who may be suspended, and who, without the previous removal of such suspension, shall resign or be dismissed by the Poor Law Board, shall not be entitled to any salary from the date of such suspension; and no officer who shall be temporarily suspended from his office with the assent of such Board, by reason of his services not being required, shall be entitled to any salary pending such temporary suspension.

Art. 77. The Guardians shall not pay to any officer to be hereafter appointed bound to account to the auditor, who may have been removed, or who may be under suspension from his office, any salary claimed by such officer until his accounts shall have been audited by the auditor.

CONTINUANCE IN OFFICE AND SUSPENSION OF OFFICERS.— SUPPLY OF VACANCIES.

Art 78. Every officer appointed to or holding any office mentioned in this order shall continue to hold the same until he die, or resign, or be removed by the Poor Law Board, or be proved to be insane by evidence which the Poor Law Board shall deem sufficient, or shall become legally disqualified to hold such office.

Art 79. Provided, that every porter, nurse, assistant, or servant may be dismissed by the Guardians without the consent of the Poor Law Board; but every such dismissal, and the grounds thereof, shall be reported to the Poor Law Board by the clerk of the Guardians.

Art. 80.

Art 80. If any master and matron hereafter appointed be husband and wife, and one of them should be dismissed by order of the Poor Law Board, or should otherwise vacate his or her office, or should die, the other or survivor shall, at the expiration of the then current quarter, cease to hold his or her office of master or matron, as the case may be.

Art. 81. No officer of the workhouse who may have been dismissed by any order of the Poor Law Board shall, after such dismissal, remain upon the workhouse premises, or enter therein for the purpose of interfering in the management of such workhouse, unless the Poor Law Board have consented to his subsequent appointment to an office in such workhouse, under the provisions of the statute in that behalf, or to his temporary employment therein.

Art 82. The Guardians may, at their discretion, suspend from the discharge of his or her duties any master, matron, schoolmaster, schoolmistress, or medical officer; and the clerk to the Guardians shall, in case of every such suspension, forthwith report the same, together with the cause thereof, to the Poor Law Board; and if the Poor Law Board remove the suspension of such officer by the Guardians, he or she shall forthwith resume the performance of his or her duties.

Art 83. If any officer or assistant, appointed to or holding any office or employment under this order, be at any time prevented by sickness or accident, or other sufficient reason, from the performance of his duties, the Guardians may appoint a fit person to act as his temporary substitute, and may pay him a reasonable compensation for his services; and every such appointment shall be reported by the clerk to the Poor Law Board as soon as the same shall have been made.

Art 84. When any officer may die, resign, or become legally disqualified to perform the duties of his office, the clerk of the Guardians shall, as soon as conveniently may be after such death, resignation, or disqualification, give notice thereof to the Poor Law Board, and the Guardians shall proceed to appoint an officer to the office so vacant, in the manner prescribed by the above regulations.

Art 85. If any officer give notice of an intended resignation to take effect on a future day, the Guardians may elect a successor to such officer, in conformity with the above regulations, at any time subsequent to such notice.

PERSONAL DISCHARGE OF DUTIES.

Art 86. In every case not otherwise provided for by this order, every officer shall perform his duties in person, and shall not intrust the same to a deputy, except with the special permission of the Poor Law Board on the application of the guardians.

DUTIES OF THE OFFICERS.

Art 87. And we do hereby define and specify the duties of the several officers appointed to or holding their offices under this order, and direct the execution thereof, to be as follows:—

DUTIES OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER FOR THE WORKHOUSE.

Art 88. The following shall be the duties of the medical officer for the workhouse:—

- No. 1. To attend at the workhouse at the periods fixed by the Guardians, and also when sent for by the master or matron.
- No. 2. To attend duly and punctually upon all poor persons in the workhouse requiring medical attendance, to dispense the requisite medicines for such persons, or supply the same according to his agreement.
- No. 3. To examine the state of the paupers on their admission into the workhouse, and to give the requisite directions to the master according to Arts. 4 and 5.
- No. 4. To give directions and make suggestions as to the diet, classification, and treatment of the sick paupers, and paupers of unsound mind, and to report to the Guardians any pauper of unsound mind in the workhouse whom he may deem to be dangerous, or fit to be sent to a lunatic asylum.

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- No. 5. To give all necessary instructions as to the diet or treatment of children and women suckling children, and to vaccinate such of the inmates as may require vaccination.
- No. 6. To report in writing to the Guardians any defect in the diet, drainage, ventilation, warmth, or other arrangements of the workhouse, or any excess in the number of any class of inmates, which he may deem to be detrimental to the health of the inmates.
- No. 7. To report in writing to the Guardians any defect which he may observe in the arrangements of the infirmary, and in the performance of their duties by the nurses of the sick.
- No. 8. To make a return to the Guardians, at each ordinary meeting, in a book prepared according to the Form (C.) hereunto annexed, and to insert therein the date of every attendance, and the other particulars required by such form to be inserted by the medical officer, and to enter in such return the death of every pauper who shall die in the workhouse, together with the apparent cause thereof.
- No. 9. To enter in the commencement of such book, according to the Form marked (D.) hereunto annexed, the proper dietary for the sick paupers in the house, in as many different scales as he shall deem expedient.
- No. 10. In keeping the books prescribed by this order, to employ so far as is practicable the terms used or recommended in the regulations and statistical nosology issued by the Registrar-general, and also to show when the visit or attendance made or given to any pauper was made or given by any person employed by himself.

DUTIES OF THE MASTER.

Art. 89. The following shall be the duties of the master:—

- No. 1. To admit paupers into the workhouse, in obedience to the orders specified in Art 1, and also every person applying for admission who may appear to him to require relief through any sudden or urgent necessity, and to cause every pauper, upon admission, to be examined by the medical officer, as is directed in Art 4.
- No. 2. To cause every male pauper above the age of seven years, upon admission, to be searched, cleansed, and clothed, and to be placed in the proper ward.
- No. 3. To enforce industry, order, punctuality and cleanliness, and the observance of all regulations for the government of the workhouse by the paupers, and by the several officers, assistants, and servants therein.
- No. 4. To read prayers to the paupers before breakfast and after supper every day, or cause prayers to be read, according to Art. 38.
- No. 5. To cause the paupers to be inspected, and their names called over, in conformity with Art. 16.
- No. 6. To provide for and enforce the employment of the able-bodied adult paupers during the hours of labour; to assist in training the youths in such employment as will best fit them for gaining their own living; and to keep the partially disabled paupers occupied to the extent of their ability.
- No. 7. To visit the sleeping wards of the male paupers in the forenoon of every day, and see that all such wards have been duly cleansed and are properly ventilated.
- No. 8. To see that the meals of the paupers are duly provided, dressed, and served, according to the directions in Arts. 17 and 19, and to superintend the distribution of the food.
- No. 9. To say, or cause to be said, grace before and after meals.
- No. 10. To visit all the wards of the male paupers before nine o'clock every night in winter, and ten o'clock in summer, and see that all the male paupers are in bed, and that all fires and lights therein are extinguished, except so far as may be necessary for the sick.

No. 11.

No. 11. To receive from the porter the keys of the workhouse at nine o'clock every night, and to deliver them to him again at six o'clock every morning, or at such hours as shall from time to time be fixed by the Guardians.

No. 12. To see that the male paupers are properly clothed, and that their clothes are kept in proper repair.

No. 13. To cause the birth of every child born in the workhouse to be registered by the registrar of births and deaths within the space of one week after such child shall have been born; and also to enter such birth in a register kept according to Form (E.) hereunto annexed.

No. 14. To send for the medical officer in case any pauper is taken ill or becomes insane, and to take care that all sick and insane paupers are duly visited by the medical officer, and are provided with such medicines and attendance, diet, and other necessities as the medical officer or the Guardians may direct, and to apprise the nearest relation in the workhouse of the sickness of any pauper, and, in the case of dangerous sickness, to send for the chaplain, and any relative or friend of the pauper, resident within a reasonable distance, whom the pauper may desire to see.

No. 15. To take care that no pauper at the approach of death shall be left unattended either during the day or the night.

No. 16. To give immediate information of the death of any pauper in the workhouse to the medical officer, and to the nearest relations of the deceased who may be known to him, and who may reside within a reasonable distance; and if the body be not removed within a reasonable time, to provide for the interment thereof.

No. 17. When requisite, to cause the death of every pauper dying in the workhouse to be duly registered by the registrar of births and deaths within five days after the day of such death; and also to enter such death in a register kept according to Form (F.) hereunto annexed.

No. 18. To deliver an inventory of the clothes and other property of any pauper who may have died in the workhouse to the Guardians at their next ordinary meeting.

No. 19. To keep all books or accounts which he is, or hereafter may be, by any order of the Poor Law Board, directed and required to keep, to allow the same to be constantly open to the inspection of any of the Guardians, and to submit the same to the Guardians at their ordinary meetings.

No. 20. To submit to the Guardians, at every ordinary meeting, an estimate of such provisions and other articles as are required for the use of the workhouse, and to receive and execute the orders of the Guardians thereupon.

No. 21. To receive all provisions and other articles purchased or procured for the use of the workhouse, and before placing them in store to examine and compare them with the bills of parcels or invoices severally relating thereto; and after having proved the accuracy of such bills or invoices, to authenticate the same with his signature, and submit them to the Guardians at their next ordinary meeting.

No. 22. To receive and take charge of all provisions, clothing, linen, and other articles belonging to the workhouse, or confided to his care by the Guardians, and issue the same to the matron or other persons as may be required.

No. 23. To report to the Guardians from time to time the names of such children as the schoolmaster may recommend as fit to be put out to service, or other employment, and to take the necessary steps for carrying into effect the orders of the Guardians thereon.

No. 24. To take care that the wards, rooms, larder, kitchen, and all other offices of the workhouse, and all the utensils and furniture thereof, be kept clean and in good order; and as often as any defect in the same, or in the state of the workhouse, shall occur, to report the same in writing to the Guardians at their next ordinary meeting.

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- No. 25. To submit to the Guardians, at every ordinary meeting, a report of the number of the inmates in the workhouse, according to the Form (G.) hereto annexed, or in such other form as the Poor Law Board shall from time to time prescribe.
- No. 26. To bring before the Visiting Committee or the Guardians any pauper inmate desirous of making a complaint or application to the Guardians.
- No. 27. To report forthwith to the medical officers and to the Guardians, in writing, all cases in which any restraint or compulsion may have been used towards any pauper inmate of unsound mind in the workhouse.
- No. 28. To keep a book, in which he shall enter all his written reports to the Guardians or to the medical officer, and to lay the same before the Guardians at every ordinary meeting.
- No. 29. To inform the Visiting Committee, at each visit, and the Guardians at each ordinary meeting, of the state of the workhouse in every department, and to report in writing to the Guardians any negligence or other misconduct on the part of any of the officers or servants of the workhouse.

Art. 90. The master shall not, except in case of necessity, purchase or procure any articles for the use of the workhouse, nor order any alterations or repairs of any part of the premises, or of the furniture or other articles belonging thereto, nor pay any monies on account of the workhouse, or of the Guardians, without their authority, nor apply any articles belonging to or provided by the Guardians to purposes other than those authorised by law.

DUTIES OF THE MATRON.

Art. 91. The following shall be the duties of the matron:—

- No. 1. In the absence of the master, or during his inability to act, to act as his substitute in the admission of paupers into the workhouse, according to Arts. 1 and 89, Nos. 1 and 2, and to cause every pauper upon such admission to be examined by the medical officer, as is directed in Art. 4.
- No. 2. To cause the pauper children under the age of seven years, and the female paupers, to be searched, cleansed, and clothed upon their admission, and to be placed in their proper wards.
- No. 3. To provide for and enforce the employment of the able-bodied female paupers during the hours of labour, and to keep the partially disabled female paupers occupied to the extent of their ability, and to assist the schoolmistress in training up the children, so as best to fit them for service.
- No. 4. To call over the names of the paupers as is directed in Art. 16, to inspect their persons, and see that each individual is clean.
- No. 5. To visit the sleeping wards of the female paupers in the forenoon of every day, and to see that all such wards have been duly cleansed, and are properly ventilated.
- No. 6. To visit all the wards of the females and children every night before nine o'clock, and to ascertain that all the paupers in such wards are in bed, and all fires and lights, not necessary for the sick or for women suckling children therein, extinguished.
- No. 7. To pay attention to the moral conduct and orderly behaviour of the females and children, and to see that they are clean and decent in their dress and persons.
- No. 8. To superintend and give the necessary directions for making and mending the linen and clothing supplied to the male paupers, and all the clothing supplied to the female paupers and children, and to take care that all such clothing be properly numbered and marked on the inside with the words "Parish of Marylebone."
- No. 9. To see that every pauper in the workhouse has clean linen and stockings once a week, and that all the beds and bedding be kept in a clean and wholesome state.

No. 10.

- No. 10. To take charge of the linen and stockings for the use of the paupers, and the other linen in use in the workhouse, and to apply the same to such purposes as shall be authorised or approved of by the guardians, and to no other.
- No. 11. To superintend and give the necessary directions concerning the washing, drying, and getting up of the linen, stockings, and blankets, and to see that the same be not dried in the sleeping wards or in the sick wards.
- No. 12. To take proper care of the children and sick paupers, and to provide the proper diet for the same, and for women suckling infants, and to furnish them with such changes of clothes and linen as may be necessary.
- No. 13. To assist the master in the general management and superintendence of the workhouse, and especially in—
 Enforcing the observance of good order, cleanliness, punctuality, industry, and decency of demeanour among the paupers ;
 Cleansing and ventilating the sleeping wards and the dining-hall, and all other parts of the premises ;
 Placing in store and taking charge of the provisions, clothing, linen, and other articles for consumption or use in the workhouse.
- No. 14. When requested by the porter, in pursuance of Art. 95, No. 5, to search any female entering or leaving the workhouse under the circumstances described in that Article.
- No. 15. To report to the master any negligence or other misconduct on the part of any of the female officers or servants of the establishment, or any case in which restraint or compulsion may have been used towards any female inmate of unsound mind.

DUTIES OF THE CHAPLAIN.

Art. 92. The following shall be the duties of the chaplain :—

- No. 1. To read prayers and preach a sermon to the paupers and other inmates of the workhouse on every Sunday, and on Good Friday and Christmas-day, unless the Guardians, with the consent of the Poor Law Board, otherwise direct.
- No. 2. To examine the children in the workhouse, and to catechise such as belong to the Church of England, at least once in every month, and to make a record of the same, and state the dates of his attendance, the general progress and condition of the children, and the moral and religious state of the inmates generally, in a book to be kept for that purpose, to be laid before the Guardians at their next ordinary meeting, and to be termed "The Chaplain's Report."
- No. 3. To visit the sick paupers, and to administer religious consolation to them in the workhouse, at such periods as the Guardians may appoint, and when applied to for that purpose by the master or matron.

DUTIES OF THE SCHOOLMASTER AND SCHOOLMISTRESS.

Art. 93. The following shall be the duties of the schoolmaster and schoolmistress for the workhouse, or either of them :—

- No. 1. To instruct the boys and girls according to the directions in Art. 28.
- No. 2. To regulate the discipline and arrangements of the school, and the industrial and moral training of the children, subject to the orders of the Guardians.
- No. 3. To accompany the children when they quit the workhouse for exercise, or for attendance at public worship, unless the Guardians shall otherwise order.
- No. 4. To keep the children clean in their persons, and orderly and decorous in their conduct.
- No. 5. To assist the master and matron respectively in maintaining due subordination in the workhouse.

DUTIES OF A NURSE.

Art. 94. The following shall be the duties of a nurse for the workhouse :—

- No. 1. To attend upon the sick, in the sick and lying-in wards, and to administer to them all medicines and medical applications, according to the directions of the medical officer.
- No. 2. To inform the medical officer of any defects which may be observed in the arrangements of the sick or lying-in ward.
- No. 3. To take care that a light is kept at night in every sick ward.

DUTIES OF THE PORTER.

Art. 95. The following shall be the duties of the porter of the workhouse :—

- No. 1. To keep the gate, and to prevent any person, not being an officer of the workhouse, a Poor-law inspector, or any person authorised by law, or by the Poor Law Board, or Guardians, from entering into or going out of the house, without the leave of the master or matron.
- No. 2. To keep a book in which he shall enter the name and business of every officer or other person who shall go into the workhouse, and the name of every officer or other person who shall go out thereof, together with the time of such officer's or person's going in or out.
- No. 3. To receive all paupers who apply or present themselves for admission in conformity with Art. 1, and if the master and matron be both absent, to place such paupers in the receiving ward until the master or matron return.
- No. 4. To examine all parcels and goods before they are received into the workhouse, and prevent the admission of any spirituous or fermented liquors, or other articles contrary to any of the regulations contained in this order, or otherwise contrary to law.
- No. 5. To search any male pauper entering or leaving the workhouse whom he may suspect of having possession of any spirits or other prohibited articles, and to require any other person entering the workhouse whom he may suspect of having possession of any such spirits or prohibited articles, to satisfy him to the contrary before he admits such person, and in the case of any female, to cause the matron to be called for the purpose of searching her; if necessary.
- No. 6. To examine all parcels taken by any pauper out of the workhouse, and to prevent the unauthorised removal of any article from the premises.
- No. 7. To lock all the outer doors, and take the keys to the master at nine o'clock every night, and to receive them back from him every morning at six o'clock, or at such hours as shall from time to time be fixed by the Guardians; and if any application for admission to the workhouse be made after the keys shall have been so taken to the master, to apprise the master forthwith of such application.
- No. 8. To assist the master and matron in preserving order, and in enforcing obedience and due subordination in the workhouse.
- No. 9. To inform the master of all things affecting the security and order of the workhouse, and to obey all lawful directions of the master or matron suitable to his office.

RECEIPT AND PAYMENT OF MONEY BY OFFICERS—PROVISION OF BOOKS FOR THEM.

Art. 96. No master of the workhouse, or other officer appointed to or holding any office under this order, shall directly or indirectly receive or bargain to receive any gratuity, per-centage, or allowance of any kind with reference to any contract with the Guardians in respect of any payment made or to be made for goods supplied or work executed according to the order of such Guardians, or on their behalf.

Art. 97. The Guardians shall provide with all convenient speed, and supply from time to time as occasion shall require, all the books which in this order are directed to be kept.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS.

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Art. 98. The term "Guardians" used in this order shall signify the "Directors and Guardians of the Poor of the parish of St. Marylebone," unless the context require another meaning.

Art. 99. Whenever the words "Master," or "Matron," are used in this order, they shall be taken to mean the master or matron of the workhouse respectively.

Art. 100. Whenever in describing any person or party, matter or thing, the word importing the singular number or the masculine gender only is used in this order, the same shall be taken to include, and shall be applied to, several persons or parties as well as one person or party, and females as well as males, and several matters or things as well as one matter or thing respectively, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction.

Art. 101. Whenever in this order any article is referred to by its number alone, the article of this order bearing that number shall be taken to be signified thereby, except where otherwise stated.

FORM (A).

	Time of Rising.	Interval for Breakfast.	Time for Work.	Interval for Dinner.	Time for Work.	Interval for Supper.	Time for going to Bed.
From 25 March to 29th September - - }	$\frac{1}{4}$ before 6 -	{ From $\frac{1}{4}$ past } 6 to 7 - }	From 7 to 12	From 12 to 1	From 1 to 6 -	From 6 to 7 -	8 o'clock.
From 29th September to } 25th March - - - }	$\frac{1}{4}$ before 7 -	{ From $\frac{1}{4}$ past } 7 to 8 - }	From 8 to 12	From 12 to 1	From 1 to 6 -	From 6 to 7 -	8 o'clock.

FORM (B).

WORKHOUSE PUNISHMENT BOOK.

[illegible]

FORM (C).

WORKHOUSE MEDICAL RELIEF BOOK.

(A.) To be filled up by the Medical Officer.															(B.) To be filled up by the Master of the Workhouse, with the Articles actually given.																	
Initials of the Medical Officer.	Name of the sick Pauper.	When admitted to Sick Ward.	When discharged.	Nature of Disease.	Males.							Females.							State or Termination of the Case and in the event of Death, the apparent Cause thereof.	Quantity of Provisions consumed.							Extras provided.				Remarks.	
					The No. of the Dietary on which placed.							The No. of the Dietary on which placed.								What ordered.	When ordered.	When discon- tinued.	Bread.	Meat.	Bacon.	Cheese.	Rice.	Oatmeal.	Milk.	Ale.		Porter.
S.	M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	Sat.	S.	M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	Sat.	S.	M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.												Sat.	
Total No. each Day - -																																Total Quantity consumed

* The Dietaries for the Sick are to be numbered thus : No. 1. House Diet. No. 2. Full Diet. No. 3. Low Diet. No. 4. Fever Diet.

The Number of the Paupers of each description of the Dietaries, and according to the several Sexes, is to be carried by the Master at the close of each Week to a Summary at the end of the book, to be prepared in the following Form :

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

No. of the Dietary.	Description of Classes in the Diet Table.	Number of Patients each Day.							Collective Number of Days.
		S.	M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	Sat.	
1	House Diet.—Males -								
	House Diet.—Females -								
2	Full Diet.—Males -								
	Full Diet.—Females -								
3	Low Diet.—Males -								
	Low Diet.—Females -								
4	Fever Diet.—Males -								
	Fever Diet.—Females -								
	Total Number of sick Paupers -								

FORM (D).

* DIETARY FOR SICK PAUPERS.

No. 1.	House Diet, being the ordinary diet for the Paupers in the house.									
No. 2.	Full Diet - -	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.	
		ounces.	pints.	ounces.	pints.	ounces.	ounces.	pints.	ounces.	pints.
	Males - -									
	Females - -									
No. 3.	Low Diet - -	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.	
		ounces.	pints.	ounces.	pints.	ounces.	ounces.	pints.	ounces.	pints.
	Males - -									
	Females - -									
No. 4.	Fever Diet - -	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.	
		ounces.	pints.	ounces.	pints.	ounces.	ounces.	pints.	ounces.	pints.
	Males - -									
	Females - -									

N.B.—Sugar, Arrow Root, Sago, Butter, Milk, Wine, Spirits, Porter, and Beer, are in all cases to be treated as extras, to be expressly ordered when required, and the quantity is to be then specified in the proper column of this book.

* If thought proper by the Medical Officer, any additional Number of Dietaries may be introduced, and numbered consecutively.

FORM (E).

REGISTER OF BIRTHS IN THE WORKHOUSE OF THE PARISH OF ST. MARYLEBONE.

Date of Birth.	Whether Male or Female.	Name of Parents, or Mother.	When baptized.	In what Name baptized.	Remarks.

FORM (F).

REGISTER OF DEATHS IN THE WORKHOUSE OF THE PARISH OF ST. MARYLEBONE.

Date of Death.	Name.	Age.

FORM (G).

Workhouse of the Parish of St. Marylebone.

Week ending

185 .

WARDS.	Beds therein.	Number of Occupants each Night.							TOTAL.	Observations.
		S.	M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	Sat.		
Able-bodied men -	-									
Old men - - -	-									
Boys - - -	-									
Male infirmary -	-									
— infectious -	-									
— receiving -	-									
TOTAL - - -	-									
Able-bodied Women -	-									
Old women - - -	-									
Girls - - -	-									
Female infirmary -	-									
Lying-in ward -	-									
Female infectious -	-									
— receiving -	-									
TOTAL - - -	-									

The foregoing is a true Statement.

Master.

Matron.

Given under our hand and seal of office, this 16th day of October 1856.

E. P. Bouverie, President.*Courtenay*, Secretary.

35.—LETTER from the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone to the Poor Law Board.

Secretary's Office, St. Marylebone Workhouse,
25 October 1856.

My Lord,

I AM directed by the Board of Guardians of this parish to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's communications received and dated respectively 38,542, 21st instant, 36,586, 23d instant, and to inform your Lordship that the same will be duly considered at the meeting of the Board on the 31st instant.

I remain, &c.

(signed) *Thos. B. Rae*, Secretary.

Lord Courtenay.

36.—LETTER from *E. H. Meadus* to the Poor Law Board.29, Saville-street, Foley-street,
27 October 1856.

Honourable Gentlemen,

I HAVE taken the liberty of writing these few lines to you, and I call our Heavenly Father to witness 'tis great distress obliges me to do so. I am myself in a bad state of health; my husband, nearly blind with both eyes, has been

under

under the treatment of Dr. Alexander, Cork-street. He is likewise given up incurable in his bodily health by other doctors. He has been under Dr. Thomson, Welbeck Dispensary; he was sent from there to the University Hospital; there they said it was an incurable complaint in the skin.

We are both, for this last four weeks, in want of a humble fare of food, but I sincerely hope God may raise us friends in you, and that you will see justice and humanity done towards two old people. My husband is 75 years of age, and a great sufferer. We had once a little parish relief; that has been taken from us this last four weeks.

If you will be so humane as to call at our humble place, I shall ever feel thankful for the kindness, and things will speak for itself, and not go by hearsay. And if ever charity and kindness ever met a reward, I hope in this case it will. I have been advised to apply to you, for they said, no doubt but I should meet a proper redress.

I am, &c.

The Poor Law Board, &c.

(signed) *E. H. Meadus.*

37.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to *Thomas Wakley, Esq.*, Coroner for West Middlesex.

Sir,

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 28 October 1856.

THE attention of the Poor Law Board having been drawn to a report of an inquest held before you on the 22d instant, touching the death of James Page, aged 67, a cabinetmaker, I am directed to state that the Board would be obliged if you would furnish them with a copy of the depositions taken at the inquest, and of the verdict of the jury.

I am &c.

Thos. Wakley, Esq.

(signed) *Courtenay, Secretary.*

COPY DEPOSITIONS referred to in the above Letter.

Middlesex (to wit.)

Depositions of Witnesses taken and acknowledged on behalf of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, touching the Death of *James Page*, at the house known by the sign of the Brazen Head, Upper Lisson-street, in the Parish of St. Marylebone, in the County of Middlesex aforesaid, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October 1856, before *Thomas Wakley, Esq.*, one of Her Majesty's Coroners for the said County, on view of the Body of the said Person then and there lying dead.

Sarah Page having been sworn, upon the day and year and at the place above mentioned, deposed as follows:—I reside at No. 13, Charles-street, Lisson Grove; I am the widow of the deceased man; his name was James Page; he was a cabinetmaker by trade; his age was 67 years; he died on last Saturday morning, October 18th, at a quarter to seven o'clock. I was present, and so was Jane Carter. Mr. Robinson, the surgeon, saw him at about eight o'clock on last Friday evening. My husband had not been ill previously; he was out on Thursday evening; he went out for a pound of bacon and three pounds of potatoes. He had been employed by the parish for ten years as a sweeper on the roads; he had been discharged from this for 29 weeks. We had a son deaf and dumb, 40 years of age, living with us; we paid 2s. a week for our room. My son has not earned anything for five weeks; my husband used to make bird-cages, at sixpence a piece, and could barely make two in a day. He was employed in making two on Friday last, but dropped his head whilst making the last one, at half-past six o'clock on Friday evening. He complained of his head, and I asked him if he would have a drop of cold water. He said, "No; it's all over, and what's to become of you?" I then sent for a doctor, and Mr. Robinson attended, who ordered my husband a draught and a powder. He took the powder in a little liquid, but could not swallow the draught. He was not subject to fits; he had always been well and hearty; he was often low and faint lately from want of a little nourishment. On Friday morning we three had some tea, and a pound of bread between us; we had nothing else all

Marylebone.

the day. On the Thursday week before that my husband had applied to the parish for relief, and got an order for a doctor; that was for me. The medical gentleman came to me the next day and ordered me some medicine; he came to see me again on Tuesday; he made three visits in all; no other person from the parish came to see me. My husband used to find all the materials for making bird-cages, the wood, wire, and brads. My son used to get from 4 s. to 5 s. a week until the last month. My husband, when he came back from the workhouse on Thursday week, said, "There, Sally, there's a doctor's order for you; they said, 'there's good physic for your wife, and what more do you want?'" They won't so much as give me a bit of bread." He said he asked for a bit of bread, and tea and sugar, and that they gave these things to a man standing by but not to him. On Saturday week I asked the medical gentleman if he would give me an order for to go into the house, or if he would give me a little beef tea. He said no, he could not, but he would give me some good medicine. My husband told me that when he was going out of the room at the workhouse he was called back and asked how long he had been discharged from the parish work, and that he told them 29 weeks, and said he hoped he was called back to be given a loaf of bread, but they said, "Go on." My husband told the medical gentleman what a state we were in. He told the doctor that he had only got what he earned for making the bird-cages.

Charles Robinson, on being sworn, deposed as follows:—I am a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and reside at No. 103, Lisson Grove. I saw the deceased man about nine o'clock on Friday evening last; I was sent for, and went immediately; I found him dying; his extremities were cold, and there was stertorous breathing; the pupils of the eyes were contracted; the muscles of the throat had lost all power; there was no nourishment of any kind at hand. I recommended hot applications to the chest, abdomen, and legs, and cold to the head. I said, "Send some one to me and have some medicine." I directed that a powder should be given immediately, and washed down with one draught of the (fluid) medicine. I said there was no chance for him. I did not see him again alive. I have made a *post-mortem* examination of the body this morning; the body was in a most attenuated state; there was scarcely any flesh about it; there were no marks of violence whatever upon it. In the head I found the brain not quite filling the skull; when pressed on it easily yielded, showing that there was some fluid beneath. At the base of the brain, on the right side, I found a clot of extravasated blood; I found that it proceeded from a cavity in the cerebellum. The whole of the internal part of the cerebellum had become absorbed, and the space was filled with this clot and a small quantity of pus. There had been a rupture of a blood-vessel, and the blood had escaped into this cavity to the extent of a hen's egg in size; it weighed from an ounce and a half to two ounces. There was serum in the ventricles of the brain to the extent of four ounces at least. No fracture of the skull nor bruise on the head existed. In the chest I found the lungs in a natural state, and also the heart. There was no effusion in the pericardium. The liver was in a natural state, but pale. The kidneys were in a natural state. The stomach was in a natural condition; it was not contracted, but full of air; a very small quantity, not two drachms, of fecal matter existed in the intestines. I did not see a particle of fat in the whole body. The urinary bladder was very full. The cause of the death was an extravasation of blood in the brain, and that extravasation of blood was the result of an abscess in the cerebellum.

Jane Carter, on being sworn, deposed as follows:—I am the wife of James Carter, bricklayer. I had seen the deceased man almost hourly every day for the last four months before his death. He and his family were in very distressed circumstances. I have known them live on one pound of bread a day, and sometimes even less than that. The deceased man could earn a shilling a day. He said that he applied to the parish for relief for his wife, and got a doctor's order; he said that they would not give him anything else. He had received no blow that I know of. I had heard him say that his head was very bad, and that he thought he should go out of his mind; he said he could not see well, and had sometimes lost his way.

The verdict was, "That the deceased, James Page, had died from the effects of an extravasation of blood in his brain; how caused unknown."

38.—LETTER from the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone to the Poor Law Board. St. Marylebone.

Secretary's Office, St. Marylebone Workhouse,
1 November 1856.

My Lord,

WITH reference to your Lordship's two communications (38,542 and 36,586), dated respectively the 21st and 23d ultimo, I have to inform your Lordship that the same has been deferred for further consideration.

I am, &c.
Lord Courtenay. (signed) *Thos. B. Rae*, Secretary.

39.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to *E. H. Meadus*.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 1 November 1856.

THE Poor Law Board direct me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, and to inform you that they are unable to interfere for the purpose of ordering relief in any individual case, being expressly prohibited by law from so doing.

The Board, however, will send a copy of your letter to the Directors and Guardians of the Parish of St. Marylebone for their consideration.

By order, &c.
E. H. Meadus. (signed) *Courtenay*, Secretary.

40.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone.

Sir, Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 1 November 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to forward, for the consideration of the Directors and Guardians of the parish of St. Marylebone, the enclosed copy of a letter which has been addressed to the Board by E. H. Meadus, complaining that the relief which had been allowed for herself and her husband has been discontinued.

The Board will be glad to be furnished with any observations which the Directors and Guardians may desire to make on the subject of the enclosed communication.

I am, &c.
T. B. Rae, Esq. (signed) *Courtenay*, Secretary.

41.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to Mr. *Richard Ryan*.

Sir, Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 4 November 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to request that you will inform them, by return of post, whether you have resigned the office of master of the workhouse of the parish of St. Marylebone. If you have resigned that office, and the Directors were informed of your resignation by any written communication which you have addressed to them, I am to request that you will forward a copy of such letter to this Board.

I am, &c.
Mr. Richard Ryan. (signed) *Courtenay*, Secretary.

42.—LETTER from Mr. *Richard Ryan* to the Poor Law Board.

Master's Office, St. Marylebone Workhouse,
5 November 1856.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IN reply to your letter of the 4th instant, No 41,575, I most respectfully beg leave to hand you a copy of a letter addressed by me to the Board of Guardians of St. Marylebone, on the 17th ultimo.

I have, &c.
To the Poor Law Board. (signed) *Richard Ryan*, Master.

St. Marylebone.

DOCUMENT referred to in the above Letter.

Master's Office, St. Marylebone Workhouse,
17 October 1856.

Gentlemen,

I MOST respectfully beg leave to resign my office of master of the workhouse, to which you did me the favour to appoint me. I beg to express my sincere thanks for the support and encouragement I received from you in the performance of the difficult duties of my office, in which I earnestly desired to carry out your views and directions by a system of proper management and arrangement, and by enforcing due order and discipline.

It was always my desire to combine due and considerate kindness and attention to the wants and accommodation of the poor with firm discipline and control.

I hoped by using perseverance and decision in enforcing the rules and orders of the Board, and continuing the system of vigilant attention to the expenditure which I have adopted, I should have established in the house a system of management and economy which would have rendered it an example as one of the best regulated workhouses in the kingdom.

I have &c.

(signed) *Richard Ryan*, Master.

To the Directors and Guardians of the Poor
of the Parish of St. Marylebone.

43.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Directors and Guardians of
St. Marylebone.

Sir,

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 6 November 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to inform you that they have received a copy of the letter addressed on the 17th ultimo by Mr. Ryan, the late master of the Marylebone Workhouse, to the Directors and Guardians of the parish of St. Marylebone, wherein he resigned his office. The Board, therefore, adverting to Article 65 of the Order, dated the 16th ultimo, which they have lately issued to the Directors, request to be informed whether they have taken the requisite steps to provide for filling up the vacancy which has taken place in the office of master, and, if not, whether they are about to do so without delay.

I am, &c.

Thos. B. Rae, Esq.

(signed) *Courtenay*, Secretary.

44.—LETTER from the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone to the
Poor Law Board.

My Lord,

Secretary's Office, St. Marylebone Workhouse,
8 November 1856.

IN answer to your Lordship's communication (40,482) dated the 1st instant, I have to inform your Lordship that Wm. Meadus and his wife were, upon the discontinuance of out-door relief, offered admission to the workhouse, which offer up to the present time they have refused to accept.

The Board of Guardians are informed that the reason Wm. Meadus and his wife decline to enter the workhouse, is the fact that the wife follows the calling of a fortune teller.

I am, &c.

Lord Courtenay.

(signed) *Thos. B. Rae*, Secretary.

45.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to *E. H. Meadus*.

E. H. Meadus,

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 12 November 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to state that they have made inquiry respecting the complaint addressed to them in your letter of the 27th October,
and

and are informed that relief in the workhouse of the parish of St. Marylebone has been offered to you and your husband, and that it has been refused by you. Under these circumstances, the Board see no reason for any further interference on their part in the case.

E. H. Meadus.

By order, &c.
(signed) *Courtenay*, Secretary.

46.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone.

Sir,

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 13 November 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to recall the attention of the Directors and Guardians of the Poor of the parish of St. Marylebone to the letter which the Board addressed to them on the 6th instant, in reference to the vacant office of master of the St. Marylebone Workhouse, and to express the regret which they feel at having received no reply to it.

The Board think it desirable, therefore, before proceeding to indicate the course which, in the discharge of their public duty, they may now feel bound to pursue, that they should briefly recapitulate the steps which have been taken, and the various communications which have passed on the subject, with a view of placing clearly before the Directors and Guardians the present position of the question.

On the 1st of September last, the Board received from their inspector, Mr. Cane, the report of an inquiry held by him, under their instructions, into allegations which had been brought under their notice that certain female inmates of the workhouse had been severely beaten in that workhouse by officers of the establishment. The Board having carefully considered that report, and the evidence upon which it was founded, and having come to the conclusion that the officers accused were unfit to retain their situations, wrote to the Directors and Guardians on the 11th of September, communicating to them their opinion on the subject, and, while expressing their entire concurrence with the Directors and Guardians in their acceptance of the resignation of the two porters, concluded by requesting them to call upon the master (the other officer whose conduct had been investigated) to resign his office. In reply, the Directors and Guardians informed the Board, by a letter, dated September 13th, that having already decided upon admonishing the master and the porters, "they respectfully declined to reopen the case." The Board, therefore, on the 23d of September, wrote again to the Directors and Guardians, expressing regret that they had declined to accede to the request of the Board, pointing their attention to the statutory power possessed by the Poor Law Board, under the statute 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, s. 48, to dismiss any master of any workhouse, and intimating that, unless the Directors and Guardians should prefer to reconsider their decision, and of themselves to terminate their engagement with the master of the workhouse, the Board would have no other alternative but to exercise their power of dismissal. By a letter, dated the 27th of September, the Board were informed, in reply to their letter of the 23d, that the Directors and Guardians declined further to consider the case, and they thereupon thought it necessary to write directly to the master on the 1st ultimo, requiring him forthwith to resign his office. Having received no reply to this letter, the Board on the 11th ultimo, wrote again to the master, informing him that unless the Board received his resignation within three days, they would at the expiration of that time issue an order of dismissal. On the 14th ultimo, the Board were informed by the master that he intended to resign his office at the then next meeting of the Directors and Guardians, to be held on Friday the 17th ultimo. On the 21st ultimo the Board inquired from the Directors and Guardians whether the master had actually resigned his office, and having been informed, in reply, on the 3d instant, that the communication from the Board had been deferred for further consideration, they thought it necessary to write, on the 4th instant, to the master himself, to inquire whether he had resigned, and if so, to request a copy of his letter of resignation. They accordingly received from the master, on the 5th instant, a copy of his letter to the Directors and Guardians, which was

St. Marylebone.

dated the 17th ultimo, in which he has absolutely resigned his office. The Board thereupon, on the 6th instant, addressed to the Directors and Guardians the letter already referred to, in which they stated that they had received a copy of the master's letter of resignation, and requested that they might be informed whether the Directors and Guardians had taken the requisite steps, in accordance with Art. 65 of the Regulations lately issued to the Directors and Guardians, to fill up the vacancy in the office of master, or were about to do so without delay. To this letter they have received no reply.

The Directors and Guardians have not informed the Board what is the subject of their consideration with reference to this matter. But I am directed by the Board to point out again that the office of workhouse master is now vacant, and has been so since the date of the resignation of Mr. Ryan, such resignation being absolute and complete in itself, so that it is unnecessary for the Directors and Guardians to consider whether they will or will not accept it.

I am further directed to state that it is now incumbent upon the Directors and Guardians forthwith to fill up the vacancy in order that there may be some person legally responsible for the performance of the duties of the office of master, and legally empowered to enforce the regulations necessary for due order and discipline within the workhouse.

In conclusion, I am directed to inform the Directors and Guardians that, unless they are prepared at once to fill up the vacant office, and do forthwith fill it up, the Board, however reluctant to adopt such a course, will, in the discharge of their duty, have no other alternative but to apply to the Court of Queen's Bench to enforce upon the Directors and Guardians their legal obligations.

T. B. Rae, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) Courtenay, Secretary.

47.—LETTER from the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone to the Poor Law Board.

Secretary's Office, St. Marylebone Workhouse,
14 November 1856.

My Lord,

I AM directed by the Board of Guardians to inform your Lordship that the communications (38,542, 36,586, and 42,443), dated respectively the 21st and 23d ultimo, and 6th instant, are under the consideration of the Board.

I am also directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter, dated the 13th instant, and to inform your Lordship that a special meeting of the Board will be convened during the ensuing week to consider the same.

Lord Courtenay.

I am, &c.
(signed) Thos. B. Rae, Secretary.

48.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone.

Sir,

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 15 November 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to state that their attention having been drawn to the case of the death of James Page, a cabinetmaker, upon whose body an inquest was held before the coroner for the Western Division of Middlesex, on the 22d October last, they have obtained from the coroner a copy of the depositions taken at the inquest.

The Board having perused the depositions, direct me to state that they would be glad to know the reason why James Page, when he applied for relief, was refused any other relief than medical relief for his wife, and why the relieving officer did not visit the case to ascertain how far the applicant was, or was not, destitute.

T. B. Rae, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) Courtenay, Secretary.

49.—LETTER from *W. and E. H. Meadus* to the Poor Law Board.

St. Marylebone.

29, Saville-street, Marylebone,
17 November 1856.

Gentlemen,

WE duly received your letter of the date 12th November, 1856, and return our humble thanks for your kind intercession. As my husband could not get before the gentlemen at the house, nor yet have any communication with them till we received your letter, he said that when we was told to come into the house he was astounded, and to find that one of his sons was the cause of all that has occurred; he was not allowed to speak for himself, but what he should have said, after saying he would not come into the house, was to tell them, openly before the son, he was a man in good circumstances (that is Wm. Meadus, jun.) We did not wish to solely be kept by the house; we received 3 s. 6 d. per week, the gentlemen put one 6 d. the last few months, made 4 s.; we asked for no more from them, but the three sons had an order made upon them to pay 1 s. each towards the support, which order was sanctioned by them, and each said they would pay, but when called upon they refused; but it was only the one pleaded poverty, that is Wm. Meadus. The one son has paid, and says he knows the other will do the same, his shilling a-week; but one son was not summoned before, name Josiah Meadus, and he sent word by his brother (that does now give us a little every week), that he will pay his 1 s. if they will be summoned once more, so that will clear the parish of incumbrance by only allowing out-door relief of 4 s. a week. But till they get the four sons up again, we shall be as we are now, in a state of starvation, and if you will explain this to the gentlemen I hope God will reward the kindness you do. I have explained it as well as I can to you, and I feel certain we shall meet redress if you will once more communicate (all we wish from the house is 4 s.) with them gentlemen.

With our humble thanks for what you have conferred upon us,

Your humble servant,

The Poor Law Board.

(signed) *Wm. and E. H. Meadus.*50.—LETTER from *Mary Dunham* to the Poor Law Board.

Gentlemen,

No. 7, St. Marylebone-court, High-street.

PARDON the liberty I have taken in laying my distress case before you. Having a family of six children, and my husband out of employment this three months, and lost my home furniture, and now lying on the floor, and the only covering we have by night is the clothes we wear by day, and me and my children all go dirty for the want of means of cleaning ourselves. My husband is a journeyman fishmonger, and belongs to Marylebone poor, and they will not assist him with a bit of bread for my young family; if they would assist him with a trifle to go to market with he would try and get a living, for he does not wish to become an incumbrance to the parish if he had but the means of getting a living. Trusting you may be pleased to interfere in it for me and my distress family,

I remain, &c.

The Poor Law Board.

(signed) *Mary Dunham.*51.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to *Mary Dunham*.

Mary Dunham,

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
20 November 1856.

THE Poor Law Board direct me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (without date), and to inform you that they are unable to interfere for the purpose of ordering relief in any individual case, being expressly prohibited by law from so doing.

The Board, however, will send a copy of your letter to the Directors and Guardians of the Parish of St. Marylebone for their consideration.

By order, &c.

Mary Dunham.

(signed) *Courtenay, Secretary.*

St. Marylebone.

52.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone.

Sir,

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 20 Nov. 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to forward, for the consideration of the Directors and Guardians of the Parish of St. Marylebone, the enclosed copy of a letter which has been addressed to the Board by Mary Dunham, residing at No. 7, Marylebone-court, High-street, Marylebone.

The Board will be glad to be furnished with any observations which the Directors and Guardians may desire to make on the subject of the enclosed communication.

T. B. Rae, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) Courtenay, Secretary.

53.—LETTER from the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone to the Poor Law Board.

Secretary's Office, St. Marylebone Workhouse,
21 November 1856.

My Lord,

I AM directed, in answer to your Lordship's communication, dated the 13th instant, to forward the enclosed extract from the Minutes of the Board.

I am, &c.
(signed) Thos. B. Rae, Secretary.

Lord Courtenay.

DOCUMENT referred to in the above Letter.

Resolved,

THAT the circumstances which have occasioned the master's resignation are such as would render his continuance in that office inconsistent with the efficient administration of the discipline of the house.

That the master's resignation be therefore accepted, and the requisite steps be immediately taken for the appointment of a successor.

That in accepting the master's resignation, the Board still retain their high opinion of the integrity and efficiency with which he fulfilled the duties of the office of storekeeper in this house, and have had no cause to complain of his conduct in the office of master, except in the case which has occasioned his resignation, and upon which they have already expressed their opinion, and their censure.

Extracted from the Minutes of the Board.

(signed) Thos. B. Rae, Secretary.

54.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone.

Sir,

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 22d November, 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to transmit to you for the information of the Directors and Guardians of the poor of the parish of St. Marylebone, the enclosed printed report from the "Morning Chronicle" of the 19th instant, of an inquest held before Mr. Wakley, Coroner for West Middlesex, on the body of William Lacey, deceased, aged 11 years.

I am directed to request that the Board may be furnished with any observations which the Directors and Guardians may think it necessary to make, with reference to the circumstances of this case, as detailed in the report in question.

T. B. Rae, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) Courtenay, Secretary.

REPORT referred to in the above Letter.

St. Marylebone.

Extract from the "Morning Chronicle" of 19th November, 1857.

"Another Parochial Drama—The Law !

"YESTERDAY Mr. Wakley, coroner for West Middlesex, proceeded with a lengthened inquiry at the George the Fourth, Duke-street, Lisson-grove, touching the death of William Lacey, aged 11 years, which was alleged to have resulted from parochial neglect, through the hapless child being refused, when in a very sickly condition, admission to the workhouse, notwithstanding an order had been issued by the district medical man ; Mr. Stewart certifying that it was necessary for the child's safety that he should be at once admitted to the workhouse infirmary.

"Several of the parochial officials, including Mr. Tubbs, the relieving officer, watched the proceedings, and the case attracted considerable attention in the neighbourhood. The facts, as it will be observed, went to prove how the sick poor are treated, and indeed 'the law,' for upon that the parish authorities founded their defence, was condemned *in toto* as exceedingly hard and inhuman.

"A miserable looking woman, who at first gave her name as Elizabeth Lacey, and swore that she was married, but upon being cautioned, admitted that she was not, and said her maiden name was Pratt, stated that she did not wish it to be known that she was unmarried, as she had lived with the father of her children 24 years. They had brought up their children respectably, and she worked night and day to support them. The deceased had been ill three weeks, and he had the parish doctor attending him. Mr. Stewart's assistant, the medical gentleman, said that her close room was not fitted for the deceased, and he then gave her an order for his admission to the workhouse infirmary. She took the order down to the workhouse, when she was harshly refused his admission, unless herself and all her family entered at the same time, and were transmitted to her own parish, St. Giles's. This she refused, as she did not wish to be separated from her other dear children, and therefore the deceased would not be admitted. The gentlemen at the workhouse said it was all nonsense, and she should go in and be passed to her own parish, but she declined, saying she did not want to go into the workhouse herself, nor her other children. She then, finding they would not take the deceased in without all of them entering the workhouse, told the gentlemen that he should then die at home, for she would rather stop at home than go into the house. After that, as the parish medical man left off attending the child, she called at his house twice without seeing him, and she then obtained medicine from the dispensary in the New-road, but the deceased died the following morning.

"Edward Griffith, a youth who officiates as clerk in the assistant overseer's office, was called by that individual to contradict the poor creature's statement. He said that he remembered the woman presenting the medical man's order or recommendation to Mr. Tubbs, and the latter told her that he would take the child in under condition that if it recovered, and the family remained chargeable on the parish, they should all be removed to their own parish, St. Giles's. The mother refused this, and therefore the child was not admitted.

"Mr. Henry Charles Stewart, district parochial surgeon, deposed that the child was under his care up to the 4th inst., when he signed an order for his admission to the workhouse, and the case was then erased off their books, as he considered the child would have been at once admitted. He heard no more of the case until after the child's death, and then he learned that he had not been admitted to the workhouse. Upon making the *post mortem* examination, he found the primary cause of death to be inflammation of the kidneys and dropsy, while the immediate cause was an effusion of serum into the pericardium, or bag surrounding the heart. The order for the child's admission to the workhouse was made out, as he (Mr. Stewart) thought that the only chance for such a case was pure air and better treatment than that which he would get at home. There was no doubt but that the deceased died from the effects of natural disease.

"By the Coroner : The only chance to have prolonged life would have been the child's removal to the workhouse infirmary, where he would have been removed from the unwholesome air which he breathed, in the close room at

St. Marylebone.

home. The case required a good airy apartment and special diet, &c. It was found that the child had rallied, and therefore the order was given for his removal to the infirmary.

"The coroner remarked that it was his opinion that the child's life might not only have been prolonged, but ultimately saved, if he had been removed without delay to the workhouse infirmary.

"Mr. Tubbs, in his defence, observed that the woman's statement could not be depended upon, as she had in the first place stated an untruth, and he denied altogether the correctness of what she had said respecting her treatment at the workhouse. He told her that he would take in the child conditionally, as stated by his clerk, viz., that if, on the child's recovery, the family remain chargeable on the parish, they should all be removed to their own parish, St. Giles's. She would not agree to this, and therefore he could not admit the child, for it would be against the law.

"The mother on, being further questioned, reiterated her statement, and added that the gentleman (Mr. Tubbs) harshly said, "You must all come in."

"The Coroner, in summing up, said that Mr. Tubbs should, in such matters especially, remember he was dealing with the sick; what he said to the mother might be taken as a threat; and if a jury on any occasion, under such circumstances, considered a death resulted therefrom, a verdict of manslaughter might be recorded against him.

"A Juror also remarked upon Mr. Tubbs' stating that he knew the family well, and that the parents were not married, that the sins of the parents should not be brought against the poor child. It was quite certain that the child's life had been sacrificed to the petty squabbles between the parish officers and the mother, and he trusted never to hear of such a case again.

"Some further remarks followed, and upon the recommendation of the Coroner the jury ultimately found a verdict simply in accordance with the medical evidence.

"The inquiry then terminated."

55.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone.

Sir, Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 27 November 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, forwarding a copy of a resolution which has been passed by the Directors and Guardians of the parish of St. Marylebone, on the subject of Mr. Ryan's resignation of the office of master of the workhouse.

I am directed to request that, in conformity with Art. 67 of the Order of the 16th of October last, you will report to the Board the appointment of a master in the room of Mr. Ryan as soon as the election has taken place, together with the amount of the salary which the Directors and Guardians recommend should be assigned to such officer.

I am, &c.

(signed) W. G. Lumley,
Assistant Secretary.

Thos. B. Rae, Esq.

56.—LETTER from John Tanner to the Poor Law Board.

Gentlemen,

27 November 1856.

I, JOHN TANNER, No. 12, Union Street, Lisson Grove, Marylebone, I am sorry to state my case to you, as I have been out of work this nine weeks, and I made application to St. Marylebone Workhouse this day, Thursday, 27th November, and they refused me, and I have two children and a sick wife, and I do not know what way to get them any food for them, as I have made away with everything that I can. And, gentlemen, I shall feel much obliged to you will intercede for me, and I have tried my uttermost to get work.

57.—LETTER from the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone to the Poor Law Board. St. Marylebone.

Secretary's Office, St. Marylebone Workhouse,
29 November 1856.

My Lord,

IN answer to your Lordship's communication (No. 42,376, and dated the 20th instant), I am directed to state that the assistant overseer did not offer other than medical relief to James Page, as he applied for medical relief only for his wife, having been immediately before referred to the surveyor for employment in the parish sweeping; and there appearing to be no reason to believe that the case was one of destitution, the inspector did not visit the case; however, the Board have ordered that in future upon medical orders being issued, the case is to be immediately inspected, and evidence of that fact conveyed to the medical officer, who is to report where such evidence is wanting.

I am also directed to inclose the statement of the medical officer of the district,

Lord Courtenay.

And remain, &c.,
(signed) *Thos. B. Rae*, Secretary.

STATEMENT referred to in the above Letter.

29 October 1856.

ON Thursday the 9th instant, I received a medical order to attend Sarah Page, residing at No. 13, Charles-street, Lisson-grove. She was visited by my assistant, Mr. Greenwood, the same day, who found her in bed, suffering from indigestion and debility, for which he prescribed. She requested parochial relief of him, and was told to apply to the workhouse for it as he had not any power to give her what she asked for, but any medicine she might require he would give. On Saturday, the 11th instant, she was visited again and prescribed for. She was now much better—up, and able to walk about. In consequence she was requested either to come or send to my house for any further medicine she might require. She has not done so; nor did we hear anything more about her or her family until summoned to attend the inquest upon her husband.

When Mr. Greenwood visited this case, the husband was at work making bird-cages in the room, and neither directly nor indirectly applied for medical or other aid for himself from us. He was not a patient of mine at any time.

I would here remark that Mr. Robinson, the surgeon who opened the body of James Page, distinctly proved in his evidence that the deceased died from sanguineous apoplexy, the result of abscess and softening of the lessser brain. And to the question, would the life of the deceased have been prolonged by plenty of food? answered, "That he would have died six months sooner."

I beg permission to give an indignant denial to the statements in the public prints as far as myself or Mr. Greenwood are concerned in this case.

(signed) *H. C. Stewart*,
Medical Officer, No. 3 Ward.

58.—LETTER from the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone to the Poor Law Board.

Secretary's Office, St. Marylebone Workhouse,
29 November 1856.

My Lord,

IN answer to your Lordship's communication (No. 45,465), dated the 20th instant, I am directed to forward the enclosed copy of a Report of the Assistant Overseer, relative to the case of Mary Denham, otherwise Dunham.

Lord Courtenay.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Thos. B. Rae*, Secretary.

St. Marylebone.

REPORT referred to in the above Letter.

Re Dunham's Letter to Poor Law Board.

THE applicant states in her letter that she has six children ; this is true, but their ages are—

Hannah, aged 23, in service.

George, aged 17 ; earns 5 s. weekly, but is out of work this week

Jane, aged 15, living with an aunt at Somers Town.

Arthur, aged 11, is going to a place at 3 s. weekly.

Mary, aged 13.

Alice, aged 8.

The husband is a journeyman fishmonger and did work for Mr. Charles, in Portland Town ; he left him in September last, ill ; he had a medical order from the workhouse on the 18th September ; when he recovered he applied for relief, and I gave him a ticket for work ; he returned, saying he could not break stones, and I gave him a ticket to pick oakum, by which he could earn 1 s. per day ; he applied for relief again on the 25th of October, when I refused to relieve him in consequence of his not going to work. When I visited the case the wife was washing, and said she did so for some servants in the neighbourhood. The man was at that time (last Friday) at work at Billingsgate.

Mr. Charles states that he twice offered to take Dunham back into his service at 14 s. per week, but he refused to accept it. The wife is a great drunkard.

The wife told me she was advised to write to the Poor Law Board by her landlord, and that he sent a woman to her who wrote the letter, and charged 3 d. for so doing.

(signed) *R. T. Tubbs,*
Assistant Overseer.

25 November 1856.

59.—LETTER from the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone to the Poor Law Board.

Secretary's Office, St. Marylebone Workhouse,
1 December 1856.

My Lord,

I HAVE been directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter, acknowledging the receipt of my letter to your Lordship, dated the 21st ultimo, and to state that the consideration of your Lordship's letter will be considered at the Board on Friday next, the 5th instant.

Having mislaid your Lordship's letter above referred to, I shall feel greatly obliged by your Lordship forwarding me a copy of the same.

I am, &c.
Lord Courtenay. (signed) *Thos. B. Rae,* Secretary.

60.—LETTER from the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone to the Poor Law Board.

Secretary's Office, St. Marylebone Workhouse,
1 December 1856.

My Lord,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d ultimo, and to forward to your Lordship for the information of the Poor Law Board the annexed Report of the Assistant Overseer thereon.

I am, &c.
Lord Courtenay. (signed) *Thos. B. Rae,* Secretary.

REPORT referred to in the above Letter.

Re Inquest on William Lacey, *alias* Pratt.

THE mother of this child brought to me an order recommending the admission of the child to the infirmary, on account of his suffering from "Anasarea." I immediately countersigned the order, and offered to send the bed for the child.

I said

I said, "You know, of course, that you belong to St. Giles's." She said, "Yes, but if you mean to send my child there he shall not come in." I said, "Nothing will be done until the child recovers, and then if you remain chargeable, we shall pass the family to St. Giles's." She again refused to let him come in, and I directed my clerk to endorse that fact on the back of the order, which he did. I produced the order to the coroner and jury, and it was considered by them, and openly stated by the coroner, that no blame attached to any person but the mother. I have on many occasions had to complain of the Reports supplied to the newspapers by Mr. Dempsey (who supplied the present Report), on account of his suppressing some portions of the evidence, and highly colouring and overstating other portions.

The reporter puts it that I said the woman could not be depended on, having already sworn falsely; this was said, and strongly commented on, by the coroner himself.

28 November 1856.

(signed) *R. T. Tubbs,*
Assistant Overseer.

61.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone.

Sir,

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
2 December 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, and in compliance with your request to transmit to you a copy of the letter which they addressed to you on the 27th ultimo, on the subject of the appointment of a master at the St. Marylebone Workhouse in the room of Mr. Ryan, resigned.

Thos. B. Rae, Esq.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *Courtenay*, Secretary.

62.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to *John Tanner*.

John Tanner, Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 2 December 1856.

THE Poor Law Board direct me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, and to inform you that they are unable to interfere for the purpose of ordering relief in any individual case, being expressly prohibited by law from so doing.

The Board, however, will send a copy of your letter to the Directors and Guardians of the parish of St. Marylebone, for their consideration.

John Tanner.

By order, &c.
(signed) *Courtenay*, Secretary.

63.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone.

Sir, Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 2 December 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to forward, for the consideration of the Directors and Guardians of the parish of St. Marylebone, the enclosed copy of a letter which has been addressed to the Board by John Tanner, of 12, Union-street, Lisson Grove, St. Marylebone.

The Board will be glad to be furnished with any observations, which the Directors and Guardians may desire to make on the subject of the enclosed communication.

Thos. B. Rae, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Courtenay*, Secretary.

St. Marylebone.

64.—LETTER from the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone to the Poor Law Board.

Secretary's Office, St. Marylebone Workhouse,
8 December 1856.

My Lord,

IN answer to your Lordship's communication (No. 46,294) dated the 2d inst., I am directed to forward the enclosed Report of the Assistant Overseer upon the case of John Tanner, of No. 12, Union-street, Lisson Grove.

I am, &c.

Lord Courtenay.

(signed) *Thos. B. Rae*, Secretary.

REPORT referred to in the above Letter.

Re Tanner.

THIS man was in prison for 14 days in October, during which time his family was relieved. On 20th November he applied for relief, and I gave him 8 lbs. of bread and a ticket for work; on the same day a medical order was obtained for the wife, and on the 21st the inspector visited the family, and gave them 4 lbs. of bread, tea and sugar, and half cwt. of coals.

The man again applied for relief on Thursday, 27th November, when I refused him relief, he having refused to go to work with the ticket I had previously given him.

The wife applied for relief on Thursday, 4th December, stating that her husband had deserted her; I referred her to the Board, and she received 2 s. and two loaves casual.

(signed) *R. T. Tubbs*, Assistant Overseer.

65.—LETTER from the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone to the Poor Law Board.

Secretary's Office, St. Marylebone Workhouse,
13 December 1856.

My Lord,

I AM directed by the Board of Guardians of the Poor of St. Marylebone to forward to your Lordship a copy of the annexed resolution of the Board relative to your Lordship's communication (No. 45,676), dated the 27th ultimo.

I am, &c.,

Lord Courtenay.

(signed) *Thos. B. Rae*, Secretary.

RESOLUTION referred to in the above Letter.

(Copy.)

Resolved,

THAT the following answer be sent to the Poor Law Board:

"That the Directors and Guardians of the Poor of the parish of St. Marylebone have to acknowledge the receipt of a letter relative to the appointment and salary of a master to their workhouse, and in answer thereto have only to refer the Commissioners for all the information they require to the advertisements in the public papers of the 3d instant, inserted by order of the Board."

Extracted from the Minutes of the Board.

(signed) *Thos. B. Rae*, Secretary.66.—LETTER from *Mary Ann Dunworth* to the Poor Law Board.

Gentlemen,

10, East-street, Manchester-square.

I HUMBLY beg your pardon for writing to you; I am a poor woman, in the greatest distress; I am starving about the streets; I have no home for the last three; they will not give me any relief from the workhouse, because I have three children in there; only call me a scamp. Gentlemen, I am left without a husband for this last five years; while I was able to work, I did not trouble them; if I had work I cannot do it, for I am in a starving state. Gentlemen, if there is not something done for me, I will die with want.

The Poor Law Board.

(signed) *Mary Ann Dunworth*.

67.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to *Mary Ann Dunworth*.

St. Marylebone

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 23 December 1856.

Mary Ann Dunworth,

THE Poor Law Board direct me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to-day, without date, and to inform you that they are unable to interfere for the purpose of ordering relief in any individual case, being expressly prohibited by law from so doing.

The Board, however will send a copy of your letter to the Directors and Guardians of the parish of St. Marylebone, for their consideration.

Mary Ann Dunworth.

By order, &c.
(signed) *Courtenay*, Secretary.

68.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone.

Sir,

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 23 December 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to forward, for the consideration of the Directors and Guardians of the parish of St. Marylebone, the enclosed copy of a letter which has been addressed to the Board by Mary Ann Dunworth, residing at No. 10, East-street, Manchester-square.

The Board request to be furnished with any observations, which the Directors and Guardians may desire to make on the subject of the enclosed communication.

T. B. Rae, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Courtenay*, Secretary.

69.—LETTER from *W. Dempsey*, Esq., to the Poor Law Board.

My Lord,

34, Essex-street, Strand, 27 December 1856.

A COMMUNICATION was forwarded by the Directors and Guardians of the Poor of St. Marylebone to the Poor Law Board, some two or three weeks back, respecting the death of a child, — Pratt, *alias* Lacey, and in that communication I was personally mentioned.

As the document was a public one, and had been read publicly before the Board, and confirmed by them, might I request that you will allow a copy to be forwarded to me, as under present circumstances it is impossible to obtain the original.

I feel sure that you will allow me, in justice sake, to have a copy, as I have been grossly outraged; and my professional character being called in question, I feel bound to rebut the serious charges made by the proper legal means.

Lord Courtenay.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *W. Dempsey*.

70.—LETTER from *James Maxwell* to the Poor Law Board.

My Lords and Gentlemen, 11, Earl-street East, St. Marylebone.

THE humble Petition of your Petitioner, sheweth, that your Petitioner has eight children; two boys, deaf and dumb, out of employ; and a girl, a cripple, and five besides, all upon my hands, and incapable of supporting them. I have applied several times to the parish of St. Marylebone for relief, but can get no redress from them but a ticket to break stones, by which I am unable to support them and pay my rent. Your kind interference will be most gratefully received by your Petitioner.

The Poor Law Board.

(signed) *James Maxwell*.

t. Marylebone.

71.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to *James Maxwell*.

James Maxwell, Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 30 December 1856.

THE Poor Law Board direct me to acknowledge the receipt, on the 29th instant, of your petition (without date), and to inform you, in reply, that they are unable to interfere for the purpose of ordering relief in any individual case, being expressly prohibited by law from so doing.

The Board, however, will send a copy of your petition to the Directors and Guardians of the parish of St. Marylebone, for their consideration.

James Maxwell.

By order, &c.
(signed) *R. W. Grey*.

72.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone.

Sir, Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 30 December 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to forward, for the consideration of the Directors and Guardians of the parish of St. Marylebone, the enclosed copy of a petition, which has been addressed to the Board by James Maxwell, residing at No. 11, Earl-street, St. Marylebone.

The Board will be glad to be furnished with any observations which the Directors and Guardians may desire to make on the subject of the enclosed petition.

Thos. B. Rae, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. W. Grey*, Secretary.

73.—LETTER from the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone to the Poor Law Board.

My Lord, St. Marylebone Workhouse, 1 January 1857.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's communication (Nos. 50,930 and 51,607), both of which shall receive due attention.

Lord Courtenay.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Thos. B. Rae*, Secretary.

74.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone.

Sir, Poor Law Board, Whitehall,

3 January 1857.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to request that you will inform them whether the Directors and Guardians of the Poor of the parish of St. Marylebone have appointed a master of the workhouse in the place of Mr. Ryan, who has resigned. If such an appointment has taken place, the Board request that, in accordance with the provision of Article 67 of their Order, dated the 16th October last, you, as the clerk to the Directors and Guardians, will report the name of the officer, and the salary which they propose to give him.

If the Directors and Guardians have also appointed a matron, the Board request to be furnished with a similar report with respect to her.

Thos. B. Rae, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Courtenay*, Secretary.

75.—LETTER from the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone to the St. Marylebone
Poor Law Board.

My Lord, St. Marylebone Workhouse, 3 January 1857.

I AM directed by the Board of Guardians to forward the annexed statement of the assistant overseer relative to the case of Mary Ann Dunworth, the subject of your Lordship's communication (No. 50,930), dated the 23d ultimo.

I remain, &c.

Lord Courtenay. (signed) Thos. W. Rae, Secretary.

STATEMENT referred to in the above Letter.

Re Mary Ann Dunworth.

3 January 1857.

THIS woman, who lives at No. 10, East-street, applied for relief, and was refused, on the ground that she was an able-bodied woman, aged 40; and also, that she has two children in the workhouse, and one at Margate, at the cost of this parish, it being sanctioned by the Board that she should leave the three children in, and obtain her own living. Her eldest daughter has a bastard child, and is obtaining her living on the streets.

The mother is a well-known begging-letter writer, and is well known to the officers of the Mendicity Society. She wrote a similar letter to the Poor Law Board about two years since.

I have twice called at 10, East-street, but on each occasion Dunworth was out. The people of the house state, that she occupies the back kitchen, but goes out each morning, and returns late at night. I have left a message for her to come to the workhouse, and she will be admitted.

(signed) R. T. Tubbs, Assistant Overseer.

76.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone.

Sir, Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 7 January 1857.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to state, that from a printed report of the proceedings of the Directors and Guardians of the parish of St. Marylebone, at their meeting held on the 2d of January, the Board observe that a report has been presented to the Directors and Guardians by the committee appointed to consider the present mode of administering medical relief to the inmates of the workhouse.

I am directed to request that the Board may be furnished with a copy of the report referred to.

T. B. Rae, Esq. I am, &c.
(signed) R. W. Grey, Secretary.

77.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to *Mary Ann Dunworth.*

Mary Ann Dunworth, Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
7 January 1857.

THE Poor Law Board, in reference to your letter received at this office on the 23d ultimo, direct me to state that they have made inquiry of the Directors and Guardians of the parish of St. Marylebone respecting your case, and are informed that a message has been left for you to come to the workhouse, and that if you apply there you will be admitted into the workhouse. The Board direct me to add that they cannot further interfere in the case.

Mary Ann Dunworth. By order, &c.
(signed) R. W. Grey, Secretary.

St. Marylebone.

78.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to *W. Dempsey, Esq.*

Sir,

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 8 January 1857.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, and to inform you that the document to which you refer as having been sent to the Board by the Directors and Guardians of the parish of St. Marylebone, was merely a copy of a report by the assistant overseer of the parish on the case of William Lacey, and that if you desire to have a copy of it also the Board must refer you to the Directors and Guardians themselves.

W. Dempsey, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. W. Grey, Secretary.*

79.—LETTER from the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone to the Poor Law Board.

Sir,

Secretary's Office, St. Marylebone Workhouse,
10 January 1857.

I AM directed, in answer to your communication, dated the 3d instant, (No. 49,533 B/1856,) to inform you that Mr. James Barnett, and Elizabeth his wife, were unanimously appointed master and matron of this workhouse, on the 26th ultimo, at a salary of 200 *l.* per annum.

R. W. Grey, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Thos. B. Rae,*
Secretary.

80.—LETTER from the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone to the Poor Law Board.

My Lord,

Secretary's Office, St. Marylebone Workhouse,
10 January 1857.

I AM directed by the Board of Guardians to forward your Lordship, annexed, a copy of the Report of the assistant overseer relative to the case of James Maxwell, the subject of your Lordship's communication of the 30th ultimo (No. 51,607).

Lord Courtenay.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Thos. B. Rae, Secretary.*

REPORT referred to in the above Letter.

Re James Maxwell.

THIS applicant is an able-bodied man, 46 years of age, a costermonger, and resides at 11, Devonshire-street, Lisson-grove. He formerly received six loaves, 4lbs. meat and grocery weekly, which was discontinued by the rota on his becoming a householder about eighteen months since. He went before the Board on 29th June, 1855, and received 30 *s.* casual; again on 4th April, 1856, and was offered admission for his daughter Sarah, aged 16, a cripple, and also received 20 *s.*, two loaves, and 2 lbs. meat casual. He applied for relief on the 17th December last, when I offered him 8 lbs. bread, 2 lbs. meat, and a ticket for the stoneyard, which he refused, and had to be removed by the police by force in consequence of his extreme violence. He has been twice summoned by the police for using abusive and threatening language at his stall.

(signed) *R. T. Tubbs, Assistant Overseer.*

81.—LETTER from *Alfred Oliver* to the Poor Law Board.

St. Marylebone.

11, Devonshire-street, Lisson-grove,
15 January 1857.

Hon. Gentlemen,

I AM a poor man, having a wife and six small children under nine years of age, and am a labourer. I have been out of work ten weeks, and was laid up six weeks out of that time with a carbuncle on the back of my neck, through which I lost my work. I am now in the greatest distress; I have been relieved by the parish, which is Marylebone; the overseer gave me a ticket to break stones a fortnight ago; I have only had relief once since. I cannot break stones as I am deprived of the sight of one of my eyes. I applied yesterday with my six children, and they would not relieve me, though they were nearly starving with cold and hunger. I am willing to work but cannot get any, as I have walked all London streets nearly. God knows what will become of us all as we expect to be turned out of our house every day. I would be truly thankful, gentlemen, if you would see into my case.

Your humble Servant,
(signed) *Alfred Oliver*.

The Poor Law Board.

82.—LETTER from the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone to the Poor Law Board.

Secretary's Office, St. Marylebone Workhouse,
17 January 1857.

Sir,

IN answer to your letter of the 7th instant, I am directed to inform you that a committee was appointed to inquire into the expenses of the in-door medical department, with a view to its better administration; that a report has been presented to the Board by the said committee, the general principles of which the Board have approved. The committee have been re-appointed to consider the details of the measures recommended in the report, and to prepare an advertisement for such officers as may be required by the proposed changes, to be submitted to the Board for approval.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *Thos. B. Rae*,
Secretary.

R. W. Grey, Esq.

83.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to *Alfred Oliver*.Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
20 January 1857.

Alfred Oliver,

THE Poor Law Board direct me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, and to inform you that they are unable to interfere for the purpose of ordering relief in any individual case, being expressly prohibited by law from so doing.

The Board, however, will send a copy of your letter to the Directors and Guardians of the Parish of St. Marylebone for their consideration.

By order, &c.
(signed) *Courtenay*, Secretary.

Alfred Oliver.

84.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 20 January 1857.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to forward, for the consideration of the Directors and Guardians of the Parish of St. Marylebone, the enclosed copy of a letter which has been addressed to the Board by Alfred Oliver, residing at 11, Devonshire-street, Lisson-grove.

The Board will be glad to be furnished with any observations which the Directors and Guardians may desire to make on the subject of the enclosed communication.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Courtenay*, Secretary.

Thos. B. Rae, Esq.

St. Marylebone. 85.—LETTER from the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone to the Poor Law Board.

Secretary's Office, St. Marylebone Workhouse,
24 January 1857.

My Lord,

I AM directed, in answer to your Lordship's communication (No. 1941/1857) dated the 20th instant, to forward the annexed copy of the Report of the assistant overseer upon the case of Alfred Oliver.

Lord Courtenay.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Thos. B. Rae*, Secretary.

REPORT referred to in the above Letter.

Re Alfred Oliver.

23 January 1857.

THIS man was sent to prison for six months for assaulting the landlady of a publichouse at Nottingham; during that time his family was allowed by the Board relief in kind to the value of 5 s. 6 d. weekly (the wife being a drunkard the rota deemed it prudent not to give money). He came out at the end of September last, and the rota continued the relief untill the end of December, when he was pronounced able to work. On the 1st January instant he applied to me for relief, and I offered him 8 lbs. of bread and a ticket for work, which he refused, and was so violent that it took three policemen to remove him from the relief table. He has applied several times since, and each time refused work. On Saturday last I saw his wife, and gave her 8 lbs. of bread, and told her to advise her husband to go to the stone-yard, he being an able-bodied man.

(signed) *R. T. Tubbs*, Assistant Overseer.

86 —LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone.

Sir,

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 29 January 1857.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, in which you report that on the 26th ultimo the Directors and Guardians of the poor of the parish of St. Marylebone appointed Mr. James Barnett, and Elizabeth his wife, as master and matron of the workhouse, at a salary of 200 l. per annum.

The Board desire me to inform you that they see no objection to the appointments of Mr. and Mrs. Barnett to the offices in question, and that in pursuance of the provisions contained in Art. 74 of the Order, dated the 16th of October 1856, they approve of the amount of the remuneration which has been assigned to Mr. and Mrs. Barnett by the Directors and Guardians.

The Board think it right to suggest to the Directors and Guardians the propriety of requiring Mr. Barnett to provide sufficient security for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

I am, &c.
Thos. B. Rae, Esq. (signed) *Courtenay*, Secretary.

87.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to *Alfred Oliver*.

Alfred Oliver,

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 29 January 1857.

THE Poor Law Board, having communicated with the Directors and Guardians of the parish of St. Marylebone, and received a reply from them, direct me to inform you that they see no reason for any further interference on their part in your case.

By order, &c.
Alfred Oliver. (signed) *Courtenay*, Secretary.

88.—LETTER from *Hannah Cox* to the Poor Law Board.

St. Marylebone.

Gentlemen,

No. 2, St. Marylebone Court, 1 February 1857.

PARDON me for taking the liberty of writing to you, but being a poor woman, a widow, in great distress, having lost my husband this last three years, and having a son an idiot, 19 years of age, depending entirely on me for his support. I am 62 years of age, September next. I was allowed 2 s. 6 d. a week from the parish for a year and a half after the death of my husband, and then it was taken off from me on account of my having a comfortable home of my own, and the parish authorities having visited me, and found that I had this home, as I have before stated, which I have worked and strived hard to keep over my head, they told me that I could receive no more relief from them, and that I must work to support myself and son, which through my old age and slackness of trade, I am entirely unable to do. I have since made application to the parish, and they tell me that they can do nothing for me unless that I come entirely into the house, and they will send my son into a lunatic asylum. I should not like to be obliged to break up my home in my old age; if they would allow me a little out-door relief, I should be able to get along without so doing. The Rev. Mr. Pelham, of Marylebone parish, has interceded for me, but to no purpose.

If you should think my case worthy of your notice and intercession, I should be most truly thankful.

From your humble servant,
(signed) *Hannah Cox*.

The Poor Law Board.

89.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to *Hannah Cox*.

Hannah Cox,

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 4 February 1857.

THE Poor Law Board direct me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, and to inform you that it rests with the Directors and Guardians of the parish of St. Marylebone to decide as to the kind of relief which they will afford to any destitute person. The Board are unable to interfere for the purpose of ordering relief in any individual case, being expressly prohibited by law from so doing; but they will send a copy of your letter to the Directors and Guardians of the parish of St. Marylebone for their consideration.

Hannah Cox. By order, &c.
(signed) *Courtenay*, Secretary.

90.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone.

Sir,

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 4 February 1857.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to forward, for the consideration of the Directors and Guardians of the parish of St. Marylebone, the enclosed copy of a letter which has been addressed to the Board by Hannah Cox, residing at No. 2, St. Marylebone Court.

The Board will be glad to be furnished with any observations which the Guardians may desire to make on the subject of the enclosed communication.

T. B. Rae, Esq. I am, &c.
(signed) *Courtenay*, Secretary.

91.—LETTER from the Commissioners in Lunacy to the Poor Law Board.

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
19, Whitehall Place, 7 February 1857.

My Lord,

THE Commissioners in Lunacy direct me to request that your Lordship will have the goodness to bring under the special notice of the Poor Law Board, the accompanying Report of a visit made to the Marylebone Workhouse, by two Commissioners, on the 29th of January last. They are anxious that the statements and recommendations in this Report should not escape attention, and

St. Marylebone.

they will be glad to receive any observations or suggestions which the Poor Law Board may have to make upon the subject of the improper and unsatisfactory arrangements, and very grave defects in management and treatment, which appear to exist in the lunatic wards of the Marylebone Workhouse.

The Lord Courtenay.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Forster*, Secretary.

REPORT referred to in the above Letter.

WE this day visited the St. Marylebone workhouse and inquired into the condition and treatment of the insane and weak-minded inmates, and the accommodation provided for those classes. We had much difficulty in ascertaining their numbers, and in seeing the individuals, in consequence partly of there not being an indoor relief book in the form adopted in the workhouses of Unions under the Poor Law Board, and partly from a considerable proportion of the persons referred to being scattered throughout the house, and associated with the ordinary paupers. We were, to a certain extent, assisted in our inquiry by the Annual Return of Pauper Lunatics and Idiots in the workhouse on the 1st January instant. The numbers appearing by that Return were 23 males and 44 females, total 67. Of these one male had died and one female been removed, and we found occasion to add to the list the names of seven males and five females, some of whom ought to have been included in the Return, and the remainder of whom had been received during the present year.

The number appears now to be 77, viz., 29 males and 48 females. We saw them all, with the exception of seven of the latter, who were entered in the annual return, and who were employed in various parts of the house, and reported to us by the senior medical officer as quiet, harmless, chronic cases.

The portions of the house formerly licensed as lunatic wards are no longer appropriated to that purpose. The female lunatic ward has been converted partly into an infant school and children's dormitories.

Without minutely detailing the existing arrangements, we may state generally, that the insane, weak-minded, and epileptic inmates are placed in a variety of rooms, on the ground and upper floors, some very small, and all crowded and imperfectly ventilated. On each side there is a probationary ward for lunatics under the charge of paid attendants. The inmates of the other rooms, including one on the female side, called the idiot ward, are under the charge of paupers, who receive no wages, but are remunerated by extra diet and trifling allowances. In all the rooms referred to the inmates sleep and live, and we found them, without exception, close, ill-furnished, dirty, untidy, and destitute of ordinary comforts. The tables were wholly inadequate to the numbers who have to take their meals at them, and the insufficient seats, with very few exceptions, consisted of benches without backs. The beds and bedding throughout were in an unsatisfactory condition, some being in a filthy state, and the means of washing very imperfect. We were informed that there were in the workhouse, which contains upwards of 2,000 inmates, only two bath-rooms (with two baths each), one in the male and the other in the female infirmary, and that these were used only on admission (and that not universally) or for special medical reasons. The adult inmates generally, including the insane, are confined for exercise to flagged yards, surrounded by buildings or high walls. It was admitted to us by the nurse of the probationary female lunatic ward, which is very small, gloomy, and prison-like, that none of the inmates (on the day of our visit, ten in number) had been out, even into the small passage yard attached for upwards of a month.

We have specially to notice, with reprobation, two small rooms, known as the convalescent ward, numbered respectively 15 A and 15 B, under the sole charge of a male pauper, named Canary, 73 years of age, who has to attend, unassisted, to the personal wants of the inmates, 14 in number, some being of the insane class, and to wash the bedding of those of dirty habits, of which there were four. In one case the bed and bedding were in a wet, filthy state. The rooms referred to, which are low and confined, and one of which has no window, but only a light over the door, contain respectively seven and eight beds

beds, which nearly touch one another. The rooms open into a narrow yard bounded on three sides by buildings, and on the fourth by a wall about 15 feet high. The inmates wash in tubs in the yard, to which they are generally confined for exercise.

In reference to the insane inmates and their treatment we have to report as follows:—

Restraint is employed at the discretion of the wardsmen and nurses, and no records are kept or reports made by them upon the subject. In the case of Caroline Cage, a girl subject to violent fits of passion, and who is frequently placed in a strait jacket, we were informed by the pauper nurse in charge of the ward (named Lambert) that she was in the practice of forcing the patient to drink cold water in order to stop her screams. No one was under restraint at the time of our visit.

We are of opinion that the following persons are not proper to be retained as lunatics in the workhouse, and that proceedings should be taken, without unnecessary delay, for placing them under care and treatment in a suitable asylum.

MALES.

1. G. Jenkins, frequently violent.
2. W. Milward, dangerous; has often threatened to stab.
3. G. Burkhart, would probably be benefited by residence in an asylum.
4. J. Coomber, of dirty habits; disturbs the other inmates by talking and cursing at night.
5. H. Burleigh, an idiot boy of filthy habits, and continually screaming.

FEMALES.

1. Elizabeth Tyrrell, a case of melancholia, and probably suicidal.
2. Mary Dyer, lunatic destructivæ; noisy, and fastened to her bed every night, and frequently by day.

We have, in conclusion, to report, as the general result of our visit to this workhouse, that the arrangements for the insane and weak-minded inmates are most unsatisfactory and defective in many respects, and that immediate steps should be taken to improve their accommodation and treatment. With this view, and regard being had to the crowded state of the workhouse, and the increasing number of insane inmates, we would urge upon the Guardians the expediency of making adequate provision for their proper care by removing the children now in the house to the country, and appropriating that portion of the building at present occupied by them to the insane.

92.—LETTER from the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone to the Poor Law Board.

Secretary's Office, St. Marylebone Workhouse,
10 February 1857.

My Lord,

I AM directed by the Board of Guardians of this parish to forward to your Lordship the annexed copy of the assistant overseer's report, relative to the communication addressed to the Poor Law Board, by Hannah Cox, of No. 2, Marylebone Court, in this parish, a copy of which accompanied your Lordship's letter.

I am, &c.

Lord Courtenay.

(signed) Thos. B. Rae, Secretary.

REPORT referred to in the above Letter.

Re Hannah Cox.

10 February 1857.

THIS woman, during the lifetime and illness of her husband, received 5 s. weekly; on the death of her husband, 19th January 1854, the amount was reduced to 2 s. 6 d. weekly, which was continued to 23d April 1855, when it was stopped by the Committee, the applicant having plenty of employ. She is a shoe-closer, and has an idiotic son, about 18 years of age, and also a widowed daughter, about 22 years of age, living with her and working at the same trade; her average earnings are about 6 s. weekly, and she pays 2 s. 6 d. weekly rent.

St. Marylebone.

She was offered admission and refused it, on the 6th July 1855, by the Rota Committee, since which time she has never applied for relief.

(signed) *R. T. Tubbs*, Assistant Overseer.

93.—LETTER from *Jane Pollard* to the Poor Law Board.

Gentlemen,

THE poor woman, Jane Pollard, that applied to you a few days ago respecting her destitute state, has been kindly relieved with pen, ink, and paper in the Wheat Sheaf, in Oxford-street; if you would be kind enough to forward this before Friday's Board, you gratefully oblige a wretched woman. That fearful man, Mr. Tubbs, is striving to serve me as he did poor Mrs. Frankling, that starved herself and children, but was hushed up.

The Poor Law Board.

Yours very humbly,
(signed) *Jane Pollard*.

94.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone.

Sir,

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 12 February 1857.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to forward to you for the consideration of the Directors and Guardians of the parish of St. Marylebone, the accompanying copy of a letter which the Board have received from a poor woman of the name of Jane Pollard, who called two days since at their office, and stated that she had been turned out of the St. Marylebone Workhouse, and was in a state of complete destitution, having been obliged to wander about the streets all night.

T. B. Rae, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. W. Grey*, Secretary.

95.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone.

Sir,

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 13 February 1857.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to transmit to you for the consideration of the Directors and Guardians of the poor of the parish of St. Marylebone, the enclosed copy of a Report from the superintendent and serjeant of the D. division of police, which has been referred to the Board by direction of Secretary Sir George Grey, respecting the refusal of Mr. Tubbs, assistant overseer of the parish of St. Marylebone, to give relief to the persons therein mentioned.

I am directed to request that the Board may be furnished with an explanation from Mr. Tubbs, as to his proceedings in the cases of the persons referred to, and with any observations which the Directors and Guardians may think it necessary to make on the subject.

T. B. Rae, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. W. Grey*, Secretary.

DOCUMENT referred to in the above Letter.

UNEMPLOYED WORKMEN.

D. Division, 6 February 1857.

THE undernamed persons were brought to the station by P.C. 72 D., at 10½ a.m., yesterday, who found them singing in Somerset-street:—Frederick Bell, Williams' Cottages, Fulham; John Baker, Brewer's-yard, Fulham; George Storey, Princess-place, Notting-hill; Richard Bell, Princess-place, Notting-hill; George Winkworth, 3, Kensington-place; James Baker, Pond-place, Fulham; James Bell, 21, Cobden Terrace, Notting-hill.

I sent the above persons to Marylebone Workhouse, with P.C. 72 D., but Mr. Tubbs refused giving them relief, saying that he had not time to attend to casual cases.

(signed) *James Peirce*, Sergeant.
Samuel Hughes, Superintendent.

96.—LETTER from the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone to the
Poor Law Board.

SIR,

Secretary's Office, St. Marylebone Workhouse,
14 February 1857.

IN answer to your communication (5187 A.), dated the 12th instant, I am directed by the Board of Guardians to forward the annexed copy of the assistant overseer's Report relative to the applicant, Jane Pollard.

I have to state in addition that since the said Report was written, Jane Pollard has been admitted to the workhouse, having been found lying at the gate in a state of excessive drunkenness, and nearly naked.

R. W. Grey, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Thos. B. Rae*, Secretary.

REPORT referred to in the above Letter.

Re Jane Pollard.

THIS woman was admitted into the workhouse on 31st December 1856, "from prison." She was discharged on 2d January 1857, "to prison," when she returned she was offered admission to the workhouse, and she refused it. The rota consented to allow her three children to remain in the workhouse, where they now are.

She is a very drunken violent woman, and well known to the police in this district.

(signed) *R. T. Tubbs*, Assistant Overseer.

97.—LETTER from *Eliza Morton* to the Poor Law Board.

Honoured Gentlemen,

11, York-court, East-street, Manchester-square,
14 February 1857.

I HUMBLY beg pardon in making application to you in my present distressed state. I am a poor woman, with two growing boys and a baby 16 months old, and me and them is actually starving. I owed four weeks' rent, and my landlord pulled the walls down, and took the window and door off. I have applied to the parish this last three weeks, and told them my situation; and they take no notice of me. I have been many days there with my family from ten till near one o'clock, and then sent away with nothing but abuse, and told me to hang myself. The state I am in will kill two of my children, as one is in bad health, and has epileptic fits, and they know that well. The boys' character is good for industry and honesty, as they sell things in the street, only had no money to go to market; and that is the cause of my dreadful situation; for if I was a murderer I could not be treated worse.

Hoping you will think proper to see to my case, as it is worse than I describe,

The Poor Law Board.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Eliza Morton*.

98.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Directors and Guardians of
St. Marylebone.

Sir,

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 16 February 1857.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, transmitting to them a copy of the Report of Mr.

St. Marylebone.

R. T. Tubbs, assistant overseer of the parish of St. Marylebone, respecting the case of Hannah Cox and her idiotic son.

I am directed by the Board to request that they may be informed whether the Directors and Guardians have offered to take this woman's idiotic son into the workhouse.

T. B. Rae, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) Courtenay, Secretary.

99.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
17 February 1857.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to transmit to you, for the consideration of the Directors and Guardians of the poor of the parish of St. Marylebone, the accompanying copy of a Report which the Board have received from the Commissioners in Lunacy on the subject of the condition and treatment of the insane and weak-minded inmates of the St. Marylebone workhouse, and the accommodation provided for them.

I am directed by the Board to request that they may be furnished with any observations which the Directors and Guardians may be desirous of making upon the statements and recommendations contained in the Report in question.

T. B. Rae, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) Courtenay, Secretary.

100.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to *Eliza Morton*.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
19 February 1857.

Eliza Morton,

THE Poor Law Board direct me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, and to inform you that they are unable to interfere for the purpose of ordering relief in any individual case, being expressly prohibited by law from so doing.

The Board, however, will send a copy of your letter to the Directors and Guardians of the parish of St. Marylebone for their consideration.

Eliza Morton.

By order, &c.
(signed) Courtenay, Secretary.

101.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
19 February 1857.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to forward, for the consideration of the Directors and Guardians of the parish of St. Marylebone, the enclosed copy of a letter which has been addressed to the Board by Eliza Morton, residing at 11, York-court, East-street.

The Board will be glad to be furnished with any observations which the Directors and Guardians may desire to make on the subject of the inclosed communication.

T. B. Rae, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) Courtenay, Secretary.

102.—LETTER from the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone, to the Poor Law Board.

Secretary's Office, St. Marylebone Workhouse,
20 February 1857.

My Lord,

I AM directed, in answer to your Lordship's letter of the 16th instant (No. 5153 A.), to inform your Lordship that Hannah Cox was offered admission for her son (an idiot) by the Guardians, and that an order has remained for her acceptance, of which, however, she has not chosen to avail herself.

I am, &c.
Lord Courtenay. (signed) Thos. B. Rae, Secretary.

103.—LETTER from the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone to the Poor Law Board.

Secretary's Office, St. Marylebone Workhouse,
20 February 1857.

My Lord,

YOUR Lordship's letter of the 17th instant, (No. 4716 A.) with the accompanying report of the Commissioners of Lunacy, were read at the Board this day, and I am directed to inform your Lordship that the same have been referred to a Committee, of whose report thereon, your Lordship shall be informed.

I am, &c.
Lord Courtenay. (signed) Thos. B. Rae, Secretary.

104.—LETTER from the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone to the Poor Law Board.

Secretary's Office, St. Marylebone Workhouse,
21 February 1857.

My Lord,

I AM directed to forward the annexed report of the assistant overseer, relative to the case of Elizabeth Morton, the subject of your Lordship's communication of the 19th instant (No. 4706).

I am, &c.
Lord Courtenay. (signed) Thos. B. Rae, Secretary.

REPORT referred to in the above letter.

Re Elizabeth Morton.

20 February 1857.

THIS woman was before the Board on the 1st of October, 1856, and was ordered eight pounds of bread, and two pounds of meat weekly, the Board refusing to give money in consequence of her being a drunkard; this relief she is still receiving.

She wrote to the Poor Law Board on the 22nd November, 1855, in answer to which, a letter was sent on the 8th December, 1855. The facts remain the same as at that time.

(signed) R. T. Tubbs, Assistant Overseer.

St. Marylebone.

105.—LETTER from the Directors and Guardians of St. Marylebone to the Poor Law Board.

Secretary's Office, St. Marylebone Workhouse,
21 February 1857.

Sir,

I AM directed, in answer to your letter of the 13th instant (No. 4706) forwarding a copy of a report from the superintendent and serjeant of the D. division of police, relative to unemployed poor, to forward the annexed report of the assistant overseer thereon, and I am directed also to state that the Board of Guardians accord with the views of that officer upon the subject.

R. W. Grey, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Thos. B. Rae*, Secretary.

REPORT referred to in the above Letter.

Re Unemployed Poor.

ON the 5th instant seven men were brought to the gate by a police constable, who stated he had found them singing in the streets, and that he had orders from his inspector to take all such cases to the nearest workhouse; I replied, "I decline to relieve these men, as they have no claim on this parish, they are residing at Chelsea and Fulham, where they slept last night, and if they require relief they must apply to those parishes."

(signed) *R. T. Tubbs*, Assistant Overseer.

106.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to *Hannah Cox*.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S. W.,
24 February 1857.

Hannah Cox,

THE Poor Law Board direct me to state to you that they have made inquiry of the Directors and Guardians of the parish of St. Marylebone respecting your case.

The Board are informed that the Directors and Guardians have offered to admit your idiotic son into the workhouse, but that you have not chosen to avail yourself of the offer. The Board do not see any reason for any further interference, on their part, in the case.

Hannah Cox.

By order, &c.
(signed) *Courtenay*, Secretary.

ST. PANCRAS.

107.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to Dr. *H. B. Jones*.

St. Pancras.

Sir,

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 1 January 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to inform you, that they have appointed you to be a temporary inspector, under the provisions contained in the statute 10 & 11 Vict., c. 109, s. 22, for the purpose of conducting a special inquiry into the present condition of the workhouse of the parish of St. Pancras, with reference more particularly to the number of persons which the workhouse can properly accommodate with due regard to health.

In transmitting to you herewith the warrant of appointment to that office, the Board desire to state that they have requested their inspector, Mr. Hall, to communicate with you in order to arrange for proceeding with the inquiry at the earliest possible opportunity.

I am, &c.

Dr. Henry Bence Jones.

(signed) *G. C. L. Berkeley*, Secretary.108.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to *Richard Hall*, Esq.,
Poor Law Inspector.

Sir,

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 1 January 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to transmit to you herewith, for your information, a copy of a letter which the Board have this day addressed to Dr. Henry Bence Jones, of No. 31, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, forwarding to him his warrant of appointment as a temporary inspector, for the purpose of holding a special inquiry into the present condition and accommodation of the St. Pancras Workhouse.

The Board request that you will be so good as to communicate with Dr. Jones, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the proposed inquiry at the earliest practicable period.

I am, &c.

Richd. Hall, Esq.

(signed) *G. C. L. Berkeley*, Secretary.109.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Directors of the Poor of
St. Pancras.

Sir,

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 1 January 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to inform the Directors of the Poor of the parish of St. Pancras, that the Board have thought it necessary, under the powers conferred upon them by the 10 & 11 Vict., c. 109, s. 22, and with the consent of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to appoint Dr. Bence Jones to act as an inspector of poor laws for a period of 30 days, for the purpose of conducting a special inquiry into the condition of the workhouse of the parish of St. Pancras, with reference more particularly to the number of persons that the workhouse can properly accommodate.

Dr. Bence Jones will proceed forthwith to make the special inquiry referred to, and report the result of such inquiry to the Poor Law Board; and the Board

St. Pancras.

do not doubt that every facility will be afforded to him, in conducting the proposed investigation, by the Directors.

I am, &c.

(signed) *G. C. L. Berkeley*, Secretary.

G. W. F. Cook, Esq.

110.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Directors of the Poor of St. Pancras.

Sir,

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 25 February 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to refer you to their letter of the 1st January 1856, in which they informed you that they had thought it necessary, under the powers conferred upon them by the 10 & 11 Vict., c. 109, s. 22, and with the consent of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to appoint Dr. Bence Jones to act as an Inspector of Poor Laws for a period of 30 days, for the purpose of conducting a special inquiry into the condition of the workhouse of the parish of St. Pancras, with reference more particularly to the number of persons that the workhouse can properly accommodate.

Dr. Bence Jones having completed the necessary inspections and investigations, has made his report to the Poor Law Board, and I am directed to forward to you, for the Directors of the Poor, the six copies which accompany this letter.

I am to request the immediate attention of the Directors to the statements of the report; and to express the desire of the Poor Law Board that measures may without delay be taken, calculated to remedy the serious evils adverted to in it.

I am further to request that you will inform the Poor Law Board of the proceedings which the Directors take upon the receipt of this letter, and of the remedial measures which they propose to adopt.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Courtenay*, Secretary.

The Clerk to the Directors, &c.

REPORT referred to in the above Letter.

REPORT on the Accommodation in St. Pancras Workhouse.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I find from the master's statement that the average weekly number in the house for January 1856 is about 300 more than in 1846. During this period the new buildings and alterations have added about 150 beds.

During the last six years I find an increase in the infirmary of 102 patients in the month of January; that is, there are about one-third more patients in the infirmary than in 1850. Within this time the space given to patients has only increased to the extent of 28 beds in the boys' school.

In the three principal wards of the men's infirmary there are now 121 cases with from 573 to 648 cubic feet per person.

In the six principal women's wards there are 152 cases, with from 612 to 656 cubic feet per person.

The College of Surgeons have refused to recognise as medical schools two hospitals which gave less than 800 cubic feet to each patient, on the ground that less space, even with good ventilation, was injurious to the sick.

As I consider that neither this standard nor any other can be correct, I shall proceed to my own observations, and the evidence I received as to the state of the infirmaries.

In the men's infirmary on the ground floor I found the ward offensive, and the methods which had been adopted for constant ventilation almost entirely in disuse. At one time, on a cold day, I found six windows open.

In the rooms over this the means once used for constant ventilation were out of repair.

The upper ward was the least offensive of the three. In all, there were windows which opened into the adjoining burial ground.

In the women's infirmary also the rooms were close, and the means of constant ventilation scarcely attended to. In four of the six principal wards there

was

was a draught of air from without passing through the privy into the ward. This was sufficiently strong in one ward to blow out a candle.

The medical officer, Mr. Waldegrave, told me that he constantly ordered the windows to be opened in all the infirmary wards; that he considered the crowding was the cause of the slowness of recovery of many of the cases; that frequently, from the crowding, patients were put on the floor. On one of the days of my visit there were ten men and two women on the floor.

Mr. Coster, the senior medical officer, said that the ground-floor male infirmary had been so offensive that he had asked the opinion of a physician as to what should be done, and that he considered certain forms of disease, "ulcerative stomatitis and dysentery," causing death in some cases, had resulted in part from overcrowding.

In the boys' infirmary, Mr. Coster said that a few days previously to my visit he was nauseated by the excessive offensiveness proceeding from a sink and urinal in the ward. I found one window open, and the offensiveness of the ward was great. At a later visit the air was better. The master said that the pipe from the sink which opened into the drain had been trapped; but the nurse stated that the sleeping-room for boys immediately below the sick ward had become more offensive since the improvement above.

In the girls' school infirmary, or short nursery, I found the windows open before the children or nurse were up. Six children were sleeping on the floor. I was afterwards told that many of these children had been removed out of the workhouse.

In all the infirmary wards I consider the present crowding too great.

I find that the means for obtaining constant ventilation are most imperfect.

The necessity for occasional ventilation in all the wards becomes so great that the windows are opened for many hours daily; and that even with this occasional ventilation disease is produced and recovery protracted.

In some wards the entrance of foul air is very imperfectly prevented.

To what extent the numbers in each room should be reduced, with the present ventilation, can only be determined by trial. If one-third, or at least one-fourth, of the patients were removed, I consider that unless the constant ventilation was improved the state of the air would still be worse than in any London hospital.

The total number of sick and infirm is so great that the infirmaries, properly so called, are incapable of containing them, and they are consequently put wherever room can be found for them in the various buildings of which the house consists. The greatest want of order and arrangement is thus produced.

My attention was very early in the inquiry directed to the men's receiving ward, and to the women's receiving and casual wards.

The women's wards consist of an upper and lower room communicating by an open staircase. In these two rooms eighty and sometimes more persons sleep. Being desirous to determine chemically the impurity of the air, I went early to the workhouse. Directions had been given that the windows were not to be opened. On entering two windows were open, and when the inmates were asked why they had neglected the orders given, they said they should be stifled if the windows were not opened.

On the following morning I went still earlier. I found seventy women and ten children. Omitting the children, the average space was 164 cubic feet per person. The windows were said not to have been opened. The air, however, was by no means so offensive as I had expected from the account I had received. I collected the air, and on examination it contained considerably more than one per cent. of carbonic acid (1.14 per cent). From the accounts I had received I think some casual ventilation of the ward had taken place before my arrival.

Both the medical officers of the workhouse stated that the offensiveness of these rooms was excessive. Mr. Waldegrave stated that he believed he had seen fever produced by the crowding in this room.

Phillips, the assistant nurse, said that the upper room is often so offensive at night that she would like to open the windows, but that the inmates will not allow her to do so. She has seen as many as three or four persons of a night made ill with headache and sickness from the air. She thinks the room has been more crowded lately than it used to be, and that she herself has become

On the men's receiving ward and the women's receiving and casual wards.

St. Pancras.

ill from the foul breath. She complained of giddiness of the head, sickness, and loss of appetite; and she was manifestly in a state of low fever.

She said the rooms were so crowded that many in the lower rooms have no beds or even ticks to lie on, but they sleep on the floor, on the table, the forms, or wherever they can find room to lie down.

In the men's receiving ward I did not find the air so close. The means of constant ventilation were the least possible. The crowding was such that I saw three boys aged 13, 14, 15 in the same bed, four feet four inches broad.

The occasional ventilation caused by opening the windows in these wards alone prevents the danger of some of the inmates dying of suffocation. In confirmation of this, Mr. Coster told me, when I inquired why the windows in the women's wards had not been nailed up, as was proposed, for the purpose of ensuring the collection of the air, that it was thought advisable not to do it, lest some one should be suffocated, and thus give rise to a very undesirable inquest.

I consider that if these rooms were even one half larger, or the numbers diminished one half, that they would be too full, unless a better state of ventilation were adopted.

Great evil also must result from the casual women sleeping in the women's receiving ward, and thus introducing fever and other diseases into the house.

In the men's casual ward I saw in the evening, along the greater part of each side of the room, a wooden sloping frame, on which was placed some cocoa-nut fibre bags, some blankets and rugs. About twenty-five adult men were expected to sleep that night on these planks. One medical man, Mr. Waldegrave, told me he had seen ten men lying naked as close as possible on one of the planks.

the night
ses' sleeping
m.

The room in the main building in which some of the lying-in women sleep at night and the night-nurses sleep during the day, appeared to me to have less constant and occasional ventilation than almost any other in the work-house.

In the morning early I found only four women in bed. On two or three occasions, in the evening, I found every bed full, and the beds were as close as possible. Sometimes there were ten people with 262 cubic feet each.

On two occasions I collected some air when all the beds had been occupied from two to three hours. There were two and three quarters per cent. of carbonic acid in one experiment (2.75), and above two per cent. (2.02) in the other.

Both the medical men complained of the offensiveness of the room.

The superintendent of the nurses, Mrs. Gray, stated that the bed-room smelt terribly, "enough to knock you down."

One old night-nurse, who sleeps in the room, said, "it was very warm and comfortable," but that she thought it was as well to open the windows as soon as possible.

Though I cannot find certain evidence that the nurses are injured by exposure to the atmosphere of this room, yet the chemical evidence shows that such an atmosphere ought not to exist.

Moreover, this room was evidently taken off from the main passage of the north wing of the house. It is the west end of that passage; and thus the ventilation of the house through the window at the end of the passage has been made worse than it was originally.

The same encroachment has been made at the east end of the same passage. Here another window has been shut in by another room being formed. This is called the convalescent women's ward.

At the south end of the main passage of the building a similar encroachment is now being made, but the room is not yet completed. A portion of the length and the whole of its breadth is partitioned off, and this is to be inhabited this winter.

I consider that all such encroachments are signs that the rest of the house is so full that the authorities do not venture to run the risk of putting more people into the rooms, and instead of making new buildings these passages are enclosed, to the injury of the general ventilation. In confirmation of this opinion, I was told by the master that he had made frequent reports, verbally and in writing, to the managers, that the bed-rooms were too full. He considered that the whole of the rooms in the house nearly were too full; and though no illness

had

had actually, to his knowledge, been produced by the crowding, yet he is constantly afraid of illness coming on.

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I am of opinion that all these passages ought to be entirely cleared and opened.

The infants' nursery is a room which is more than other rooms liable to become offensive. I found in it one morning in bed 25 mothers and 30 children from ten months to five weeks old. The fire had been lit above an hour, and a window into a passage had been opened, though it had been ordered to be kept shut.

On the infants' nursery.

The air was collected, and on examination it contained nearly two per cent. (1·8 per cent.) of carbonic acid. The room was very offensive.

Mr. Coster, the surgeon, said that the room was very close; the children were always ailing, suffering with disorder of the digestive organs and loss of nutrition; partly, in his judgment, depending on the state of the atmosphere.

Mr. Waldegrave said the offensiveness was extreme, but he could not say that the mothers suffered from the atmosphere, though he considered that the amount of mesenteric disease among the children depended chiefly on the crowded state of the ward and on the want of ventilation.

The superintendent, Mrs. Gray, stated that this room was particularly offensive.

The old nurse of the ward, however, would not admit that she found anything objectionable, though she allowed that the mothers often complained of the atmosphere, and that she was glad to let in a little fresh air in the morning.

From the analysis this room is at least twice too full.

In one room eighty-three children sleep, and there have been ninety; they are from seven to sixteen years of age.

On the children's bed-room.

The governess, Miss West, stated that the offensiveness from the number of children was such that it nearly made her sick at night when she went into the room late, and that it would make her sick if she went in in the morning; that she should object to sleep in the room herself, as she is sure it would make her ill; that the children are not unfrequently sick in the morning; that she has known three sick in one morning; that the two nurses who sleep in the room often have sickness in the morning, and loss of appetite; that the health of one nurse is deteriorated; that the windows are never open at night; that at the present time there are fifteen ill, so that the windows cannot be open all day, but that they are open two or three hours; that the children in this room never sleep more than four in a bed; that in the next room there have been eight children, between one and seven years old, in one bed, four feet six inches broad and five feet six inches long; that she has seen cutaneous diseases spread from the closeness of the children.

The nurse Fitzgerald said, that she had frequent attacks of nausea and sickness in the morning; that she is getting out of health from the closeness of the room; that she has known four or five children of a morning complain of sickness and loss of appetite.

The number of children in this room ought to be diminished until these symptoms disappear. When one-fourth or one-third are removed, if the same sickness still occurs, and there is the same offensiveness still, more must sleep elsewhere; and thus the proper limit in winter and summer may be found.

In the boys' sleeping rooms I did not hear of the same symptoms, but in three of the bed-rooms at least there were unenclosed urinals, which on entering the ward caused for some distance great offensiveness in the air of the rooms.

There should be more beds, and the urinals would be less offensive to the rooms if outside the door.

In consequence of the crowded state of other parts of the house, some adults have been moved into some of the rooms of this building which ought to be occupied by the children alone.

In two long excavated rooms, the adult men congregate during the day.

On the men's day rooms.

Late one evening, in one I found 50 men; the room smelt of tobacco; and on examination the air contained above one and a half per cent. (1·6 per cent.) of carbonic acid; in the other, which was oftener cleared, and then the windows and doors opened, 150 are sometimes collected.

Mr. Waldegrave stated, that he had frequently been called to men who had fainted in the rooms when the wards were most full in the winter. He said,

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that occasionally the rooms are so full that there is no possibility of sitting down, and many are obliged to stay in the passages or to go to bed.

That the constant ventilation is very insufficient is shown by the fact, that in the larger room, when the inmates go to the hall for meals, the air is swept out by opening the door and all the windows.

The man who has the charge of this room stated that many constantly complained of head-aches. When asked what would happen if the door and windows were kept closed for an hour or two, he said that they would be suffocated; that he would not then stay in the room on any account.

Another man, who had been messenger, and from illness was obliged to be in this room, said, that though he had nothing to do in one place, and very much in the other, yet that the air was so bad he should like to be out of it.

Other inmates in this room gave me answers to the same effect.

Doubtless these rooms are improved by being more excavated, so that instead of six feet six inches high they are now nine feet six inches or nine inches; but even now they are not one half large enough for the persons they are made to hold. Many in the fine weather keep out, and in the wet weather walk in the passages.

At the end of the main passage I was shown an unfinished pavement around a pipe from a sink. I was told that this was sometimes very offensive, but I did not perceive that it was so at the time of my visit.

the laundry
and under-ground
sleeping rooms.

In a cellar opposite the laundry, under ground, I was shown a place where fifteen persons sleep. I could obtain no satisfactory evidence as to the state of this room. There was no chimney to the room, and no means of ventilation, except one small window and the door.

The place was fit for a coal hole, but not for human beings to sleep in. The laundry itself is formed out of a cellar on the other side of the passage. How the required work can be done in this place I cannot comprehend.

On the same level under ground was a low long room, seven feet two inches high, containing 32 sleepers. To prevent suffocation, the means for constantly ventilating this room had been attended to more than in any other room in the main building; but even with this the superintendent, Mrs. Gray, said that there was great offensiveness in the morning, and that many of the inmates complained that they felt faint and ill, and refused their food.

Two wards, called separation wards, were also very low and underground, and in these, night and day, thirteen women and five children lived. More than one of the inmates said that the air was very offensive in the morning, causing them to be sick; others, however, did not complain of it.

All these rooms, and the two day rooms for the women on the same level, are very unfit for the purposes to which they are applied, and that they are inhabited at all is an evidence of the crowded state of other parts of the building. When the house was built these rooms could only have been intended for store-rooms.

the insane
wards.

The wards for insane men and women are in some respects very objectionable. Some of the rooms are also underground. In one of the rooms for the men a drain from the burying ground is said at times to be very offensive. In the outer ward I saw a small iron grating for the admission of cold air. I found when I went outside, that instead of opening into the fresh air, it opened into a privy.

I found two of the (insane) women's wards very offensive from putrid urine passed by bed-ridden patients. The windows were obliged to be constantly open.

Three insane women I saw in a part of the house called Little Bedlam. A more objectionable place could scarcely be found. It is fortunate that some serious accident has not occurred from the dangerous staircase.

The insane men's and women's airing grounds form part of a thoroughfare to the women's infirmary, the medical officer's room, dispensary, &c. Hitherto no evil has been known to result from this bad arrangement.

the waiting-
rooms for the out-
door poor.

The bad arrangements which exist at St. Pancras Workhouse in relation to the system of out-door relief ought not to be endured.

Before eight o'clock on a wet morning I counted nearly 30 people standing in the street before a locked gate. No one was allowed to find shelter from the wet by admission until nine, by which hour, I was told, above 100 persons would be there.

there. None were admitted after 12. (Since this was written I am told that on three days the poor are admitted until two, and on Saturdays until four p.m.)

Sometimes the admissions amount to 900; sometimes only 300. They pass into a floor which is partly below the level of the ground, and which is divided into pens, to prevent accidents from the strong crowding to the overseers' room for out-door relief.

At one o'clock another day, stepping over some urine, I passed through three pens which were crowded, some with men and some with women, and some of these had children in their arms. The offensiveness was extreme. I saw one sickly woman who had just been brought out to the women's receiving ward, having fainted from want, and from the offensive smell of the place. The medical men stated to me that two or three times weekly they were called to similar cases, chiefly among the women; sometimes among the men. Fresh air was the chief remedy.

At half-past five o'clock I passed again through the pens; still very many remained; at least 150. They had had no food all day, and many loudly stated that they should not get any until seven o'clock.

I was told that the want of air was so great that the windows were not unfrequently broken.

The relieving officer, Mr. Birchmore, said that the same applicant frequently came twice, or even, more rarely, thrice in the week; that all are relieved,—sometimes by half-past five,—sometimes not till eight p.m.; that the ventilation used to be so bad, that his predecessor died from the foul air, I believe of typhus fever caught there; that even now, when he thinks everything that can be done for the place has been done, still the foul air passing through the door by which the poor enter the office has made him and others ill; that they feel the effect of the bad air; that it is so bad that the directors are unwilling to come down into the office; that he has had many scores of the poor brought into the office having fainted from the atmosphere and the crowding, but that such cases are fewer lately than they used to be. That the poor often give up their tickets of admission, and go away without relief, in consequence of the air and the crowding; that the place is so low in the ground that he thinks no more improvement can be made in it; that he has suggested the entire removal of the relieving office, on account of the evils of the place as it is now.

Three of the medical district surgeons, Messrs. Sutherin, Morris Davis, and Wildbore, all attributed much of the illness they saw among the poor of the parish to the crowded state and suffocating atmosphere of the underground rooms. All stated to me that the poor constantly assigned this as the cause of their illnesses. One medical man stated that he had heard the place compared to the Black Hole; another said that he had frequently seen the poor brought out fainting. All said that the poor constantly applied to them for certificates of illness, that they might obtain relief without being obliged to apply at the office. Many of the poor stated to them that they would sooner go without relief than endure the crowding and foul air.

One of the surgeons said, that before the last improvements in this place the air was so bad that he had told the relieving officer that some one would die of suffocation, and that there would be a verdict of manslaughter.

He stated that even now the air is only a trifle better than it was.

I cannot sufficiently strongly express the opinion I have formed of the evils which result from the cold, wet, foul air, and fasting which the poor endure. Whilst endeavouring to obtain out-door relief they are exposed to disease and even to death.

Such a state of things ought not to be tolerated by the Government.

I come, then, to the following conclusions regarding the accommodation in St. Pancras workhouse:—

Conclusions.

That there are one third or one fourth more patients in the infirmaries than they should contain, and that with the reduced numbers the constant ventilation would be insufficient; that the means of preventing the access of foul air seem hardly to have been considered; and that from the inadequacy of the buildings no order or arrangement can be observed.

That the women's casual and receiving wards should be separated, and the numbers reduced to one half at least; and that then the constant ventilation ought to be improved.

That the nurses' bed-room, the convalescent ward, and the room just made from the passage, should be entirely cleared away.

That

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That the infants' nursery should contain only half its present numbers, and that with this reduction the constant ventilation also should be improved.

That a great reduction should be made in the girls' (aged 7 to 16) sleeping room. How far this reduction must be made can only be determined by trial.

That in the boys' school sleeping room, and in all other rooms no open urinals should remain.

That the men's day rooms (underground) are twice too full, and should be better ventilated.

That the laundry and laundry sleeping room ought to be moved elsewhere.

That other underground sleeping rooms are very objectionable.

That no less than from 123 to 175 persons sleep under ground in this workhouse, and that from 143 to 206 have their day rooms on the same floor.

That almost all the insane wards are ill adapted for the insane; some are unwholesome, and some unsafe.

Lastly, that the cellars for out-door relief are the worst part of the workhouse.

That it is fortunate that death has not taken place among the poor in these cellars.

That disease and death has come out of them is certain; and although everything that can be done has been done, I know no word more suited to them than horrible.

I might have particularised other rooms, as the women's eruption ward, the men's infirm ward (31 and 32), the women's syphilitic ward, and, generally, I may say, that I found no room in any part of the house, except in the new building, tolerably ventilated; and in some of the rooms in the new building, and in many rooms in the older buildings, no attempt has been made to prevent the entrance of foul air from privies, sinks, drains, urinals, and foul patients.

Recommendations.

The out-door relieving offices should be removed at once.

Immediate steps also should be taken to lessen the crowded state of the house, by entirely removing the schools; for this, among other reasons, that an epidemic of low fever is at the present moment in the parish, and among the inmates, as is shown by the fact that during the first four weeks of this month, 1st to 29th, 45 patients have been attacked by fever. The arrangement by which the casual women are mixed with the women waiting for admission into the workhouse in the receiving ward is exactly that which is most liable to introduce and keep up an outbreak of low fever. These wards should be immediately separated.

It is very desirable that an entirely new building should be made for an infirmary, where the access of foul air would be prevented, and a perfect system of ventilation could be adopted. Meanwhile, if the only good building at present existing might be used as the infirmary, many of the immediate difficulties of the house would be obviated.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Henry Bence Jones, M.D., F.R.S.*
Physician to St. George's Hospital.

The Poor Law Board.

111.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Vestry of St. Pancras.

Sir,

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 25 February 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to transmit to you, for the information of the Vestrymen of the parish of St. Pancras, the accompanying copy of a letter which the Board have this day addressed to the Directors of the Poor of that parish, requesting their immediate attention to the statements contained in a report which has been recently made to the Board by Dr. Bence Jones, who was specially appointed to conduct an inquiry into the condition of the workhouse of the parish of St. Pancras.

I am also directed to transmit, for the use of the Vestrymen, three copies of the report in question.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Courtenay, Secretary.*

The Clerk to the Vestry, &c.

112.—LETTER from the Directors of the Poor of St. Pancras to the Poor Law Board.

St. Pancras.

Vestry Offices, Pancras-road, St. Pancras,
Middlesex, 26 February 1856.

My Lord,

YOUR letter of the 25th instant, containing copies of the report made to the Poor Law Board by Dr. Bence Jones, upon the condition of the workhouse of this parish, was read at the weekly meeting of the Directors of the Poor held this day, as was also the said report; and I am desired to inform you that the letter was ordered to be entered on the minutes, and the letter and the report were referred to a committee of five of the Directors, to report thereon to the Vestry forthwith.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Chas. Hibbard*,
Clerk to the Directors.

Lord Courtenay.

113.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Directors of the Poor of St. Pancras.

Sir, Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 28 February 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, informing them that their letter of the 25th instant, together with the copy of the report of Dr. Bence Jones, upon the condition of the workhouse of the parish of St. Pancras, have been referred to a committee of the Directors of the Poor, to report thereon to the Vestry forthwith.

I am directed by the Board to express their confident assurance that the Directors will allow no time unnecessarily to elapse before they take the measures which they may deem it requisite to adopt, either on the recommendation of their committee or otherwise, to remedy the serious evils which are shown by Dr. Bence Jones' report to exist at the St. Pancras Workhouse.

The Board request that they may be informed of the nature of the report which the committee may make to the Vestry; and of the steps that may be proposed to be taken upon it.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Courtenay*, Secretary.

Charles Hibbard, Esq.

114.—LETTER from the Directors of the Poor of St. Pancras to the Poor Law Board.

Vestry Offices, Pancras-road, St. Pancras,
Middlesex, 29 February 1856.

My Lord,

I HAVE received your Lordship's letter of the 28th instant, and in reply to the same, I beg to inform you that the committee of Directors of the Poor mentioned in my letter to the Poor Law Board of the 26th instant, to which committee was referred the consideration of your letter of the 25th instant, and the report of Dr. Bence Jones upon the condition of the workhouse of this parish, met immediately after the adjournment of the weekly meeting of the Directors on Tuesday last, and agreed upon a report which was presented to the Vestry yesterday; and I am informed that the Vestry has ordered its proceedings thereon to be forthwith communicated to the Poor Law Board. I enclose a copy of the report of the committee of Directors, who, I feel assured, purpose adopting at once the remedial measures that may be deemed necessary and determined upon with reference to the workhouse. I may add that at the Vestry meeting yesterday a motion for the removal of the workhouse schools, notice of which had been given previous to the report of Dr. Bence Jones being received, was unanimously agreed to.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Chas. Hibbard*,
Clerk to the Directors.

Lord Courtenay.

St. Pancras.

REPORT referred to in the above Letter.

St. Pancras, Middlesex.

THE committee appointed by the Board of Directors of the Poor, pursuant to the following resolution of the Board of the 26th instant, viz.:

“That the letter received from the Poor Law Board be entered on the minutes, and the same, with the report accompanying it, and also the report of the committee of Vestry appointed as to the condition of the workhouse, be referred to a committee of five Directors of the Poor to report thereon to the Vestry on Thursday next, and that the Poor Law Board be informed thereof;”

Report to the Vestry,

That they have met and unanimously resolved to recommend to the Vestry, as follows:

1st. That immediate steps be taken to lessen the crowded state of the workhouse, by entirely removing the schools; and that, to carry out such removal, a building be hired for 12 or 18 months.

2d. That the entire department of out-door relief be removed at once to the late commissioners' rooms in Edward-street, as a temporary arrangement; the entrance and exit being in Roberts'-mews.

3d. That No. 6, and the present relieving office in the vestry hall be appropriated to the use of the surveyor, his clerk, and officers, as a temporary arrangement.

And the committee annex, for the information of the Vestry, a copy of the letter and report received from the Poor Law Board.

All which, &c.

(signed) *Hy. Farrer*, Chairman.

115.—LETTER from Vestry of St. Pancras to the Poor Law Board.

Vestry Office, Pancras-road,

1 March 1856.

My Lord,

YOUR letter of the 25th ultimo, with the copy of the letter addressed by the Poor Law Board to the Directors of the Poor of this parish, and the copy of the report of Dr. Bence Jones, were laid before the vestrymen of this parish, at their last meeting, when I was desired to acknowledge the receipt thereof, and to forward you the accompanying copy of a report from a committee appointed by the Vestry of this parish on the 5th December last, to inquire into the present government of the poor and the state of the workhouse. Your Lordship will, I trust, find that on the recommendations from that committee being carried out, an effectual remedy will have been applied to all matters complained of by your inspector.

I have, &c.

Lord Courtenay.

(signed) *G. W. F. Cook*, Vestry Clerk.

REPORT referred to in the above Letter.

St. Pancras, Middlesex.

The Committee appointed on the 5th December 1855, “To inquire into the present government of the Poor and the state of the Workhouse,”

Report,—That they have held 11 meetings, and have received much valuable evidence on the subjects referred to them; that they have personally inspected the whole of the buildings constituting the workhouse; and, by the visitation of a sub-committee, have informed themselves of the state of the poor-houses and the government of the poor of several other parishes; that they have attended to the instructions of the Vestry relative to their former report on the question of a labour test; also the matter of appointing two paid nurses, referred to

to their consideration by the Vestry on the 19th December last; and your committee have resolved as follows:—

1. That the workhouse, as an establishment for the poor of this parish, is altogether incompetent, from want of space, to afford accommodation adequate to the average number of its inmates, and that every part of it is overcrowded.

2. That, with some few exceptions, all the apartments, as well in the body of the house as in the schools, the infirmaries, the insane wards, and the casual and receiving wards, are either not at all or very insufficiently ventilated, and in many instances are deficient in urinal and excremental accommodation, or such accommodation is, from situation or defective construction, a nuisance, and injurious to the health of the inmates.

3. That some of the departments are confined, badly situated, and very incomplete.

4. That the crowded state of the entire establishment renders a proper classification of the inmates impossible; and that, in fact, in every part of the house where it is important, there exists a lamentable disregard of classification, as well in a social as in a medical and moral point of view.

5. That the water (which is good, and the supply generally ample) is obtained from a well, whence by steam power it is pumped into a reservoir of considerable size, and thence conducted by pipes to cisterns in different parts of the buildings; but from defects arising in the machinery, the supply has sometimes failed, and at the present time, the pumps being out of order, the supply is obtained from the mains of the New River Water Company by means of an ouse attached to the Company's plugs outside the premises.

6. That there are no effective appliances on the premises for the protection of life and property in case of fire.

7. That in many instances important departments are superintended and responsible situations filled by pauper inmates, a system which your committee are convinced is subversive of good management and productive of serious evils, especially in the case of the attendants and nurses in the schools, the infirmaries, and the insane wards, who, for the most part, are, from their great age and general incompetency, and in many instances from inebriety, wholly unfit to be intrusted with the care of the sick and afflicted.

8. That there prevails a system of visiting the pauper inmates by their friends and acquaintances, which is decidedly objectionable, chiefly for want of proper accommodation and regulation, hundreds of strangers being, without distinction, admitted every week, and allowed to range all parts of the house, without question or control, the result of which is a relaxation of the discipline, and a demoralisation of the paupers, by the introduction of ardent spirits and other prohibited articles, and the infringement of the rules laid down by the Directors and the master.

9. That the dietary is ample, and the allowance of table beer and porter much too general and indiscriminate; but the milk (which is purchased by contract at 1 s. 5 d. per barn gallon, or eight quarts) is so adulterated as almost to lose its natural state, and render it of little benefit.

10. That gratuities or rewards are distributed weekly to the pauper inmates, according to the value of the work each recipient has performed during the preceding week, a custom that has prevailed under the authority of the Local Act, which in section 64 provides, "That out of the profits arising from the work which shall be done by the poor, such rewards may be distributed to the industrious and skilful in proportion to the quality and perfection of their work as to the directors shall appear reasonable." The intention of the Legislature in allowing these rewards manifestly was to encourage the poor in the workhouse to apply themselves with diligence to the labour or tasks assigned to them. Your committee are of opinion that evils have undoubtedly resulted from these gratuities; but they do not at present recommend their discontinuance, inasmuch as they think such evils attributable to the present inefficiency of the superintendents, and consequent relaxation of proper discipline rather than to the system itself.

11. That tramps or casual paupers are admitted nightly, without any limitation as to number; there being for the males no sufficient accommodation, and for the females no place of reception whatever, except the ward appropriated

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priated to females waiting admission into the house; nor is there any employment provided calculated at all to operate as a test of industry to either sex.

That these casual and receiving wards appear to have been a prolific source of disease, and consequent supply to the infirmaries, arising from excessive crowding and most reprehensible intermixture of filthy and depraved characters with those waiting to be admitted to the house.

12. That the present administration of out-door relief, while it operates hardly on many of the deserving poor, and is capable of being much improved, is productive of most serious mischief, on account of its indiscriminate character and the total absence of all means of affording occupation to the able-bodied.

13. That the medical department of the establishment, consisting of two resident surgeons and a dispenser of medicines, is very satisfactory, with the exception that the surgeons are not, as they should be, placed in equal position.

Your committee, therefore, offer the following recommendations, based on the foregoing resolutions:—

1. As a remedy for and striking at the root of many of the existing evils, they strenuously urge on the Vestry, as a matter of extreme importance, the establishment of the stone-yards as a labour test, recommended by their former report of the 9th ultimo.

Their sub-committee have reported to them that in other parishes “able-bodied” applicants for relief are offered a limited quantity of work, according to the extent of their families, at the rate of three-halfpence a bushel of broken stone; a single man being allowed to break six bushels, and the class requiring the greatest amount of relief 16 bushels a day, or nearly a cubic yard. Many would do much more if permitted. In all the metropolitan parishes, there appears to be a strong opinion that the absence of an efficient labour test must necessarily be a crying evil.

Your committee have no difficulty in saying that the yards recommended in their former report are obtainable on moderate terms; but your committee deem it wise to wait the determination of the Vestry upon their establishment before mentioning any particular localities.

2. As a material benefit to the children trained in the schools, and as an efficient and economical remedy for the want of space in the various wards and departments of the workhouse, your committee strongly advise the removal of the entire schools. As regards the boys’ school, the building affords ample accommodation, and is well arranged and appointed. Pressure on other parts of the workhouse has, however, necessitated the occupation of portions of the building for a considerable number of aged and infirm inmates, and for workshops for tailors, brushmakers, and shoemakers, which is objectionable on many grounds. The excremental arrangements are insufficient and defective, and cause an offensive effluvium; and the boys’ infirmary is in a foul state.

The girls’ school, as a building, is not so well adapted to its purpose, and the dormitories are insufficient, ill arranged, and badly ventilated. In both cases their proximity to the workhouse is pernicious. These buildings, if vacated by the schools, would afford greatly increased accommodation—the girls’ school for the aged and infirm inmates, and the boys’ school for an infirmary.

3. That a new laundry for the entire establishment be constructed apart from the house, in lieu of the one now in use in the main building, which is very incomplete, ill adapted to its purpose, and wholly inadequate to the quantity of work to be done in it. It consists of some low vaults underneath a portion of the main building. These vaults are exceedingly confined, and so situated as to cause injury to other parts of the house from the damp they occasion, and to be a nuisance in the house from the offensive odours they send up.

4. That instead of the present storekeeper’s depôt, which is an apartment quite unequal to the purposes of a storeroom, the men’s bedroom in the basement of the house (a new room recently constructed by excavating under the main building) be fitted up and appropriated for the use of the storekeeper, and for all stores under his care, except coals, bread, and malt liquors.

5. That additional wards be provided for the sick and for the insane patients. Your committee have already expressed their opinion that the best mode of effecting this is the removal of the schools. The infirmaries are lamentably deficient in want of space; and, consequently, a proper classification of diseases

is impracticable. As an instance, your committee found in the female infirmary, on the second-pair floor, a sick ward with 25 patients in it, and at the end of that ward a room, known as the Magdalene, containing only 2,837 cubic feet of space, the only access to which is through the ward, and in which there were nine patients afflicted with syphilis. The insane wards are very crowded, and there also classification is much needed. The men's insane ward is in the basement, beneath the level of the ground, which your committee deem to be improper.

6. That proper receiving wards, male and female, be provided and appropriated exclusively to persons passing into the house, with distinct rooms for cases suffering from disease or ill health. Great mischief has hitherto arisen from the admission of casuals and tramps into these wards, which have frequently been crowded to a fearful extent without the least regard to character or cleanliness. Your committee strongly urge that proper wards be erected for the reception of tramps and casuals, away from the workhouse, where a labour test may be applied. The present state of the men's casual ward your committee consider to be very objectionable, especially in that the men are permitted to sleep in a state of nudity two in the same bed. This objection applies also to other wards.

7. That better accommodation be provided for the lying-in ward and infant nursery. These departments are inconvenient, over-crowded, and very badly ventilated. Here two women and two children may be found together in one bed, and there is also a lamentable intermixture of the abandoned with the respectable married women.

8. That some alteration be made in the mode of administering out-door relief, so as to obviate the excessive crowding of the relieving officer's department, or that more accommodation be afforded him. Your committee think much evil arises in this office from the absence of any means of employing the able-bodied applicants, and from the want of some plan for giving the relief in certain cases without compelling the recipients to come to the vestry hall, from all parts of the parish and in all weathers.

9. That an efficient mode of ventilation be adopted throughout the workhouse, such as will prevent interference with it by the inmates themselves. Most of the apartments are deficient in, and many of them without any ventilation, except by opening the windows, and so admitting a sudden draught of air, in many cases directly over the beds of the inmates. In some of the passages your committee found the free circulation of atmosphere obstructed, an enclosure of one end of the passage for a bedroom; and in the male insane ward there is a ventilator which opens into the watercloset.

10. That a room be set apart on visiting-days for the reception of visitors to the pauper inmates, where proper attendance and accommodation shall be provided, and the paupers allowed to remain a certain time with their friends; visitors to the sick and infirm being admitted to them in their respective wards. Your Committee think this plan will, to a great extent, obviate the present difficulty of preventing the admission into the house of prohibited articles, and cure the evils attending the present system of indiscriminate visiting.

11. That there shall be a careful classification of the paupers, which shall have regard to their social and moral condition, and in a medical point of view, so that the depraved may not be forced on the well-disposed, or the diseased on the healthy.

12. That there shall be over every department, and over every ward in the workhouse, at least one responsible person, who shall receive a competent salary. Your Committee think there is much evil in the employment of paupers as officers and nurses, and they especially recommend the Vestry to appoint salaried female nurses in the male and female infirmaries, the schools, and the infirm wards.

At their last meeting, a circumstance was, by resolution of the Directors of the Poor, brought under the notice of your committee. The matter had been that day reported to the Board of Directors, by one of the surgeons, thus:—
“I am sorry to state that an accident (likely at the time to terminate fatally) occurred on Sunday evening, through the carelessness of Phillips, one of the nurses in ward 3 infirmary. He administered a draught, a linament, containing a quantity of croton oil which had been directed to be rubbed on the

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chest. Fortunately, the mistake was soon discovered, and proper means used without delay."

13. That a situation less exposed to view be selected for the dead house.

14. That the distribution of porter and table beer be according to the direction of the surgeons, who shall allow it only in such quantities and to such persons as absolutely require it.

Your committee find that, with a dietary in some cases inferior to that in St. Pancras, no porter is allowed in either of the workhouses of St. Marylebone, Hackney, Bethnal Green, Poplar, East London, Rotherhithe, Bermondsey, or the City of London, and in only one of them, viz. Poplar, is there any table beer allowed.

15. That the resident surgeons be placed on an equal footing, both as to emolument and authority.

16. That the present reservoir for water be covered over, and another erected as a reserve, in case of the engine becoming suddenly out of order, or other necessity; and that provision be made, in case of fire, by water-plugs in different parts of the premises, with proper ouse and fire-buckets.

In conclusion, your committee beg to express a hope that the Vestry will speedily consider and determine the leading points of this report, especially those parts of it relating to the establishment of a labour-test and the removal of the schools.

All which, &c.

7 February 1856.

(signed) *Francis T. Streeten*, Chairman.

116.—LETTER from the Commissioners in Lunacy to the Poor Law Board.

Officers of Commissioners in Lunacy, 19, Whitehall-place,
My Lord, 1 March 1856.

By direction of this Board, I forward to your Lordship the accompanying report upon the wards appropriated to the insane and idiotic inmates of the St. Pancras Workhouse, made after a visit of inspection on Thursday last by one of the Commissioners in Lunacy.

I am to request that the same may at once be laid before the Poor Law Board, in order that the statements and recommendations contained therein may receive the earliest possible attention.

I have, &c.,

Lord Courtenay.

(signed) *John Forster*, Secretary.

REPORT referred to in the above Letter.

Re St. Pancras Workhouse.

REPORT.

28 February 1856.

I HAVE this day visited and inspected the wards appropriated to the insane and idiotic inmates of the St. Pancras Workhouse.

Since the last visit of the Commissioners, an addition has been made to the accommodation for this class, by converting a portion of a detached building into seclusion rooms for the women patients. These rooms, which have been designated the Little Bethlem, are in many respects very objectionable.

No improvement has been made in the other wards occupied by the idiotic and insane. These, as described in the last report, are still "used both as day-rooms and dormitories, and are low, rather dark, and gloomy apartments."

No alteration has been made in the central padded room used by the men. It still remains as formerly stated, "very imperfectly ventilated and unfit for use."

In the last report the wards are described to be "inconveniently crowded." They then contained 13 men and 26 women. To-day I found in them 21 men and 45 women, six of the latter being placed in the Little Bethlem.

Eight

Eight patients, four men and the same number of women, are unprovided with bedsteads. Two of the men sleep on beds placed on forms resting against a table, and two on the floor of the padded room, one of which is described in the last report as unfit for use.

The four women who are unprovided with bedsteads sleep on beds cast upon the floor.

With a view at once of diminishing the overcrowding, and of providing more suitable accommodation and treatment for the individuals pointed out, I recommend that four men and five women be forthwith removed to an asylum, namely, of women: Amelia Herbetson, Eliz. Patrick, Eliz. Ling, Jemima Blissett, M. A. Sullivan. And of men: Wm. Donacour, Thos. Ready, Ed. Quirk, James Sherwood.

A communication should also be forthwith made to the friends of Barnet Levy, who is not a pauper, with a view of placing him under proper care elsewhere.

The recommendations made in the last report by the Commissioners appear to have been utterly disregarded. I desire attention to the following passages:—

“With a view to secure a more vigilant attention, and more kind and considerate treatment to these cases, and also to obtain and preserve more trustworthy information respecting their history and treatment, we would recommend:—

“1st. That a separate book be kept by or under the charge of the resident medical officer according to the form which we suggested and drew out at the time of our visit, recording therein the names and ages of all the insane, idiotic, imbecile, and epileptic patients, in other words, of all whom he considers and treats as requiring care and supervision on account of mental infirmity, as they are severally, from time to time, admitted into the workhouse, together with the dates of their several admissions, the nature of their mental disorder or affection, and specifying the ward, or part of the house, in which they are severally placed; and, if in the lunatic or imbecile ward, the date of their being so placed there, with the results.

“2d. That of the inmates of the lunatic or imbecile ward, separate lists, correctly setting forth the names and ages of those in each apartment, be put into the hands of the several attendants having charge of them, together with the times when they were so first placed respectively, and that whenever any alterations take place, such lists be, from time to time, revised and corrected accordingly.

“3d. That all instruments of restraint be removed from the wards, and placed in the hands of the master or some superior officer, and that none of the insane, idiotic, imbecile, or epileptic inmates be subjected to mechanical restraint, except by the direction of the medical officers, or one of them; and that an exact record of every instance of the use of such restraint, whether by day or by night, be entered by the resident medical officer in a book provided for the purpose, in which shall be also entered the nature and duration of the restraint used, and the means employed, together with the reasons for resorting to it; and that similar entries be made in all cases where seclusion is used.

“4th. That means be taken, by a better distribution and arrangement of the inmates in the imbecile ward on the female side, to lessen the numbers occupying the rooms which are now in a crowded state.

“5th. That a supply of low and deep chairs or settees, of a comfortable shape, and with sloping backs or supports, be placed in the wards for the use of the feeble and infirm patients of both sexes.

“6th, and lastly. That the attention of the Directors of the St. Pancras Workhouse be again earnestly directed to the recommendations contained in the Commissioners' report of October 1850, in order that the substance and spirit of those recommendations may, for the future, be fully and efficiently carried out in practice.”

Comparing the foregoing recommendations with the state of the workhouse as presented to me this day, I find:—

(1). No book is kept in conformity with the first recommendation, and from the want of such a record I could not ascertain the number of the patients admitted into the lunatic wards, or the rate of mortality in them.

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- (2). No lists of the patients are made in the female wards.
- (3). The instruments of restraint are not removed. I found strait-waistcoats in both wards, and no account of restraint or seclusion is kept.
- (4). No diminution of the number of inmates in the idiotic wards has taken place. On the contrary, they have been nearly doubled.
- (5). Suitable chairs have not been provided. Many of the women I found seated on their beds, and 11 of them were confined to bed.

This enumeration of instances in which no regard whatever has been paid to the means formerly pointed out to ameliorate the condition of the insane and idiotic inmates of the St. Pancras Workhouse may convey some idea of their present condition; but it is difficult to conceive or describe the many evils which now exist, and which, if allowed to continue, must inevitably lead to most disastrous results.

In a department of the female ward, which is crowded to excess, and occupied both night and day by dirty patients, the nurse in charge is in the habit of washing and drying a portion of the soiled body linen and sheets every morning. The ventilator in this room has been closed to prevent "bad smells entering from the neighbouring graveyard." Thus, in an overcrowded, ill-ventilated room, an additional and grievous source of contaminated air is very unnecessarily brought into operation day after day. The nurse admitted that the stench created was unbearable, and that she invariably took the precaution to mitigate it by burning a quantity of vinegar, with which she was liberally supplied for the purpose, on a shovel of hot cinders, which she carried about the room. I may add that one of the more intelligent patients in this ward stated that she often vomited in consequence of the sickening smells to which she was exposed.

A further source of discomfort was also manifest in this ward at the time of my visit. Owing to some defect in the general arrangements of the house, the dinner was not served at the usual hour. After waiting some time portions of raw meat were brought, which the nurse proceeded to cook for her patients over the fire in the ward. The ordinary supply of potatoes was not forthcoming, and bread was substituted.

In the men's ward, a very offensive smell appears to be perceptible at a particular part near the ground during wet or damp weather, and it is supposed to arise from a defective drain which passes under the floor of the room. I caused an opening to be made at the spot indicated, but could not discover any traces of a drain. There was, however, under the flooring a lodgment of foul water generally.

One of the padded rooms on the men's side was in a dilapidated state, and the bed as well as the bedstead in it were saturated with urine.

In both wards many of the bed ticks were stained and not satisfactorily cleansed; the flocks were lumpy; and such beds as are placed on iron frames were not sufficiently filled with flock, many of the iron frames also had become rusty.

The waterclosets I found to be inadequately supplied with water. At the earlier part of the day I was told that the water "had not yet reached." Subsequently, however, on my finding that there was still a deficiency of water, it was stated that the supply was generally defective.

The rooms occupied by the women were in a disorderly condition, owing to their crowded state, and the want of all proper conveniences. Several bottles containing medicine were carelessly left within reach of the patients. Many of the latter I found to be melancholic, and some suicidal; but none of them were supplied with any books calculated to interest or amuse them.

The means of exercise or occupation appeared to be extremely deficient both among the men and women.

Taking in connexion with these existing defects the many already mentioned instances of neglect of recommendations formerly made, I now feel it incumbent to impress on those who are in any way responsible for the care and treatment of the insane inmates, that it is imperatively necessary to secure suitable accommodation, and, by proper regulations, a due degree of protection to those who by reason of their mental infirmities are supposed to be incapable of making correct statements, or preferring just complaints as to their several wants and necessities.

Understanding that vigorous measures are about to be adopted to improve the condition of the inmates generally in the workhouse, I would therefore earnestly

earnestly draw attention to the recommendations already made, and which I now repeat.

I also recommend for the consideration of the Directors of the Poor in St. Pancras the desirableness of providing more suitable accommodation for such idiotic, epileptic, and casual insane poor as may in future be detained in the St. Pancras Workhouse. Both day and sleeping rooms, means of washing and bathing, exercise and occupation should form essential parts of the plan.

I further draw immediate attention to the following points, and recommend:

- (1.) That no recent case of insanity be detained in the workhouse.
- (2.) That chronic cases on whom restraint or seclusion are imposed be removed to an asylum.
- (3.) That the number of inmates in the idiotic wards be forthwith diminished.
- (4.) That more means of exercise and occupation be provided, and that a larger number of patients be allowed to attend Divine service.
- (5.) That a bath be supplied to the women patients.
- (6.) That better means of washing be provided for the men, and a larger supply of towels and sheets for men and women.
- (7.) That suitable beds to prevent bed sores be purchased.
- (8.) That better means of cleaning soiled bedding be adopted, and a larger number of bed-ticks supplied.
- (9.) That the wire work be removed from the windows in the men's ward;
- And (10.) That the women be supplied with suitable books.

S. Gaskill, Commissioner in Lunacy.

117.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Directors of the Poor of St. Pancras.

Sir,

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 4 March 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, informing them that the Directors of the Poor of the parish of St. Pancras referred the Board's letter of the 25th ultimo, with Dr. Bence Jones' report on the condition of the workhouse, to a committee of their body, who have reported to the vestry of the parish the measures which they propose should be adopted to remedy the evils existing at the workhouse.

I am directed by the Board to thank you for the information communicated in your letter, and to express their satisfaction at the prompt and energetic spirit displayed by the Directors in their proceedings with regard to Dr. Bence Jones' report.

Charles Hibbard, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Courtenay*, Secretary.

118.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Vestry of St. Pancras.

Sir,

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 4 March 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, transmitting to them a copy of a Report of a Committee appointed by the Vestry of the parish of St. Pancras, in December last, to inquire into the present government of the poor, and the state of the workhouse.

The Board have perused with satisfaction the recommendations which the committee have made in their report for improving the present defective condition and management of the workhouse.

The Board have no doubt that the Vestry will at once take the necessary steps to carry into effect those recommendations, so as to remedy the evils which are shown to exist at the workhouse, both by the Report of the Committee of the Vestry, and by that of the Board's special inspector, Dr. Bence Jones.

G. W. F. Cook, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Courtenay*, Secretary.

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119.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Commissioners in Lunacy.

Sir,

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 4 March 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, transmitting to them a copy of a Report made by Mr. Gaskill to the Commissioners in Lunacy, after a recent visit to the wards appropriated to lunatics and idiots in the St. Pancras Workhouse; and to state that the subject of the report will receive the immediate attention of the Board.

I am, &c.

John Forster, Esq.

(signed) Courtenay, Secretary.

120.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Directors of the Poor of St. Pancras.

Sir,

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 4 March 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to inform the Directors of the Poor of the parish of St. Pancras, that the Board have received from the Commissioners in Lunacy a communication, enclosing a copy of a Report made to them by one of the Commissioners, after a recent inspection of the wards appropriated to lunatics and idiots in the St. Pancras Workhouse.

It seems to the Board desirable that the attention of the Directors should be directed to the matters reported upon by the Commissioner in Lunacy, in conjunction with the general question of the workhouse accommodation. With this view the Board transmit herewith a copy of the Report above referred to, (together with a copy of the letter which accompanied it), and request that it may receive the immediate consideration of the Directors.

The Board will be glad to be informed of the measures which the Directors may adopt for the purpose of carrying into effect the recommendations contained in the Report referred to.

I am, &c.

Charles Hibbard, Esq.

(signed) Courtenay, Secretary.

121.—LETTER from the Directors of the Poor of St. Pancras to the Poor Law Board.

Vestry Offices, Pancras-road, St. Pancras,
Middlesex, 5 March 1856.

My Lord,

I BEG to acknowledge the due receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, (7128-'56), enclosing a copy of a Letter and Report received by the Poor Law Board from the Commissioners in Lunacy. The Report of the Commissioner in Lunacy upon the state of the wards in the workhouse of this parish appropriated to lunatics and idiots, was presented and read at the weekly meeting of the Directors of the Poor yesterday, and a committee was appointed to inquire into the matters reported upon. The committee met yesterday afternoon, and agreed to certain resolutions to be embodied in a Report, which will be drawn up forthwith, for presentation to the Vestry to-morrow. A copy of the Report I shall have the honour of sending to your Lordship.

I remain, &c.

(signed) Chas. Hibbard,

Lord Courtenay.

Clerk to the Directors.

122.—LETTER from Sir George Grey to the Poor Law Board.

Sir,

Whitehall, 5 March 1856.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to transmit to you, as received from the Commissioners in Lunacy, the enclosed Report upon the wards appropriated to the insane and idiotic inmates of the St. Pancras Workhouse, made after a visit of inspection on Thursday last, by one of the Commissioners in Lunacy; and I am to request the early attention of the Poor Law Board to the statements contained therein.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. President of the
Poor Law Board, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) H. Waddington.

123.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to Sir *George Grey*.

St. Pancras.

Sir,

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 7 March 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, forwarding to them a copy of a Report which Secretary Sir George Grey has received from the Commissioners in Lunacy, on the state of the wards in the St. Pancras Workhouse, which are appropriated to lunatics and idiots.

I am directed to state that the Board had, previously to your letter, received a copy of the Report in question from the Commissioners in Lunacy, and had transmitted a copy of it to the Directors of the Poor of the parish of St. Pancras, with a request that they would give it their immediate consideration.

The Board have since received a letter from the Directors on the subject, a copy of which is forwarded to you herewith, for the information of Sir George Grey.

The copy of the Report which accompanied your letter is herewith returned.

I am, &c.

H. Waddington, Esq.

(signed) *Courtenay*, Secretary.

124.—LETTER from the Directors of the Poor of St. Pancras to the Poor Law Board.

Vestry Offices, Pancras-road, St. Pancras, Middlesex,

My Lord,

11 March 1856.

YOUR letter of the 4th instant, and also the copy letter received by the Poor Law Board (accompanied by a Report) from the Commissioners in Lunacy, and sent therewith, were read at the weekly meeting of the Directors of the Poor held this day; and I am desired to send you a copy of the Report of the Committee of Directors, appointed as mentioned in my letter to the Poor Law Board of the 5th instant. The Report of the Committee (the copy of which I send herewith) was not presented to the Vestry on Thursday last, owing to the pressure of other business.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Chas. Hibbard*, Clerk to the Directors.

To Lord Courtenay.

REPORT referred to in the above Letter.

St. Pancras, Middlesex.

THE Committee of Directors of the Poor, appointed in pursuance of the following resolution of the Board of the fourth day of March instant, viz.,—

“That the letter and report upon the wards appropriated to the insane and idiotic inmates of the workhouse, received from the Commissioners in Lunacy, be referred to a Committee of five Directors of the Poor, to report thereon to the Vestry on Thursday next, and that the receipt of the letter and report be acknowledged, and the Commissioners informed of this resolution,”

Reports to the Vestry,

That it has met and given careful consideration to the matters reported on by Mr. Gaskell, and has the greatest satisfaction in reporting that the inmates of the wards alluded to are in a state of general good health, and that the wards are supplied with ventilators, some of which, however, need some repair, to which the attention of the master of the workhouse has been especially directed. With the view, however, of lessening the number of inmates of these wards, the Committee has directed the removal of the four male and five female patients named in the Commissioner's report, and has ordered that the friends of Barnard Levy, one of the inmates, be written to and required to remove him forthwith. The Committee is informed that all recent cases of insanity, and cases of chronic insanity and idiocy requiring restraint, are removed to asylums as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, and is also informed and much gratified to report that means of restraint are rarely resorted to, and never so, except by the direction of one of the medical officers; but with the view of providing

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against the possibility of restraint being placed upon any patient without authority, the Committee has ordered that all the instruments of restraint shall be under the sole charge of the medical officers, and never allowed to be in the wards, except when in use under the order and authority of one of the surgeons. As a means of preserving reliable information respecting the cases of patients upon whom it may be necessary to place some temporary restraint, and in order that the record may be complete in all its details, the Committee has ordered application to be made to the Commissioners in Lunacy for the form of a book, to be kept by the medical officers, in which to enter the particulars of the cases of inmates under their care on account of mental infirmity, with the dates of the admission and discharge of such patients, and of every instance in which any restraint may be resorted to; the nature and duration of such restraint, the means employed, and reasons for its use; and as a ready means of reference to the number of persons in each ward, the Committee has ordered lists to be made and placed in the care of the attendants, containing the names and ages of the patients in each ward, and the dates of their admission. The Committee has also directed the particular attention of the matron of the workhouse to the representation that in a department of the female ward, soiled body linen and sheets are washed, with instructions to her to prevent a recurrence of the practice, either in that or in any other ward of the workhouse or infirmaries. The Committee has also ordered four water bedsteads for the male and female wards, two for each, and has authorised the medical officers to procure a necessary supply of waterproof sheeting, and a requisite number of elbow-chairs for the use of the patients in each ward, and also has ordered a further supply of books, under the direction of the chaplain and medical officers of the workhouse, in addition to the newspapers and books already furnished for the use of the few patients capable of deriving amusement therefrom. The alterations now under the consideration of the Vestry for the accommodation of the increased number of inmates in the workhouse generally, will necessarily enable better provision to be made for the unfortunate inmates of those wards, reported upon to the Commissioners in Lunacy, with a view to which the Committee would invite the attention of the Vestry to the portions of the report relating thereto.

All which, &c.

(signed) *Hy. Farrer*, Chairman.

125.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Directors of the Poor of St. Pancras.

Sir,

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 15 March 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, forwarding to them a copy of the Report of the Committee of the Directors of the Poor of the parish of St. Pancras, to whom the Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy, on the subject of the wards appropriated to lunatics and idiots in St. Pancras Workhouse, was referred.

I am directed by the Board to express their satisfaction at the measures which have been taken, or are proposed to be taken, for improving the present state of the wards in question, and remedying the evils pointed out in the Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy.

I am, &c.

Charles Hibbard, Esq.

(signed) *Courtenay*, Secretary.

126.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Commissioners in Lunacy.

Sir,

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 15 March 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to state that they have received from the Directors of the Poor of the parish of St. Pancras, a copy of a report made by a committee of that body relative to the wards appropriated to lunatic and idiotic inmates of the St. Pancras Workhouse.

As

As the Board are not aware that the Commissioners in Lunacy have been furnished with a copy of that report, the Board think it right to transmit a copy herewith for their information.

John Forster, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) Courtenay, Secretary.

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127.—LETTER from *Richard Hall*, Esq., Poor Law Inspector, to the Poor Law Board.

My Lord,

London, 22 April 1856.

I HAVE the honour to report for the information of the Poor Law Board, that I paid two visits of inspection to the St. Pancras Workhouse, on the 15th and 17th instant, on the former of which days I also attended a meeting of the Directors of the Poor.

My object was to ascertain what steps had been taken, or were in contemplation, to remedy the defects in the condition and management of the workhouse, which had been brought to the notice of the Poor Law Board by my reports, and by the special Report of Dr. Bence Jones, of the 31st January last.

I will take the several points in order, as they occur in Dr. Bence Jones's Report, referring to that document in the printed copy.

First, as to the actual state of the workhouse.

The number of inmates, which was 1,669 at the date of the Report, is now 1,570. The decrease appears to be that which is usual as the year advances, and not the result of any systematic endeavour on the part of the Directors to bring the number down to that which Dr. Bence Jones suggests, as they have admitted since Dr. Bence Jones's Report was communicated to them about 400 persons.

The number of patients in the three principal wards of the men's infirmary, which was 121, is now 89; in the six principal women's wards, the number, which was 152, is now 168.—*See Report*, p. 88.

In the men's infirmary, the Arnott's ventilating valves have been repaired, and the wards have been whitewashed, as is customary at this season; in the women's infirmary nothing has been done.

There are no patients at present sleeping on the floor.—*Report*, page 89.

In the boys' infirmary nothing further has been done since the date of the Report, to remedy the offensiveness proceeding from the sink and urinal in the ward, which, as the nurse stated to me, is, in close weather, as bad as ever, and which was very perceptible, with one window open, on the cold fresh day of my visit.—*Report*, page 89.

No children now sleep on the floor in the girls' school infirmary, or short nursery. The crowding in this department has been lessened by the removal of 25 girls, and as many infants, to two vacant houses (recently used as offices for parochial Boards) in the neighbourhood.—*Report*, page 89.

The sick and infirm are still dispersed through the workhouse in the way described in the Report, page 89, and the consequent want of order and arrangement still prevails.

The women's receiving and casual ward, though not so crowded as at the date of the Report, is still made use of as the receptacle for a mixed body of paupers passing into the workhouse as inmates, and of tramps or casual paupers admitted to lodge for the night only. On the night of the 16th instant, 42 women and 10 children slept in this ward, besides the two attendants, of whom 20 women and five children remained, and would be associated with the tramps or casuals of the succeeding night. In the men's receiving ward 19 men and boys slept in 12 beds; one-half of these were "casuals," and of the boys several had been inmates of the ward for weeks, and even months. It thus appears that the objectionable mingling of classes is still practised in these wards; the numbers however are less than they were, owing partly to the advanced season, and partly to a new practice by which (on an average) about 70 casual applicants have been relieved weekly with a dole of bread and cheese at the workhouse gate, instead of being admitted into the casual wards.

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The arrangement in the men's casual ward is the same as it was. On the night of the 16th instant 21 men slept on the two platforms, most of them naked, and two slept on the floor.—Report, pages 89 and 90.

The room in the main building, in which some of the lying-in women sleep at night, and the night nurses sleep during the day, is in the same state now as at the date of the Report. At the time of my visit there were eight night nurses asleep in the eight beds contained in this room.—Report, page 90.

The encroachments upon the passages, censured by Dr. Bence Jones, have not been removed; that which was in progress when he visited the workhouse, has been completed, and is now occupied as a ward.—Report, pages 90 and 91.

The infants' nursery shows no improvement whatever; all the evils and defects which have been noticed in it exist still. On the night of the 16th instant 25 women and 27 children slept in the 15 beds which it contains, and in the adjacent day-room, in which five beds have been placed, there slept six women and eight children.—Report, page 91.

The children's bed-rooms are not so crowded as they were. In the girls' room, where 83 children slept at the date of the Report, 52 girls and four women now sleep in 24 double, and four single beds. In the short nursery, or infants' bed-room, 20 infants (under three years old) and four women sleep in 12 beds. In the infant bed-room, 27 infants, from three to seven years old, sleep in seven double beds of large size, and three women in three single beds.

In a ward appropriated to eruptive cases, two women and 31 girls and infants sleep in 17 beds. The boys' sleeping-rooms are as they were when Dr. Bence Jones inspected them; the urinals are neither enclosed nor removed.—Report, page 91.

The adults who had been moved into the building intended for the children still remain there.—Report, page 91.

The men's day-rooms are still in the same state, and frequented by nearly the same number of inmates as at the date of the Report.—Report, pages 91 and 92.

The cellar opposite the laundry is in no respect improved; it is occupied by the same number of persons as when Dr. Bence Jones visited it; the low long room, the separation wards, and the two day-rooms for women, are much in the same state as when he saw them, and are occupied in the same way, though somewhat less crowded.

The insane wards for the men have been whitewashed and painted, the ventilation of the padded cells has been improved, and one of them, which was out of order, has been refitted. The drain from the burying-ground is said to be no longer offensive, interments in the pits with which it communicated having been discontinued; the iron grating mentioned by Dr. Bence Jones has been effectually closed.

The condition of the insane women's wards is quite as bad as it was; that of the wards called Little Bedlam is worse. In each of the four wards there were more inmates than beds, so that four patients were sleeping on the floor; in one ward the smell was excessively offensive; in another meat was being cooked. In the upper ward of the building, called Little Bedlam, where Dr. Bence Jones found three insane women, I found, at my first visit, five, who, with two nurses, had slept the night before in the ward and the two padded cells attached to it; in the lower ward two patients slept. At my second visit, notwithstanding my earnest remonstrances to the master, I found the same number of inmates, but their state had become very much worse; a violent lunatic having torn to pieces the padding of one of the two cells, and broken all the windows in both, so that the five patients (one of whom was very ill) and the two nurses had passed the night in the ward itself, which is so small as hardly to admit of their lying down in it. The Commissioner in Lunacy, in his report on the 28th February, complained of the crowded state of these insane wards, in which he found 21 men and 45 women, six of the latter being in the Little Bedlam. I found, on the 17th April, 17 male and 46 female patients (seven in Little Bedlam), besides six nurses for the women, and two attendants upon the men, making in the female wards 52, and in the male wards 19 persons.—Report, page 92.

The out-door relief continues to be administered under the same circumstances as called forth the earnest reprobation of Dr. Bence Jones; a proposition to remove this department away from the workhouse having been negatived by the Directors or the Vestry. The congregations of applicants have been
rather

rather less numerous, following the reduction which has taken place in the whole number of persons receiving out-door relief, which, with the advance of the season, has diminished from 9,383 at the end of January to 7,081 last week.—Report, pages 92 and 93.

Upon a comparison of these statements with Dr. Bence Jones's conclusions at pages 93 and 94 of his Report, it will be seen that the present state of the workhouse exhibits little or no improvement; the only change for the better that has as yet been effected by any efforts on the part of the Directors, or their paid officers, is a reduction in the number of inmates in the sleeping-room of the girls from seven to 16 years of age.

But certain measures have been discussed by the Directors, and in part begun, which, if carried into effect, will pave the way for the application of the remedies so urgently required. These measures are the following:—

1. The removal of the children from the workhouse, and the establishment of a school in the country has been resolved upon, and an offer has been made to the Government for the purchase of Kneller Hall for that purpose.

2. A piece of ground, comprising a wharf upon the Regent's Canal, contiguous to the workhouse, has been procured, on which it is intended to provide the means of setting to work, in one division the out-door paupers, and in another the able-bodied men who become inmates of the workhouse.

3. In connexion with this labour-yard, wards will be provided for the reception by night of casual paupers.

4. The medical officers are to report the number of inmates which, in their opinion, each ward of the workhouse can properly accommodate.

5. A new laundry is to be built.

6. A room in the workhouse is to be set apart for the visits paid to inmates by their relatives or friends, so that the parties may be under supervision while the visit is paid, and the introduction of spirits and other improper articles may be prevented.

7. Porter is not to be given to the inmates except by the recommendation of the medical officer, and gratuities or small weekly payments for the performance of petty offices in the workhouse by the inmates are to be abolished.

8. The parish is to be divided into relief districts, conterminous with the medical districts, and to each is to be appointed an assistant relieving officer, whose duty it will be to visit the abodes of applicants for relief, and report upon their cases; it is hoped, that by more carefully investigating the cases, and testing them by the offer of work, their number will be so far reduced as to admit of the business of this department being carried on in the present offices (denominated by Dr. Bence Jones the cellars), for the better arrangement and ventilation of which a plan has been prepared.

The Directors have, I understand, resolved upon these measures; but their execution, like that of all their business, is retarded by the necessity of communicating them to the vestry, at whose meetings every proposition is discussed over again at the risk of rejection. Lastly, in addition to these measures, and in connexion with the abolition of gratuities to the paupers, the Directors will be forthwith moved by their chairman to recommend to the vestry the appointment of the following paid officers and servants, namely:—

A master's clerk; an assistant matron; an assistant storekeeper; assistant cooks; superintendent of labour; superintendent of the laundry; 16 nurses for the sick wards; two nurses for the insane wards; one nurse for the lying-in ward; one nurse for the infants; and one watchman.

I am of opinion that if these officers and servants are appointed, and if the Poor Law Board, having revised their regulations, proceed in due time to enforce the observance of them, order and discipline may succeed to the disorganisation and confusion that now prevail in this important establishment.

I have, &c.

The Lord Courtenay,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Richard Hall*,
Poor Law Inspector.

St. Pancras.

128.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Directors of the Poor of
St. Pancras.Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
1 May 1856.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to inform the Directors of the Poor of the parish of St. Pancras, that the Board have received a detailed Report from their inspector, Mr. Hall, on the state of the workhouse of that parish, after two visits of inspection made to the workhouse on the 15th and 17th ultimo.

The Board regret to learn from this Report, that although certain measures calculated to improve the general system on which relief is administered in the parish, have been discussed by the Directors, and in part entered upon, no material improvement has taken place in the state of the workhouse since the Report upon its condition by Dr. Bence Jones was communicated by the Board to the Directors.

The Board are so strongly impressed with the nature and amount of evil to which the continuance of the existing state of things gives rise that they will think it to be their duty, at the expiration of two months, to issue an order, fixing the maximum number of inmates to be received into the workhouse at a number considerably less than that of the inmates at present accommodated therein, unless in the meantime the defects to which the attention of the Directors has been called have been satisfactorily remedied. They will also within the same time revise the regulations for the management of the workhouse with the view of issuing, together with the order above referred to, an amended set of rules for that purpose, and they will further consider whether it will not be proper to issue rules for the regulation of the mode of administering out-relief.

I am, &c.

Charles Hibbard, Esq.

(signed) Courtenay, Secretary.

129.—LETTER from the Directors of the Poor of St. Pancras to the
Poor Law Board.Vestry Offices, Pancras-road,
8 May 1856.

My Lord,

I AM desired by the Directors of the Poor of this parish to acknowledge the due receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 1st instant, No. 13,490, which was read at the general meeting of the Directors held on the 6th inst.

I have, &c.

Lord Courtenay.

(signed) Chas. Hibbard, Clerk.

130.—LETTER from *Richard Hall*, Esq., Poor Law Inspector, to the
Poor Law Board.

My Lord,

London, 28 June 1856.

I HAVE the honour to inform the Poor Law Board that yesterday and the day before, I visited the workhouse of St. Pancras, in order to ascertain its present state, and the progress that might have been made in those arrangements for its improvement which the Directors of the Poor had in contemplation at the date of my last Report, 22d April 1856.

I found the state of the workhouse, generally speaking, much the same as it was at the time referred to, with this important qualification, that the number of inmates is in several departments less now than it was then.

The whole number of inmates, which was then 1,570, is now 1,355. The number of patients in the men's hospital, which was then 89, is now 71; in the women's hospital it was then 168, it is now 120.

In the infant's nursery, where there were then 25 women and 27 children, there are now 15 women and 18 children; and all the beds have been removed out of the contiguous day-room.

In the children's eruptive ward, where there were at the date of my last Report two women and 31 children, there are now 15 children and one woman. The numbers in the rest of the sleeping wards have not materially altered, but in most of them there is a diminution.

The

The female lunatic wards, including "Little Bedlam," are all crowded, and are in the same state as they were in at the date of my last report.

The receiving wards and casual wards are managed upon the same plan, slightly improved as regards the warding of the paupers after their reception, which is conducted somewhat more expeditiously than it used to be. The numbers in these wards are smaller, but in other respects the state of the wards continues very much the same as it was; and it is probable that they would relapse into the same very objectionable condition if from any circumstances the number of applicants for admission into them were to increase to its former amount. Certain structural improvements have been made in the workhouse during the last two months; namely, the two recent encroachments upon the passages have been removed; the offensive urinals in the boys' wards have been done away; the ventilation of the men's hospital has been made more effective; sheds for breaking stones in have been erected in the workhouse garden; the room in the basement, where the laundry women slept, has been vacated; and that in which the night nurses slept by day, and some of the lying-in women by night, contains six beds in the place of eight. There are no instances of more than four infants sleeping in one bed; that number the medical officer considers unobjectionable, the beds being large.

The system for the administration of the out-door relief has been decidedly improved, in accordance with the recommendations of a report, of which I annex a copy (A.); and the place in which the applicants attend has been rearranged, enlarged, and ventilated; so that if the number of paupers congregated there is not allowed to become excessive, the place for them to wait in, pending the reception of their applications, will answer the purpose sufficiently well.

In my report of the 22d April, I described certain measures that I understood to be then in contemplation, and I desire that your Lordship will be so good as to refer to that report, while I proceed to state, seriatim, what progress has been made in those measures.

1. The treaty with the Government for Knellar Hall has failed, and no real advance has been made towards the removal of the boys and girls from the workhouse, since it was resolved that they should be removed.

2 and 3. The land for the labour yard has been purchased, but no steps taken for adapting it to its intended use; there has, perhaps, as yet, been no time to take any.

4. The medical officers have not been called upon to report the numbers that the wards will accommodate, but they have promised to furnish me with their opinion, in writing, upon this point, and take the subject into consideration with me, in the wards, on Thursday next.

5. The new laundry is not begun.

6. The apartment for visitors is not yet provided.

7. The indiscriminate allowance of porter is discontinued, as are almost all the gratuities.

8. The division of the parish into relief districts, and other arrangements, have been made in accordance with the report (A.) annexed, and beneficial results have already been obtained. The amount of out-door relief was last week 174 *l.* 9 *s.* 4½ *d.*, the number of recipients 4,812; while in the corresponding week of last year the amount was 227 *l.* 2 *s.* 2½ *d.*, the number of recipients 6,793.

As regards the appointment of the additional officers that are necessary, very little has been done; of all those of which the Chairman of the Board of Directors intended to move the appointment, only the superintendent of labour, and six nurses for the women's hospital, have been resolved upon.

The Directors have been engaged in drawing up sets of rules for the paid officers, for the most part taken from the Regulations issued by the Poor Law Board; the rules to be observed by the master and matron are completed; and I annex copies, (B.) and (C.)

Your Lordship will see that the active interposition of the Poor Law Board has done some good; but it is to the season of the year that the diminution in the number of the inmates is to be attributed; and I know of nothing to make it unnecessary or inexpedient for the Poor Law Board to proceed with the regulation of the establishment.

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The great obstacle to improvement is the joint control exercised by the two bodies, the Vestry and the Directors, which could only be effectually removed by committing the administration of the poor laws to a Board of Guardians elected annually under the provisions of the 4 & 5 Will. 4, cap. 76.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Richard Hall*,
Poor Law Inspector.

The Lord Courtenay.

DOCUMENT referred to in the above Letter.

(A.)

St. Pancras, Middlesex.

THE recently appointed committee of Directors of the Poor having turned their attention to the present mode of administering out-door relief; and, after a careful consideration of the subject, having informed themselves of the manner and operation of the systems of giving out-door relief in other parishes, whose extent or pauper population bear proportion to the parish of St. Pancras, report as follows:—

As regards the Casual Poor.

I.—That the very large number of casual poor (averaging about 4,000 weekly, and sometimes amounting to nearly 12,000) who apply to this parish for relief may be traced to two principal causes:—

1. There is no stone-yard as a labour test, nor indeed any efficient employment for able-bodied indolent vagrants; and it is an unanimous opinion, that without this test, no plan which may be proposed for the better administration of out-door relief can be fairly tried.

2. The hours of admission for relief are too much extended, being from 9 o'clock A.M. to 2 o'clock P.M., on three days in every week, and on Saturdays from 9 o'clock A.M. to 4 o'clock P.M. (*i. e.*, seven hours), thus affording an opportunity to many paupers, after having been refused or relieved at neighbouring parishes, to apply again on the same day at St. Pancras.

II.—That the excessive crowding of paupers at the offices for out-door relief arises from the following causes:—

1. No classification of paupers exists by which the different classes might apply for relief at different hours, and by which a more rapid mode of distributing relief might be adopted. At present men and women are admitted at the same hours, and through the same gate, have their cases considered at the same office, pass out at the same gate by which they entered and through which others are entering, and lastly they receive their loaves in the same room, and for which they have to return a third time into the building. It is true there is an arrangement by which the men and women wait in different wards, but this is imperfectly carried out, and neither expedites the relieving work nor diminishes the crowd.

2. The office at which the relief is given is inconvenient and insufficient. There is but one office, and that too small to admit of desk-room for all the officers, so that all might take a share in distributing the relief.

3. The visiting officers do not render any assistance in the administration of relief, nor are they sufficiently numerous for the work. They are always absent during the relieving hours, whereas, if present, they might detect many an impostor or prevent his application; and at the same time they would bear witness to those who really deserve assistance. But with the present arrangement, it is impossible that the relieving officer or his two assistants (who never visit the poor at their own homes) can fairly judge the cases of the applicants, or detect imposture. If the cases were better known, much time now consumed in questioning paupers would be saved.

4. The mode of giving relief by bread only, and that upon the premises, is both objectionable and tedious; but the custom of entrusting pauper inmates of the house with the responsible work of distributing (without any proper supervision) upwards of 1,000 loaves daily cannot be too strongly condemned.

As regards the Regular Poor.

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That the arrangements for the out-door relief of the regular poor are somewhat better than those for the casual poor, but the system is defective in several particulars :—

1. The classification of the poor is neither sufficient nor judicious.
2. Too many applicants are appointed to come at the same hour.
3. Too many books are kept for the entry of relief, or improvements may be made in them.
4. The relieving officers are separated during the administration of relief, and the visiting officers are never present, whereas, by a more united plan, much time might be saved, and fraud checked.

In order to remedy the defects which have been pointed out, the following arrangements and alterations are strongly urged by the Directors upon the Vestry :—

RECOMMENDATIONS RESPECTING THE CASUAL POOR.

1. That a stone-yard be prepared as soon as possible, to be used as a labour test, for the male able-bodied poor ; and that sheds be erected immediately for the purpose of employing the temporarily disabled male and the female casual poor.

2. That out-door relief be given to the casual poor on three days in every week ; viz., on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday ; and that Friday in every week be allotted to the relief of the regular poor ; but should any urgent application for casual relief occur upon other days than those appointed for ordinary out-door relief, every such case shall be referred to the relieving officer, or the resident surgeon, and be relieved or rejected, according to their discretion or certificate ; but every such case relieved shall be entered separately in the "Casual Relief Book," with the initials of the officer who ordered the relief.

3. That men apply for relief at hours different from those for the women ; that they have entirely distinct places for admission, waiting, relief, and exit.

4. That the gates be opened to admit the men at nine o'clock A.M., and be closed punctually at half-past ten A.M., and that the relief begin to be administered at ten o'clock A.M. punctually. That the women be admitted at half-past eleven, and the gates closed punctually at one o'clock. That both men and women be relieved by the same officers ; and, therefore, the relief to the women to commence as soon as that to the men is finished. That notice of this arrangement be affixed in a conspicuous manner and situation at the entrance to the relieving offices, at least seven days before the change comes into operation.

5. That, for the purpose of classifying the pauper population, the parish be divided generally into northern and southern divisions, and more particularly into the five districts, viz.,—three in the northern division and two in the southern, as shown in Schedule.

6. That the poor be relieved in the numerical order in which they entered the premises, so that the first comer may be first served. In order to carry out this arrangement, and to prevent the strong from pushing forward before the earlier but weaker applicants, a person be stationed at the inner entrance door, to give to each applicant who enters a tin ticket, which (the tickets being numbered in succession) will show the order in which each person entered the building, such ticket to be given up to the relieving officer or his assistant before the case can be heard ; also, that no person be allowed (before his or her case has been heard, or the tin ticket has been returned) to leave the premises under any pretence whatever. Any person refusing to comply with these arrangements, or applying out of order, will be heard last or rejected.

7. That no relief in kind be given at the relieving offices ; but all relief shall be by tickets, such tickets to vary in kind, according to the circumstances of the applicant, and at the discretion of the relieving officer.

8. That no relief by money be given, except under most peculiar circumstances, and of which a record shall be kept in a separate book, which shall be laid before the examining committee at their next meeting.

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9. That the staff of "Visiting Officers" consist of five in number (*i. e.*, one more than is at present employed), so that there shall be one for each of the above-mentioned districts; that every visiting officer shall be present the whole time of the administration of relief, for the purpose of assisting in the distribution of tickets, of giving information upon each case if required, of receiving instructions from the relieving officer, and of taking notes of those cases which are unknown.

10. That each visiting officer keep a diary of every day's work, in which shall be entered the localities visited, the names and number of poor visited in each locality; also any remarks which may arise from their observations, and which may be useful information to the Directors.

11. That printed forms of inquiry be provided for the visiting officers, in order to facilitate and expedite their work; all such forms to be returned to the relieving officer, filled up, upon the same or next day, or as soon as possible; also, that printed forms of medical certificates be provided.

12. That all out-door relief (given at the vestry buildings) be administered upon the basement story only; and no pauper, casual or regular, shall be admitted into any other part of the building to seek relief.

13. That, in order to carry out the above recommendations, the alteration in the relief offices, as shown by the accompanying plan, be made as soon as possible. The cost of such alterations will be comparatively small, and it is confidently believed, that (with the ventilation ordered by the Vestry) they will render the present offices both wholesome and sufficient for their purpose.

14. That a more suitable office be provided for the relieving officer and his assistant and visiting officers.

15. That the building at present employed both as a receiving ward for inmates of the house and a ward for the casual night applicants, be, as soon as possible, given up entirely and solely to the casual night applicants. That this building, together with the coach-house and stables adjoining, and the approaches thereto, be separated by a wall from the workhouse premises, and that the coach-house and stables be converted into a receiving ward for night casual sick cases.

16. That every applicant for admission to the night casual ward be informed that a night's lodging and breakfast in the morning will be given only upon the following conditions:—

1st. That they be strictly searched, to ascertain if they have any money about them; and, if money be found on them, that they be charged a sum not exceeding one shilling for their night's lodging.

2d. That a certain amount of work be performed the next day previous to their discharge, such work being sufficient to occupy them until noon.

3d. That no smoking be allowed in the ward or on the premises.

4th. That any insubordination or refusal to work will be punished according to law, and the name of such insubordinate pauper will be entered in a book, in order that any future application may be rejected.

The above regulations regarding work may, of course, be relaxed to satisfy a medical certificate.

17. That all regular or frequent night applicants be reported by the gate-keeper for examination by the master of the workhouse; and, at his discretion, they shall be kept in the receiving ward and made to work until they can be admitted into the house.

18. That the gate-keeper be no longer allowed to give rations to night applicants, but that all such applicants be offered admission to the night ward or be refused.

RECOMMENDATIONS RESPECTING THE REGULAR POOR WHO RECEIVE WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

I.—That they be relieved every Friday, and at different hours, commencing at nine A.M., and that the men be relieved at an office separate from the women.

II.—That

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DUTIES OF THE MASTER.

THE following shall be the duties of the master of the workhouse :—

1. To admit paupers into the workhouse in obedience to the rules and regulations made by the Directors, and to cause every pauper upon admission to be examined by the medical officer as is directed.

2. To cause every male pauper above the age of seven years before admission into the workhouse, infirmary, or schools, to be searched, cleansed, and clothed in the workhouse dress, and to be placed according to the rules of the Directors in the ward appropriated to the class to which he appears to belong; also to make an inventory of the clothes and other effects of any pauper who may be admitted into the workhouse, in order that when discharged they may be restored or otherwise accounted for.

3. To keep a correct record of the date of every pauper's admission and discharge, with remarks as to their general conduct while in the workhouse; and, in the event of a second application for admission, to bring these particulars before the discharge committee.

4. To enforce industry, order, sobriety, punctuality, and cleanliness, and the observance, by the paupers in the workhouse and by the several officers, assistants, and servants therein employed, of the regulations laid down by the Directors.

5. In the absence of the chaplain, to read prayers as is prescribed by the rules and regulations, or to cause them to be read decently and orderly.

6. To call over the names of the male paupers according to the directions contained in the rules, to inspect their persons and see that each individual is clean.

7. To provide for and enforce the employment of the ablebodied paupers during the whole of the hours of labour, to assist the schoolmaster in providing that the boys be trained in such employment as will best fit them for service, and to keep the partially disabled paupers occupied to the extent of their ability.

8. To take care that the number of beds ordered by the Directors, and no more, be placed in each ward of the workhouse, infirmary, and schools; but in cases of emergency, when the number of admissions exceeds the ordinary house accommodation, to bring such cases specially before the Directors at their next meeting.

9. To visit the sleeping wards of the male paupers at 11 o'clock in the morning of every day, and see that such wards have been all duly cleansed and ventilated. To visit and inspect the male wards of the infirmary at least once every day, and the female wards of the workhouse and infirmary at least once in each week.

10. To take care that the paupers and officers attend at prayers as directed.

11. To take care that a sufficient number of Bibles and Prayer-books be kept in the day-rooms and infirm wards.

12. Every morning to ascertain accurately the provisions required for each ward, and to issue an order signed by himself to the storekeeper for the delivery of the same to the persons appointed to receive them.

13. To provide for the careful, honest, and fair distribution, throughout the infirm, sick, and other wards, of the several provisions, coals, and other articles issued from the storekeeper's department, and to see that they are not wasted or misappropriated.

14. To see that the meals of the paupers are duly provided, dressed, and served according to the directions, and to superintend the distribution of the food.

15. To ask for God's blessing before and after meals.

16. To see that the dining-hall tables and seats are cleansed after every meal, and that the ward rooms, larder, kitchen, and all other offices of the workhouse, and all the utensils and furniture thereof, be kept clean and in good order, and to report any defect in the same or in the workhouse to the Directors at their next general meeting.

17. To see that no provisions which may become offensive by being kept be allowed in any of the sleeping wards, either in the workhouse or infirmary,
after

after a reasonable time from the hour of each meal, and that the remains of such meal be deposited in a proper place in each ward, or be removed within two hours from the time of the meal.

18. To visit all the wards of the male paupers before nine o'clock every night in winter and 10 o'clock in summer, and see that all the male paupers are in bed, and that all fires and lights are extinguished, and that the gas is properly turned off.

19. To receive from the porter the keys of all the outer doors of the workhouse as well as the keys of the passage gates at nine o'clock every night, and to deliver them to him again at six o'clock every morning, and to take care that no pauper be admitted into the workhouse after the hour for locking the doors and gates.

20. To see that the gate-porters enforce all the rules and perform the duties enjoined by the Directors, and to report immediately to the Directors any case of neglect.

21. To see that the male paupers are properly clothed, and that their clothes are kept in proper repair.

22. To send for the medical officer for the workhouse in case any pauper is taken ill or becomes insane, and to take care that all sick and insane paupers are duly visited by the medical officer, and are provided with such medicines, diet, attendance, and other necessities as the medical officer or the Directors shall order in writing; and to apprise the nearest relation in the workhouse of the sickness of any pauper, and in the case of dangerous sickness to send for any relative or friend of the pauper resident within a reasonable distance whom the pauper may desire to see; and to send for the chaplain or any other minister of religion, if the pauper or any relation request him so to do.

23. To cause the birth of every child born in the workhouse to be duly inserted in the workhouse or other register within the space of one week after such child shall have been born, and to give immediate information of the death of any pauper in the workhouse to the medical officer, and to the nearest relations of the deceased who may reside within a reasonable distance, and if the body be not removed within a reasonable time to provide for the interment thereof, and, when requisite, to cause such death to be registered within the space of five days after the day of such death.

24. To deliver an inventory of the clothes and other property of any pauper who may have died in the workhouse to the Directors at their next general meeting, and to dispose thereof according to their directions.

25. To report to the Directors from time to time the names of such children as the schoolmaster may recommend as fit to be put out to service or other employment, and to take the necessary steps for carrying into effect the instructions of the Directors thereon.

26. To read to the paupers such of the regulations herein contained, and at such times as the Directors shall appoint, and to enforce the several punishments for the misbehaviour of paupers as laid down by the Directors.

27. To keep all books of accounts required by the Directors, and to allow the same to be constantly open to the inspection of any of the Directors, and to submit the same to them at their meetings.

28. To keep a book to be called "The Master's Journal," to enter therein every important occurrence in the workhouse, whether relating to officer, servant, or pauper, other than those relating to the offences and punishments of disorderly and refractory paupers, and to cause such book to be laid before the Directors at every general meeting.

29. To enter in a book the name of every pauper who leaves the workhouse for a holiday, whether on Sundays or week days, with the hour of leaving and returning; and to detain in the receiving ward until the next meeting of the discharge committee every pauper who may be absent after nine o'clock at night.

30. To keep at the lodge or at the visitors' room a book, to be called the "Visitors' Book," in which shall be entered the visitors' names in full, with their addresses, and relationship to or connexion with the inmates they desire to see. To take care that all visitors are refused admission who do not come to see some special inmate, and that no visitor be allowed to wander over the house or premises. To allow no visitors to be admitted except upon the days and at the hours set apart for visitors, and except in cases of dangerous illness, when the

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afflicted inmate may be visited at any reasonable time by permission of the master or matron.

31. To see that the rules about visitors are properly carried out, and to enforce that any visitor to any pauper be searched by the proper person, if he may have good reason to suppose that such visitor is transgressing the Directors' orders and rules.

32. To enter in a book an account of all monies in his hands belonging to any inmate of the workhouse.

33. To inform the Directors of the state of the workhouse in every department; to report the number of inmates in the workhouse, with the number of occupied beds in each ward, in the form provided for the purpose; to offer suggestions to the Directors for the correction of abuses and for the introduction of improvements in the management of the workhouse, and generally to observe and fulfil all orders and instructions of the Directors.

34. Not to purchase or procure any articles for the use of the workhouse, nor order any alterations or repairs of any part of the premises, or of the furniture or other articles belonging thereto, nor pay any monies on account of the workhouse or of the said parish, without the order of the Directors.

(C.)

St. Pancras, Middlesex.

DUTIES OF THE MATRON.

THE following shall be the duties of the matron of the workhouse :—

1. In the absence of the master, or during his inability to act, to admit paupers into the workhouse in obedience to the rules and regulations made by the Directors, and to cause every pauper upon such admission to be examined by the medical officer.

2. To cause the pauper children under the age of seven years and the female paupers to be searched, cleansed, and clothed upon their admission, and to be placed according to the rules of the Directors in the wards appropriated to the classes to which they appear to belong.

3. To provide for and enforce the employment of the able-bodied female paupers during the whole of the hours of labour, and to keep the partially disabled female paupers occupied to the extent of their ability, and to assist the schoolmistress in training up the children so as best to fit them for service.

4. To call over the names of the female paupers as directed in the rules, to inspect their persons, and see that each individual is clean.

5. To visit all the wards in the house, infirmary, and schools during the morning, and to see that they have been all cleansed and ventilated, and to visit all the wards of the females and children every night before nine o'clock, and to ascertain that all the paupers in such wards are in bed, and all fires and lights therein extinguished, and the gas properly turned off.

6. To pay particular attention to the moral conduct and orderly behaviour of the females and children, and to see that they are clean and decent in their dress and persons.

7. To receive from the storekeeper the materials for the linen, clothing, and bedding in the piece, to enter the receipt of same with its measurement in a book, and to return the same to the storekeeper when made up, duly stamped, entering in the said book the number of articles made out of each piece.

8. To receive from the storekeeper from time to time such made-up articles of linen, clothing, and bedding as may be required by her, in writing, for the use of any part of the workhouse, and to keep an account of the same, and of the ward or persons to which they have been distributed.

9. To superintend and give the necessary directions for making and mending all the house linen supplied to the workhouse, infirmaries, and schools, and to take care that all such linen be marked with the words "St. Pancras Workhouse"; also to take care that the infirmary has a sufficient quantity of house linen and bedding set apart for its own separate use, and that such linen and bedding be not used in any part of the workhouse, but be marked with the words "Infirmary, St. Pancras Workhouse."

10. To

10. To see that the linen and bedding not in use be deposited in a chest under lock and key to be fixed in one of the matron's rooms, on the outside of which chest shall be painted its contents, and to keep a book containing an inventory of all the property of the parish under her charge, and to see that its contents are correct at least once in three months.

11. To superintend and give the necessary directions for making and mending the linen and clothing supplied to the male paupers, and all the clothing supplied to the female paupers and children, and to take care that all such clothing be marked on the inside with the words "St. Pancras Workhouse."

12. To see that every pauper in the workhouse has clean body linen and stockings once a week, and that the sheets be changed in each bed at least once a month, but oftener if required, and that the blankets be changed at least once in six months, and that all the beds be kept in a clean and wholesome state, and that each article of bed linen and clothing be folded separately upon the bedstead.

13. To take charge of the linen and stockings for the use of the paupers, and the other linen in use in the workhouse, and to apply the same to such purposes and in such a manner as shall be authorised or approved of by the Directors and to no other.

14. To superintend and give the necessary directions concerning the washing, drying, and getting up of the linen, stockings, and blankets, and to see that the same be not dried in the sleeping wards or in the sick wards, and to take care that a washing book be kept for each ward, showing the quantity of articles sent to the wash from that ward.

15. To take care, with the assistance of the nurses, of the children and sick and infirm paupers, and to provide the proper diet for the children and the sick paupers, and to furnish them with such changes of clothes and linen as may be necessary.

16. To assist the master in the general management and superintendence of the workhouse, and especially in

Enforcing the observance of good order, sobriety, cleanliness, punctuality, industry, and decency of demeanour among the paupers.

Cleansing and ventilating the sleeping wards and the dining-hall, and all other parts of the premises.

Taking charge of the clothing, linen, bedding, and other such articles belonging to any part of the workhouse.

17. To report to the master any negligence or other misconduct on the part of any of the subordinate female officers or servants of the establishment.

18. And generally to observe and fulfil all orders and instructions of the Directors.

131.—LETTER from *Richard Hall, Esq.*, Poor Law Inspector, to the Poor Law Board.

My Lord,

London, 7 July 1856.

I HAVE the honour to inform the Poor Law Board that I have made a careful inspection of the sleeping wards in the workhouse of St. Pancras, assisted by the medical officers of that establishment, with the special object of ascertaining the numbers of inmates which such wards will severally accommodate; the result is exhibited in the accompanying Table, certified by the medical officers.

With reference to this Table I have to observe, that a number of inmates is fixed for every ward which is at present occupied as a sleeping ward; but that according to Dr. Bence Jones's opinion, expressed in his report of the 31st January 1856, the wards in the basement, designated as Nos. 23, 24, 25, and 25 A, ought not to be so occupied. Without entirely concurring in this opinion, I think it would be prudent to recommend the Directors to discontinue the use of these wards as sleeping wards whenever they find it practicable to do so.

Dr. Bence Jones also condemns the two wards designated in the Table as No. 4 and No. 36, which are, in fact, passages enclosed, and thus converted

St. Pancras.

into sleeping wards. I am of opinion that the occupation of these places ought not to be permitted, but they should be again thrown into the passages.

The ward in the outbuildings, designated as No. 4, the male casual ward, should no longer be allowed to be used as a sleeping ward, but should be a day and work-room in connexion with the sleeping ward, No. 3, which is over it.

The admission of female vagrants or casuals into the receiving ward should be prohibited.

The insane wards for men, Nos. 5 and 6, in the men's hospital, which are below the level of the ground, were considered by Dr. Bence Jones very objectionable. The Commissioners in Lunacy have also objected to them. The Directors should be urged to provide, without delay, more suitable accommodation for that class of paupers.

The ward for insane women, called Little Bedlam, of which Dr. Bence Jones says, "A more objectionable place could scarcely be found," should be forthwith abandoned as an insane ward and applied to some other purpose; it appears to have been intended as a porter's lodge, and as such it would be useful.

In estimating the capacity of the wards in the boys' and girls' school buildings, I have given the numbers of adults that they will properly accommodate, supposing that they will shortly be used for adult inmates; till the expected change is made, it will be easy to arrange for their occupation by children, upon a system of equivalents, adopting Dr. Bence Jones's scale of two children under eight for one adult, or any other scale which the Poor Law Board may be advised to lay down.

The Lord Courtenay.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Richard Hall*,
Poor Law Inspector.

TABLE referred to in the above Letter.

ST. PANCRAS WORKHOUSE ACCOMMODATION.

Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied			Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will Accommodate in the Opinion of the Medical Officer.				
	By Day only.	By Night only.	By Day and Night.									
MAIN BUILDING.												
One-Pair Floor.												
Lying-in ward	-	-	yes	45	1	16	11	12	4	9,406	19	1 Nurse. 9 Women. 9 Infants.
Infirm women	-	-	yes	26	1	16	11	12	4	5,442	10	
Ditto	-	-	yes	26	1	17	0	12	4	5,469	9	
Women	-	-	yes	26	7	8	0	12	4	2,623	4	
Infirm women	-	-	yes	60	2	17	0	12	4	12,615	23	
Ditto	-	-	yes	20	6	17	0	12	4	4,298	7	
Ditto	-	-	yes	32	5	21	0	12	4	8,396	14	
Women	-	yes	-	32	4	21	2	12	4	8,441	25	
Infirm women	-	-	yes	60	2	16	11	12	4	12,553	24	
Ditto	-	-	yes	24	1	26	1	12	4	7,747	14	
			yes	35	8	26	1	12	4	11,474	30	
Women	-	yes	-	26	4	18	0	12	4	5,846	18	
Infirm women	-	-	yes	21	8	26	1	12	4	6,970	11	
Ditto	-	-	yes	26	4	18	0	12	4	5,846	11	
Women	-	-	yes	60	2	26	1	12	4	19,365	40	
Ditto	-	yes	-	41	7	17	0	12	4	8,719	25	
Ground Floor.												
Infirm ward	-	-	yes	41	8	17	1	12	4	8,779	17	
Women (late women's hall)	-	-	yes	60	2	26	2	12	4	19,417	40	
Infant nursery	-	yes	-	45	2	17	0	12	4	9,470	31	1 Nurse. 15 Women. 15 Infants.
Ditto	yes	-	-	26	0	17	0	12	4	5,451		
Women	-	-	yes	26	0	17	4	12	4	5,558		14

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied			Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will Accommodate in the opinion of the Medical Officer.
		By Day only.	By Night only.	By Day and Night.					
MAIN BUILDING—continued.									
Basement Story.									
23	Women - - - -	- -	- -	yes	59 10	16 6	7 2	7,075	15
24	Ditto - - - -	- -	yes	- -	41 1	16 7	6 7	4,485	12
	Ditto - - - -	yes	- -	- -	44 9	16 6	6 6	4,799	—
25	Separation ward - - -	- -	- -	yes	23 9	16 2	7 2	3,468	8
25a	Ditto - - - -	- -	yes	- -	25 4	16 2	7 2	2,896	9
42	Men's bed-room - - -	- -	yes	- -	59 8	16 4	9 9	9,502	28
	Ditto day-room (south) -	yes	- -	- -	44 6	16 6	9 6	6,975	—
	Ditto (north) - - -	yes	- -	- -	41 1	16 7	9 8	6,586	—
Ground Floor.									
30	Men's bed-room - - -	- -	yes	- -	60 0	17 0	12 4	12,580	30
31	Infirm men - - - -	- -	yes	- -	26 1	17 0	12 4	5,469	13
32	Ditto - - - -	- -	yes	- -	26 1	17 0	12 4	5,469	13
33	Men's bed-room - - -	- -	yes	- -	45 0	17 0	12 4	9,435	23
34	Ditto - - - -	- -	yes	- -	41 7	17 0	12 4	8,719	22
35	Ditto (late men's hall) -	- -	yes	- -	59 10	26 1	12 4	19,248	48
One-Pair Floor.									
36	Men's bed-room - - -	- -	yes	- -	26 6	8 0	12 4	2,615	4
37	Ditto - - - -	- -	yes	- -	26 1	17 0	12 4	5,469	13
38	Ditto - - - -	- -	yes	- -	26 1	17 0	12 4	5,469	13
39	Ditto - - - -	- -	yes	- -	45 0	16 11	12 4	9,389	23
40	Ditto - - - -	- -	yes	- -	41 6	17 0	12 4	8,701	22
41	Ditto - - - -	- -	yes	- -	37 4	8 0	12 4	3,684	10
OUT-BUILDINGS.									
Ground Floor.									
1	Men's day-room - - -	yes	- -	- -	30 2	18 1	10 6	5,728	—
2	Ditto bed-room over ditto	- -	yes	- -	30 7	19 0	12 4	7,167	22
3	Ditto over men's casual ward - - - -	- -	yes	- -	30 7	19 0	12 4	7,167	22
4	Casual ward, men, ground floor - - - -	- -	- -	yes	30 2	18 1	10 7	5,773	22
	Receiving ward, men, first floor - - - -	- -	yes	- -	22 10	22 2	10 4	5,230	15
	Ditto day-room (ground floor) - - - -	yes	- -	- -	15 7	14 2	11 0	2,428	—
	Receiving ward, women (first floor) - - -	- -	- -	yes	37 0	22 4	10 2	8,401	24
	Ditto day-room (ground floor) - - - -	yes	- -	- -	19 0	15 3	10 8	3,091	—
	Receiving ward, women, temporary, east room -	- -	- -	yes	25 6	16 4	9 9	4,061	8
	Ditto (west ditto) - - -	- -	- -	yes	25 6	16 6	9 9	4,102	8
Men's Work-Rooms.									
	Carpenters - - - -	yes	- -	- -	30 4	15 0	13 2	5,991	—
	Ditto - - - -	yes	- -	- -	20 1	15 0	13 2	3,966	—
	Coopers - - - -	yes	- -	- -	10 0	15 0	13 2	1,975	—
	Wood-cutters - - -	yes	- -	- -	18 6	9 3	8 2	1,398	—
	Bed-makers - - - -	yes	- -	- -	29 3	9 9	9 9	2,781	—
HOSPITAL.									
Two-Pair Floor.									
4	Sick ward for men - - -	- -	- -	yes	98 7	22 1	12 4	26,850	30
4a	Ditto - - - -	- -	- -	yes	10 0	12 10	8 0	1,027	2
One-Pair Floor.									
3	Sick ward - - - -	- -	- -	yes	98 7	22 1	10 6	22,859	30
3a	Ditto - - - -	- -	- -	yes	10 0	12 10	9 11	1,273	2
Ground Floor.									
2	Sick ward - - - -	- -	- -	yes	92 2	22 2	10 8	21,792	30

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied			Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will Accommodate in the Opinion of the Medical Officer.
		By Day only.	By Night only.	By Day and Night.					
	HOSPITAL—continued.				<i>Ft. In.</i>	<i>Ft. In.</i>	<i>Ft. In.</i>		
	Basement.								
1	Eruptive ward, men	-	-	yes deduct -	30 0	21 6	7 11	4,487	7
	Adjoining room	-	-	yes	9 7	8 2	7 11		
5	Insane ward, men	-	-	yes	37 6	21 5	9 0	7,288	1 nurse.
	Ditto (padded)	-	-	-	9 6	6 3	8 0	475	10
	Ditto (ditto)	-	-	-	9 6	5 3	8 0	399	1
	Ditto (ditto)	-	-	-	9 6	6 3	8 0	475	1
6	Ditto, men	-	-	yes	18 6	21 5	9 0	3,566	5
4	Insane and infirm women, (one-pair floor)	-	-	yes	25 0	18 8	11 0	5,133	8
3	Ditto (ditto)	-	-	yes	25 2	18 8	11 0	5,168	8
2	Ditto (ground floor)	-	-	yes	25 2	18 4	10 10	4,998	8
1	Ditto	-	-	yes	25 2	18 4	10 10	4,998	8
	HOSPITAL, WOMEN.								
	Two Pair Floor.								
11	Sick ward	-	-	yes	66 6	20 0	12 4	16,403	25
7	Ditto	-	-	yes	66 4	20 0	12 4	16,362	25
7a	Ditto	-	-	yes	11 6	20 0	12 4	2,837	4
9	Eruptive ward, women	-	-	yes	12 0	14 0	12 3	2,058	3
8	Ditto	-	-	yes	34 7	10 0	12 4	4,265	7
10	Ditto	-	-	yes	12 0	14 1	12 3	2,070	3
	One-Pair Floor.								
4	Sick ward	-	-	yes	66 4	20 0	12 0	15,920	25
4a	Ditto	-	-	yes	11 6	20 0	12 0	2,760	4
3	Ditto	-	-	yes	66 6	20 0	12 0	15,960	25
5	Ditto	-	-	yes	19 2	10 0	12 0	2,300	4
6	Ditto	-	yes	-	13 3	10 0	12 0	1,590	3
	Ground Floor.								
1	Sick ward	-	-	yes	66 6	20 0	12 0	15,960	25
2	Ditto	-	-	yes	66 4	20 0	12 0	15,920	25
	LITTLE BETHLEHEM.								
	One-Pair Floor.								
1	Insane women	-	-	yes	16 3	14 2	10 0	1,406	3
	Padded cell	-	-	yes	6 0	5 0	10 0	300	1
	Ditto	-	-	yes	6 0	5 0	10 0	300	1
2	Ground Floor	-	-	yes	12 0	8 4	7 10	783	2
	Boys' SCHOOL BUILDING.								
	Three-Pair Floor.								
1	Sick ward	-	-	yes deduct -	43 2	22 10	14 5	12,587	18
		-	-	-	13 5	11 3	10 9		
	Two-Pair Floor.								
2	Bed-room	-	yes	-	43 2	22 10	11 3	8,764	22
		-	deduct -	-	17 10	11 7	11 3		
3	Ditto	-	yes	-	31 8	22 11	14 5	10,462	22
32	Ditto	-	yes	-	42 3	22 11	14 5	18,959	26
	One-Pair Floor.								
8	Bed-room	-	yes	-	31 8	22 11	12 6	9,071	22
29	Ditto	-	yes	-	42 4	22 11	12 6	12,024	26
		-	deduct -	-	4 0	3 8	7 0		
	Ground Floor.								
26	School-room	-	yes	-	74 6	22 0	12 6	20,488	-
27	Class-room	-	yes	-	22 0	24 0	12 6	6,600	-
	Basement Story.								
24	Tailors' work-room, (men and boys)	-	yes	-	32 4	22 0	11 4	8,062	-
25	Brushmakers' ditto (boys)	-	yes	-	16 9	10 5	11 4	1,977	-
22	Shoemakers' ditto (men and boys)	-	yes	-	23 10	17 3	11 6	4,728	-

No. of Ward.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which Appropriated.	Occupied.			Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Contents in Cubic Feet.	Number it will Accommodate in the Opinion of the Medical Officer.				
		By Day only.	By Night only.	By Day and Night.									
Boys' SCHOOL BUILDING— <i>continued.</i>													
<i>Three-Pair Floor.</i>					<i>Ft.</i>	<i>In.</i>	<i>Ft.</i>	<i>In.</i>					
34	Infirm women - - -	- - -	- - -	yes deduct -	43	2	22	10	14	5	12,561	18	
					11	1	13	10	10	9			
<i>Two-Pair Floor.</i>											8,882	14	
33	Infirm men - - -	- - -	- - -	yes deduct -	43	2	22	10	11	6			
					18	5	11	7	11	6			
<i>One-Pair Floor.</i>													
30	Infirm men - - -	- - -	- - -	yes	24	5	22	0	12	5	6,670	10	
31	Ditto - - -	- - -	- - -	yes	16	7	10	9	12	5	2,214	4	
GIRLS' SCHOOL BUILDING.													
<i>Two-Pair Floor.</i>													
4	Infants' school and dormi- tory (east) - - -	- - -	- - -	yes	44	7	22	5	12	2	12,159	30	
5	Ditto (middle) - - -	- - -	- - -	yes	35	0	22	6	12	2	9,581	25	
6	Ditto (west) - - -	- - -	- - -	yes	45	0	18	0	12	0	9,720	25	
<i>One-Pair Floor.</i>													
3	Girls' bed-room - - -	- - -	yes	- - -	80	0	22	6	10	4	18,600	50	
7	Infirm women - - -	- - -	- - -	yes	45	2	18	0	9	11	8,062	12	
<i>Ground Floor.</i>													
	Girls' school-room - - -	yes	- - -	- - -	80	0	22	5	10	2	18,232	—	
	Ditto, laundry, one story building - - -	yes	- - -	- - -	48	2	15	6	8	2	6,097	—	

We, the medical officers of St. Pancras Workhouse, hereby certify that in our opinion the number of inmates entered in the foregoing Table may be accommodated, with due regard to their health, in the respective wards of the workhouse of the parish of St. Pancras, but that no greater numbers than the aforesaid ought in any instance to be placed in the wards.

Saml. Waldegrave, M.R.C.S., L.A.C.

5 July 1856.

William Tyeth Coster, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

132.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to *G. S. Brent*, Esq., Deputy Coroner for West Middlesex.

Sir,

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 23 July 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to state that their attention has been drawn to a report of an inquest held by you on the body of Ann Greening, the widow of a builder, formerly residing at Hampstead, who, it was alleged, had committed suicide through the neglect of the parish officers of St. Pancras.

The Board are desirous of being presented with copies of the depositions taken at the inquest, together with a copy of the verdict of the jury, and they request that you will be so good as to cause copies to be made, and transmitted to them as early as may be convenient. The Board will be glad to repay any charge which may be incurred in making such copies.

I am, &c.

George Smith Brent, Esq.

(signed)

Courtenay, Secretary.

St. Pancras.

133.—LETTER from *G. S. Brent*, Esq., Deputy Coroner for West Middlesex, to the Poor Law Board.

Coroner's Office, 1 Bedford-street, Strand,

My Lord,

24 July 1856.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of an application from the Poor Law Board for a copy of the depositions taken at the inquest on the body of Ann Greening, at Hampstead, on the 8th instant, which shall be furnished to the Board with the least possible delay.

I should, however, feel much obliged by being informed in what newspaper or papers the report of that inquest appeared, which has been alluded to in your Lordship's communication, as I have seen no such report myself, and was unaware that any had been published.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Geo. S. Brent*,

To the Right Hon. Lord Courtenay.

Deputy Coroner.

134.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to *G. S. Brent*, Esq., Deputy Coroner for West Middlesex.

Sir,

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 24 July 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, and in reply to your inquiry, to inform you that the report of the inquest on Ann Greening to which the attention of the Board was drawn appeared in the "Daily News" of the 14th instant.

The Board enclose, for your perusal, the paragraph containing the report in question, and they will be obliged by your returning it to them.

I am, &c.

George S. Brent, Esq.

(signed) *Courtenay*, Secretary.

135.—LETTER from *G. S. Brent*, Esq., Deputy Coroner for West Middlesex, to the Poor Law Board.

Coroner's Office, 1, Bedford-street, Strand,

My Lord,

28 July 1856.

I NOW have the honour to forward, for the use of the Poor Law Board, the copy of depositions taken at the inquest at Hampstead on the body of Ann Greening for which application was made to me by your Lordship on behalf of the Board, on the 23d instant. I regret that very pressing occupations for several days past have precluded the possibility of my forwarding the same before this time.

On the same day, and just before holding the inquest on Ann Greening, I had held another on the body of Mary Ann Scott, in St. Pancras; in which case the death had occurred under almost precisely similar circumstances. I beg to present the Poor Law Board with a copy of depositions taken in this case also; an abridgement of which appeared in the "Morning Advertiser" of Thursday, July 10th, last.

I may, perhaps, be permitted here to remark that the "Observer" newspaper of Sunday week, July 20th, contained an account of some proceedings at a parish meeting in St. Pancras, in which I noticed that both these cases were referred to, and an assertion was made that the decisions of the juries which sat at them were contrary to evidence (!) and also contrary to opinions expressed by the "Deputy Coroner." I did not deem it worth while to reply to the latter allegation in print, but I may take the opportunity of stating to the Poor Law Board that such a statement is a gross perversion of the truth. On the contrary, I not only consider that the verdict of the juries in both the cases were amply sustained by evidence, but I fully concur in the observations appended by the jurors in each instance; and I consider that the two cases furnish strong grounds for an inquiry on the part of the Poor Law Board into the mode in which relief to the poor is administered in the parish of St. Pancras.

I beg

I beg to return, with thanks, the extract from the "Daily News," sent to me for perusal by order of the Poor Law Board.

St. Pancras.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Geo. S. Brent,*

Deputy Coroner.

To the Right Hon. Lord Courtenay.

DEPOSITIONS referred to in the above Letter.

(Copy.)

Middlesex (to wit.)

INFORMATION of Witnesses taken and acknowledged on behalf of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, touching the Death of *Mary Ann Scott*, at the House known by the Sign of the Elephant and Castle, in the Parish of St. Pancras, in the County of Middlesex aforesaid, on Tuesday the 8th day of July 1856, before *Thomas Wakley*, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Coroners for the said County, on view of the Body of the said Person then and there lying dead.

William Scott having been sworn, upon the day and year and at the place above mentioned, deposed as follows:—I reside at No. 2, Georgiana-street, St. Pancras. I am a porter, employed by Messrs. Chaplin and Horne. I lived with the deceased, who was my mother; her name was *Mary Ann Scott*. She was 46 years of age, and the widow of a blacksmith. She hired a mangle, at which she worked, and she took in a little washing. She had three younger children than myself, who were supported by her; they were two girls, 16 and 12 years of age, and a boy eight years of age. I got 16 s. a week, out of which I used to give 11 s. to my mother. I think she did not get more from her own work than 6 s. or 7 s. per week, out of which she paid 5 s. for her rent and the hire of her mangle, leaving her only 2 s. a week, besides what I and one of my sisters could give her. She had no other resources for a month before her death; previous to that she received 1 s. 6 d. and a loaf weekly from the parish. At first she received 2 s. 6 d. and two loaves weekly, for a year and a half; but afterwards it was but 1 s. 6 d. and one loaf weekly, down to a month before her death. My youngest sister was earning 1 s. per week for four months until three weeks before my mother's death, which my mother had, but out of which she found my sister clothing. My eldest sister was helping my mother at home, and in addition to what they could get, my mother had only 11 s., which I gave her, 1 s. from my sister, and 1 s. 6 d. and a loaf weekly—in all 13 s. 6 d. Mr. Sadler, the visiting agent of the parish, called at my mother's on the Tuesday or Wednesday before her allowance was stopped. I came in whilst he was there. He said he should like to see my mother get on, and for her to make a spurt. He said it was a case that ought to be brought before the Board; but he did not say that my mother's allowance would be stopped. On the Friday afterwards, about a month ago, my mother told me that she had been to the workhouse, and had received her money and bread there for the last time. She did not go for it again; and did not, to my knowledge, make any application for further relief to any person afterwards. She grieved very much after that. I had not seen her so much grieved before. She said several times afterwards that she wished she was dead; she said she would destroy herself if it was not for her little boy. Her mind has wandered; but I did not think she was out of her mind. On Friday last, July 4th, at 12 o'clock at night I came home, and she opened the door to me; she asked me what time it was, and I told her; I asked if there was a candle down stairs; she said she believed that *Emma* (my sister) had left one. I bade her good night, and went down stairs to the room where I slept. I saw her go into her own room, the back room on the ground-floor. In the morning, about six o'clock, my sister came and woke me; and said that my mother was missing. I was alarmed when I heard it, and had a suspicion that she was dead; I dressed myself and went out. I saw a policeman, who told me that he had heard a female had been taken out of the water, and removed to the dead-house. I went and saw it there, and I identify it as that of my mother. I do not suspect any person of having destroyed my mother by pushing her into the water.

John Matthews, on being sworn, deposed as follows:—I live at No. 29, Leybourn-road, Camden Town, and work for the Regent's Canal Company. I

St. Pancras.

was going with a barge and horse from the City-road tunnel to the Hampstead-road on Saturday morning, July 5th, about half-past four o'clock, and I found the body of the deceased woman in the canal, at the Fortune of War Bridge, in the King's-road, St. Pancras. I found a bonnet and a shawl lying on the towing-path, beneath the archway under the bridge, and a few paces beyond them I saw a woman's dress in the water; it was the body with the face downwards. I got a hitcher, and contrived to take the body out of the water. I found that the woman had no shoes on; there were no cuts, bruises, or marks on any part of the body that I saw. I fetched a policeman, and we got a ladder and brought the body to the workhouse. The arms and legs of the body were not stiff. I did not know the woman. I saw nothing to indicate that any scuffle had taken place before she came into the water.

Thomas Alhway, on being sworn, deposed as follows:—I am a police constable, No. 338 S. About half-past four o'clock on the morning of Saturday I was on duty in the King's-road, and was called by the last witness. I found the body of the deceased woman lying upon the towing-path; I saw a ladder near the place, and we placed the body upon it, and took it to the workhouse, where it was seen by Mr. Waldegrave. I saw nothing on the bank or around the spot indicating that any other person had been implicated in the death. I searched the pockets, but found nothing in them.

Samuel Waldegrave, on being sworn, deposed:—I am a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and surgeon at St. Pancras Workhouse. The body of the deceased was brought there early on Saturday morning, July 5th. The woman appeared to have been dead three or four hours. The body was dressed, and displayed no mark of external violence.

On a *post-mortem* examination, I still found no mark of external injury; the body was in a good condition, and clean like that of a respectable person. In the head I found much congestion of blood; the contents of the head were otherwise healthy, as were those of the chest and abdomen, but in the air passages I found frothy mucus. The stomach contained about half a pint of water, and showed no trace of poison. I have no doubt that the cause of the death was suffocation by drowning.

Mary Ann Scott, on being sworn, deposed as follows:—I am 16 years of age, and a daughter of the deceased person. I lived with my mother, and assisted her in her business, which was that of washing and mangling. I cannot say how much she got by it weekly, it was so variable. Sometimes she got 2 s. or 2 s. 6 d. for a day's work, and then she would not have any more for some days. My sister sometimes went out for a day's work, and perhaps got 4 d., which she gave to my mother. About three weeks ago Mr. Sadler came to the house, and my mother called me in. Mr. Sadler said, "This is your eldest daughter," and he said he thought I should be better in a place. My mother said that I had no clothes to go to a place in, and he advised my mother to apply to the Board to advance her some money. Mr. Sadler said to her, "You're no better off than you were a year ago," and she replied, "I'm worse off." Mr. Sadler did not say anything then about her allowance being stopped. Next week my mother got her allowance of money and bread, 1 s. 6 d. and a quartern loaf, but she did not bring back her card, and she did not go again, or make any application to the Board afterwards. She said it was a good deal to lose, situated as she was. She said several times that she should be better out of the world, and added, "I wonder I don't drown myself."

Elizabeth Marshall, on being sworn, deposed as follows:—I live at No. 2, Georgiana-street, and am the wife of William Marshall, printer. I knew the deceased person. On Tuesday, July 1st, between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, she came to me, wanting to borrow a sovereign, which I could not lend her. She seemed very unhappy. She said, "You know that money that I used to have on Friday used to assist; it got me over Friday and Saturday." She said she was much embarrassed. I asked her if she was going to apply to the Board again for further relief, and she said that it was of no use. I have never heard her threaten to destroy her life. I believe that if she has destroyed herself it has been connected with her distress.

Stephen Sadler, on being sworn, deposed as follows:—I am a visiting agent of St. Pancras parish. I knew the deceased woman. I visited her about a month

month ago. Upon visiting her I discovered that one of her daughters had a situation, and the other was capable of taking one, but her mother said that she had not clothes to go in. I advised her to apply to the Board, and I drew out a form of application for her. I considered that she had altogether, with what her children produced, 19 s. a week, out of which she paid 1 s. 6 d. for the use of a mangle; and I placed on record before the Board that she got her living by washing and mangling. Persons who have their card for relief withdrawn can have it renewed by applying to the Board if approved of by them. I do not know that any subsequent application was made in this instance. I have since learned that the deceased was in the habit of pledging articles sent to her to wash, and I believe that she has committed suicide in the fear of detection.

This witness, in answer to jurors, made other statements, which were not taken down at full length. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased had destroyed herself whilst in an unsound state of mind, arising from her distressed circumstances, to which they appended an expression of approbation of the conduct of her son, who had contributed the bulk of his earnings for the support of his mother and family.

A majority of the jury also agreed in expressing, "That they regret that the deceased woman was, within the last few weeks of her life, deprived of her allowance from the parish, which appeared to be very much required by her for the support of herself and family."

(Copy.)

Middlesex (to wit).

INFORMATION of Witnesses taken and acknowledged on behalf of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, touching the Death of *Ann Greening*, at the House known as the Workhouse, in the Parish of Hampstead, in the County of Middlesex afore-said, on Tuesday, the 8th day of July 1856, before *Thomas Wakley*, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Coroners for the said County, on view of the Body of the said Person then and there lying dead.

Robert Nichol having been sworn, upon the day and year and at the place above mentioned, deposed as follows:—I reside at Hampstead; I am a doctor of medicine. On Saturday, July 5th, at 10 o'clock in the morning, I was called to the workhouse by the police. I saw there the body of the deceased woman, dead and stiff. It was dressed in wet day-clothing, and was said to have been taken out of a pond. There was some frothy mucus about the nostrils, but no weeds were grasped in the hands, and the body did not appear to have sustained external injury. I believe the death of the deceased to have been occasioned by drowning.

Mary Keys, on being sworn, deposed as follows:—I live at No. 5, Middlesex-street, Somers Town, and am a widow. The deceased was my sister. Her name was *Ann Greening*. She was 59 years of age, and the widow of *William Greening*, a builder, formerly of Hampstead. I identify the body now here as that of my sister. She had been living with me for a few days before her death. I saw her last on Friday morning, July 4th, at No. 5, Middlesex-street, at about a quarter to eight o'clock, and I left her there at home. She had not then had any breakfast. I missed her from that time, and on Sunday morning last (July 6th) I came to Hampstead, and to the workhouse, where I inquired after her, and from information that I received, I believed that it was the body of my sister which had been found in the lower pond, in the Vale of Health. I found that to be the case. I came here because she had said that if ever she was missing she should be found at Hampstead. She used to come up here often. She was the second wife of Mr. Greening. She never lived with him. She had been a servant in a family at Hampstead, and after she was married Mr. Greening soon went abroad, and lived in France, and paid for her maintenance in London. After his death, which happened years ago, her resources had been much straitened, and for some time she lived with a brother-in-law, my sister's husband, at No. 55, Union-street, Somers Town, where she supported herself by washing. On Tuesday week last, their home was broken up, and their goods were sold under distress. My brother-in-law then went into Sussex, after which the deceased came to me. On Tuesday evening (June 24th), Mr. Tiffin, the visiting agent of St. Pancras, came to No. 55, Union-street, and saw her. I saw him there, and afterwards I went with the deceased to St. Pancras

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Workhouse to see if an order for her admission there had been left at the gate, as had been stated. I found then that she could only be admitted into the casual ward, so I brought her home again. On Wednesday morning (June 25th) she went again to the workhouse, and a slice of bread was given to her, and she came away again with me. I could not induce her to go there again. I had no reason to believe that she was about to destroy herself. I have no doubt that she has done so. She has been lost in her mind for a long time, and strange in her conduct. There was a great change in her manner after her brother-in-law left her. On Thursday last she said that she could not face her distress. She had been living in St. Pancras parish for 27 years.

Mary Elizabeth Cole, on being sworn, deposed as follows:—I am a widow, and reside at No. 55, Union-street, in the same house where the deceased person had lived for nine months. She carried on a washing business for Mr. Foster, her brother-in-law, and she had then enough for her support; but on the families going out of London they fell into difficulties. Her mind had been failing for eight or ten weeks past. She would ramble and walk about alone, and say she could find no rest. She used to complain of her head, and say she thought she should go out of her mind. She was of rather weak intellect. Sometimes she would be intoxicated, and she would be soon affected by drink. She appeared as if her senses had left her when Foster went away. She had made an attempt to destroy herself before. On Wednesday last she said she had spent the day at Hampstead, and that it was a beautiful spot. She was fond of going there, and wandering about the place where her husband had lived. On the day that Mr. Foster went away, a fortnight ago this day (Tuesday), I opened the door to Mr. Tiffin. He gave a shilling to Foster, who did not require it, for he was going to a relative in the country; but to Mrs. Greening he gave nothing. On the Wednesday morning (June 25th) the deceased told me that she had been to the workhouse, where a piece of bread was given to her, and she was offered to come into the casual ward. She said that Mr. Birchmore had asked her why she was so ill, and had told her that she was quite young enough to work, and would get no relief. She never made any application to Hampstead parish to my knowledge.

James Avant, on being sworn, deposed as follows:—I live at St. John's Cottage, Lower Heath, Hampstead, and keep a laundry. I did not know the deceased person. I found her body in the lower pond on the Lower Heath, on Saturday morning, July 5th, a few minutes before nine o'clock, near some palings, on which a bonnet and a shawl had been placed. I obtained some grapnels, with which I found the body, and brought it out of the water. It was dressed in a dark brown gown, an apron, a plaid petticoat, and other articles. I sent information to the police station, and I afterwards assisted the police to take the body there.

Walter Tovey, on being sworn, deposed:—I am police constable 156 S. On Saturday last a man came to the station-house at Hampstead, and gave information that a woman's bonnet and shawl had been found on some palings beside the pond at the Lower Heath, Hampstead. I went to the pond with drags, and the body was got out, and removed on a ladder to the station-house. I searched the clothing on the body, but found nothing to indicate how the deceased had come into the water.

Thomas Birchmore, on being sworn, deposed as follows:—I am relieving overseer of St. Pancras parish. I did not know the deceased. On Saturday (June 21st) last she came to the workhouse, and stated that she was about to become destitute. She asked me for an allowance of some relief. I told her that she might have an order for admittance into the workhouse, and said I would send a person to visit her. I wrote, "Admit," stating her name, in a book accessible to the gate-porter. (This book was not produced.) On Monday (June 23d) she came again, and I gave her relief—half a quartern loaf—and said I would send a visitor to see her. She came again on Wednesday (June 25th), and I relieved her again. I gave her a slice of bread, and told her if she came into the house, she must be there before five o'clock in the evening. She had not made application to be admitted into St. Pancras Workhouse at any former time.

Thomas Tiffin, on being sworn, deposed as follows:—I live at No. 5, Providence-place, Kentish-town. I am out-door relieving officer and inquiring agent of St. Pancras parish. I have seen the deceased person several times.

On

On Tuesday (June 24th) I called, and saw her at 55, Union-street. She said her brother was going into the country, and she should then have to shift for herself. I told her that she might come into the workhouse, but she must come in during proper hours. Persons are not in general admitted after five o'clock in the day. On Wednesday (June 25th) she came to the workhouse, and was offered to go into the casualty ward. This is customary; all persons applying, and admitted, are placed in that ward first, and on the next morning are taken before the Board, before being sent into another ward.

(This witness produced his book containing the entry of his visit to the deceased on Tuesday, June 24th, at 55, Union-street.)

In further examination by the coroner and jury, Mr. Birchmore acknowledged that he had omitted to send a visiting agent to the deceased on Saturday, June 21st, as he had promised to do, and that he did not give the agent an order to visit until after the deceased had again called at the workhouse on Monday, June 23d.

Thomas Tiffin admitted that the order so written on Monday had been placed in a drawer, and was not attended to by him until Tuesday evening (June 24th), when he said he found the deceased and her sister, Mary Keys, both intoxicated and excited, which was the reason why he did not leave more than 1s. at the house.

Mrs. Keys accounted for her being excited (as she stated she was at that moment), for that her husband, on whose body an inquest was held by Mr. Wakley, on 3d June last, had hanged himself in consequence of ill-treatment by the parish authorities of St. Pancras, "and now her sister was gone too." Mrs. Keys further stated, that upon going with her sister to the workhouse on Tuesday evening (June 24th), after the witness Tiffin having called, no order to "Admit" was found in the book at the gate on its being searched; and that upon going again with her sister on Wednesday, June 25th, the deceased was offered admission into the casual ward along with vagrants and tramps; and as she (Mrs. Keys) considered that the deceased, from having lived 27 years in the parish, was entitled to better treatment, she (Mrs. Keys) brought away the latter, and no further application was made. She added that the deceased had applied for admission into the workhouse and not for out-door relief.

Thomas Tiffin, on being asked by some jurors why he had not left at the house, No. 55, Union-street, more than 1s. on the evening of Tuesday, June 24th, stated that he believed the family were living on the proceeds of the sale of their property; but he was reminded that he knew the goods had been taken under a distress-warrant.

The jury remarked on the incongruity of Mr. Birchmore giving an order for the admission of the deceased to the workhouse, and afterwards sending an inquiring agent to ascertain if she was a proper object to be admitted.

The jury returned the following verdict, to which they appended the succeeding remarks.

Verdict,—“That on the 5th day of July 1856, in the parish of Hampstead, Ann Greening was found dead in a certain pond, and that her death was caused by the mortal effect of suffocation by drowning in the waters of the said pond; and that the said Ann Greening drowned and suffocated herself in the waters aforesaid, for the purpose of destroying her life, whilst she was in an unsound state of mind.”

“The jury strongly feel that Mr. Birchmore, the relieving overseer, and Thomas Tiffin, the out-door relieving officer and visiting agent of St. Pancras parish, are culpable of neglect; the former for after having promised, when an application for relief was made to him by the deceased woman on Saturday, June 21st, that an order should be given for her to be duly visited, yet not having performed that promise until after a second application for relief had been made on Monday, June 23d; and Thomas Tiffin for having delayed to visit and attend to the order till so late as the evening of Tuesday, June 24th, three days from the time of the first application. The jurors also regret to find that in the parish of St. Pancras decayed and respectable parishioners are classed, even for a short period, with vagrants and casual poor, and that persons seeking in-door relief cannot be admitted into the workhouse after a very early hour of the evening; and they hope that the neglect which they have noticed, and regulations which are ill-calculated to promote the wellbeing of the poor, will speedily be discontinued.”

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136.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to *G. S. Brent*, Esq., Deputy Coroner for West Middlesex.

Sir,

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 28 July 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th instant, transmitting to them copies of the depositions taken at the inquests lately held before you on the bodies of Ann Greening and Mary Ann Scott, and of the verdicts of the jury in those cases.

I am directed to express to you the thanks of the Board for the documents in question.

Geo. S. Brent, Esq.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Courtenay*, Secretary.

137.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Directors of the Poor of St. Pancras.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,

18 August 1856.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to refer you to the letter which they addressed to the Directors of the Poor of the parish of St. Pancras on the 8th of May last, and to inform you that the Poor Law Board have caused to be prepared, and are now about immediately to issue the orders referred to in that letter.

In notifying this intention, the Poor Law Board are desirous of recalling to the recollection of the Directors the circumstances which have led the Board to adopt the course which they are now about to pursue.

In the early part of the present year the Board found it necessary to appoint Dr. Bence Jones a poor law inspector, for the purpose of making a special inquiry into the condition of the workhouse. Upon the receipt of Dr. Jones's report, the Board forwarded a copy of it to the Directors, and requested their immediate attention to the statements which it contained, with the view of enabling the Directors to take such measures as might be necessary to remedy the serious evils which were adverted to in that report. The Board learnt, with much satisfaction, that their letter, together with Dr. Jones's report, had been referred to a committee of the Directors, who had reported to the vestry of the parish the measures which they recommended for the purpose of remedying the existing evils and defects at the workhouse.

The Board, however, subsequently received from their inspector, Mr. Hall, a detailed report (made after two visits to the workhouse on the 15th and 17th of April respectively), from which it appeared that, although certain measures calculated to improve the general system on which relief is administered in the parish had been discussed by the Directors, and in part adopted, no material improvement had taken place in the state of the workhouse since it had been visited and reported upon by Dr. Jones. The Board felt it necessary, in consequence of Mr. Hall's report, to inform the Directors, on the 1st of May, that unless in the meantime the defects to which the attention of the Directors had been called were satisfactorily remedied they would deem themselves bound, at the expiration of two months, to issue an order fixing the maximum number of inmates to be received at any one time into the workhouse, and also an amended set of rules for the management of the workhouse. The Board, at the same time, informed the Directors that they also felt bound to consider whether it would not be proper to issue rules for the regulation of the mode of administering out-relief. Shortly before the termination of the period of two months from May 1st, the Board instructed their inspector again to visit the workhouse, and report to the Board upon its then state and condition. From the report which they have since received, it appears that, although some useful alterations and improvements have been adopted by the Directors, there are still so many points in regard to which the defects and evils adverted to in Dr. Jones's report continue to exist, that the Board deem it essential, in order to prevent their continuance or recurrence, to issue detailed and positive regulations for the management of the workhouse and the conduct of the officers.

The Board desire further to state that their attention has recently been directed to the depositions taken by the coroner at an inquest held on the body of Ann Greening,

Greening, from which it appears, in confirmation of the opinion which the Board had previously formed, that the arrangements for the administration of out-relief, are not such as uniformly to secure that due and prompt attention to all applications for relief which is obviously desired by the Directors. Under these circumstances, and for these reasons, the Board intend to issue the following orders, viz.: One fixing the maximum accommodation of the workhouse, and of its several wards respectively; one regulating the management of the workhouse, and prescribing the duties of its officers; and a third, containing rules for the administration of out-relief.

In thus communicating to the Directors the intention of the Board, I am directed at the same time to state, that should any difficulty arise in carrying these orders into effect, it will give the Board much pleasure to render to the Directors any aid or assistance in their power, as they are most anxious cordially to co-operate with the Directors in promoting, what they believe to be the object of the Directors, the introduction of an efficient and satisfactory system of relief to the poor in St. Pancras.

The Board direct me to add, that with a view to secure a regular and complete examination of the parochial accounts, and to assist the Directors in carrying out these orders, by enabling them to exercise a complete control over all the officers, it is also the intention of the Board to issue an order, authorising and directing the appointment of an auditor. The Directors are doubtless aware that the salary of this officer will not be a charge upon the parish, but will be paid out of the Consolidated Fund so long as his duties are regularly and efficiently performed.

I am, &c.,

Chas. Hibbard, Esq. (signed) R. W. Grey, Secretary.

138.—LETTER from the Directors of the Poor of St. Pancras to the Poor Law Board.

Sir, Vestry Office, Pancras-road, 19 August 1856.

I AM desired by the Directors of the Poor of this parish to acknowledge the due receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, and to inform you that the Directors will be specially summoned to consider the same at their next general meeting, to be held on the 26th instant.

I am, &c.

R. W. Grey, Esq., M.P. (signed) Chas. Hibbard, Clerk.

139.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Directors of the Poor of St. Pancras.

Sir, Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 25 August 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, and to inform you, that in accordance with their intention already communicated to you they have issued the following orders, namely:—

An order fixing the maximum accommodation of the workhouse of the parish of St. Pancras, and of its several wards respectively;

An order respecting the management of the workhouse, and prescribing the duties of its officers;

An order prescribing rules for the administration of out-relief in the parish; and an order directing the vestry of the parish to appoint an auditor to audit their accounts.

The Board transmit to you herewith six copies of the first mentioned order, two copies of the last-mentioned order, and 20 copies of each of the two other orders.

I am, &c.

Chas. Hibbard, Esq. (signed) R. W. Grey, Secretary.

St. Pancras.

140.—LETTERS from the Poor Law Board to the Medical Officers, Master, Matron, and Porter of the Workhouse.

Sir, Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 25 August 1856.

I am directed by the Poor Law Board to transmit to you copies of two orders which they have issued, containing regulations regarding the management and government of the workhouse belonging to the parish of St. Pancras. The Board desire to direct your attention to the articles which relate to the duties of the office which you now hold.

I am, &c.

To the Medical Officers, &c.

(signed) R. W. Grey, Secretary.

ORDERS referred to in Letter, page 131.

LIMITING NUMBER OF INMATES OF WORKHOUSE.

Parish of St. Pancras.

To the Directors of the Poor of the Parish of St. Pancras, in the County of Middlesex ;

To the Master, Matron, and Porter of the Workhouse of the said Parish ;

To the Clerk or Clerks to the Justices of the Petty Sessions held for the Division or Divisions in which the said Parish is situate ;

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS the Directors of the Poor of the parish of St. Pancras, in the county of Middlesex, have under their control and management a workhouse, situate at the King's Road, in the said parish ;

And whereas it is expedient to limit the number of paupers to be maintained therein, and otherwise to regulate the reception therein of such paupers ;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers and authorities given in and by the statutes in that case made and provided, we, the Poor Law Board, do hereby order and direct as follows :—

Art. 1. After the expiration of one week from the date hereof, no more than 1,441 paupers, and after the expiration of three calendar months from the date hereof, no more than 1,393 paupers, shall be allowed to sleep in the said workhouse at the same time.

Art. 2. No more paupers, at the same time, shall be allowed to sleep in the rooms or wards described in the Schedule hereunto annexed than the numbers stated against such rooms or wards in the last column of such Schedule.

Art. 3. The master and matron of the said workhouse respectively shall not allow any number of paupers to be received into the said workhouse, nor any pauper to be placed in any of the said rooms and wards to sleep therein, beyond the numbers hereinbefore respectively limited ; provided that two children under the age of eight years may be reckoned as one person.

Art. 4. No room which at the date hereof is used as a sleeping-room only shall be used as a day-room also.

Art. 5. No female vagrant pauper shall be admitted into the wards now termed the receiving wards for women.

Art. 6. The room on the one-pair floor of the main building of the said workhouse, described as men's bed-room, numbered 36, the room on the ground-floor of the out-building, described as No. 4, casual ward for men, and the wards now used in the said workhouse for the reception of Female Insane paupers, called Little Bethlehem, shall forthwith cease to be used for the purposes for which they are at present used ; and after the expiration of three months

months from the date hereof, the rooms in the main building of the said workhouse, described in the said schedule as No. 4, on the one-pair floor, and Nos. 23, 24, 25, and 25 A, on the basement story, shall not be used for the reception of any paupers to sleep therein; and the master, matron, or other officer of the said workhouse, shall not allow any of the rooms or wards in this article described to be used contrary to the provision herein contained.

Art. 7. Provided nevertheless, that if in any particular instance it shall be deemed necessary to depart from the regulations prescribed by this order, and the Directors shall report the same, and the grounds thereof, to the Poor Law Board for their approval, and such approval shall be obtained, but not otherwise, the Directors shall be at liberty to continue to retain the pauper in respect of whom such approval shall have been given in the said workhouse, over and above the number herein limited.

Art. 8. We do hereby further order that the master of the workhouse shall cause two copies of the Schedule to this Order, legibly written or printed in large type, to be hung up in two public places of such workhouse, and to be renewed from time to time, so that such copies may be kept always fair and legible, and shall cause the number assigned in the said schedule to each room or ward described therein to be affixed on the inside wall of such room or ward, and keep the same renewed from time to time as may be requisite.

Art. 9. This order shall continue in force until the 25th day of March next.

SCHEDULE.

NUMBER to be allowed to SLEEP in the several Wards in the Workhouse in the Parish of ST. PANCRAS.

No. of Ward or Room.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which now Appropriated.	Present Dimension of Wards.			No. of Persons allowed to Sleep.
		Length.	Breadth.	Height.	
	MAIN BUILDING. One-Pair Floor.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	
1	Lying-in ward - -	45 1	16 11	12 4	{ 1 nurse. 9 women. 9 infants.
2	Infirm women's bed-room -	26 1	16 11	12 4	10
3	Ditto - - ditto -	26 1	17 0	12 4	9
4	Women's - - ditto -	26 7	8 0	12 4	4
5	Infirm women's ditto -	60 2	17 0	12 4	23
6	Ditto - - ditto -	20 6	17 0	12 4	7
7	Ditto - - ditto -	32 5	21 0	12 4	14
8	Women's - - ditto -	32 4	21 2	12 4	25
10	Infirm women's ditto -	60 2	16 11	12 4	24
11	Ditto - - ditto - {	24 1	26 1	12 4	14
11a		35 8	26 1	12 4	30
13	Women's - - ditto -	26 4	18 0	12 4	18
14	Infirm women's ditto -	21 8	26 1	12 4	11
15	Ditto - - ditto -	26 4	18 0	12 4	11
17	Women's - - ditto -	60 2	26 1	12 4	40
18	Ditto - - ditto -	41 7	17 0	12 4	25
	Ground Floor.				
10	Infirm women's bed-room -	41 8	17 1	12 4	17
20	Women's bed-room (late women's hall) - - }	60 2	26 2	12 4	40
21	Infant nursery bed-room -	45 2	17 0	12 4	{ 1 nurse. 15 women. 15 infants.
22	Women's bed-room -	26 0	17 4	12 4	14

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No. of Ward or Room.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which now Appropriated.	Present Dimension of Wards.			No. of Persons allowed to Sleep.
		Length.	Breadth.	Height.	
	<i>Basement Story.</i>	<i>Ft. In.</i>	<i>Ft. In.</i>	<i>Ft. In.</i>	
23	Women's bed-room - -	59 10	16 6	7 2	15
24	Ditto - ditto - -	41 1	16 7	6 7	12
25	Separation Ward for Women	23 9	16 2	7 2	8
25a	Ditto - - ditto - -	25 4	16 2	7 2	9
42	Men's bed-room - -	59 8	16 4	9 9	28
	<i>Ground Floor.</i>				
30	Men's bed-room - -	60 0	17 0	12 4	30
31	Infirm men's ditto - -	26 1	17 0	12 4	13
32	Ditto - ditto - -	26 1	17 0	12 4	13
33	Men's - ditto - -	45 0	17 0	12 4	23
34	Ditto - ditto - -	41 7	17 0	12 4	22
35	Ditto (late men's hall) -	59 10	26 1	12 4	48
	<i>One-Pair Floor.</i>				
36	Men's bed-room - -	26 6	8 0	12 4	4
37	Ditto - ditto - -	26 1	17 0	12 4	13
38	Ditto - ditto - -	26 1	17 0	12 4	13
39	Ditto - ditto - -	45 0	16 11	12 4	23
40	Ditto - ditto - -	41 6	17 0	12 4	22
41	Ditto - ditto - -	37 4	8 0	12 4	10
	<i>Temporary Receiving Wards for Women.</i>				
	East room - - -	25 6	16 4	9 9	8
	West room - - -	25 6	16 6	9 9	8
	OUT BUILDINGS.				
	<i>Ground Floor.</i>				
2	Men's bed-room (over the day-room) - - -	30 7	19 0	12 4	22
3	Ditto - ditto - (over the men's casual ward) -	30 7	19 0	12 4	22
4	Casual ward for men (ground floor) - -	30 2	18 1	10 7	22
	Receiving ward for men (first floor) - - -	22 10	22 2	10 4	15
	Receiving ward for women (first floor) - - -	37 0	22 4	10 2	24
	THE HOSPITAL FOR MALES.				
	<i>Two-Pair Floor.</i>				
4	Sick ward - - -	98 7	22 1	12 4	30
4a	Ditto - - -	10 -	12 10	8 0	2
	<i>One-Pair Floor.</i>				
3	Sick ward - - -	98 7	22 1	10 6	30
3a	Ditto - - -	10 0	12 10	9 11	2
	<i>Ground Floor.</i>				
2	Sick Ward - - -	92 2	22 2	10 8	30
	<i>Basement.</i>				
1	Eruption ward for men deduct - -	30 0	21 6	7 11	7
	Adjoining room - -	9 7	8 2	7 11	
		- -	- -	- -	1 Nurse.
	<i>Insane Wards.</i>				
5	Insane ward, for men	37 6	21 5	9 0	10
	Ditto - - (padded) -	9 6	6 3	8 0	1
	Ditto - - (ditto) -	9 6	5 3	8 0	1
	Ditto - - (ditto) -	9 6	6 3	8 0	1
6	Ditto - - men -	18 6	21 5	9 0	5
	<i>One-Pair Floor.</i>				
4	Insane ward, women	25 0	18 8	11 0	8
3	Ditto - - ditto -	25 2	18 8	11 0	8
	<i>Ground Floor.</i>				
2	Ditto - - -	25 2	18 4	10 10	8
1	Ditto - - -	25 2	18 4	10 10	8

(continued)

No. of Ward or Room.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which now Appropriated.	Present Dimension of Wards.						No. of Persons allowed to Sleep.
		Length.		Breadth.		Height.		
	THE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.	<i>Ft.</i>	<i>In.</i>	<i>Ft.</i>	<i>In.</i>	<i>Ft.</i>	<i>In.</i>	
	Two-Pair Floor.							
11	Sick ward - - -	66	6	20	0	12	4	25
7	Ditto - - -	66	4	20	0	12	4	25
7a	Ditto - - -	11	6	20	0	12	4	4
9	Eruptive ward - -	12	0	14	0	12	3	3
8	Ditto - - -	34	7	10	0	12	4	7
10	Ditto - - -	12	0	14	1	12	3	3
	One-Pair Floor.							
4	Sick ward - - -	66	4	20	0	12	0	25
4a	Ditto - - -	11	6	20	0	12	0	4
3	Ditto - - -	66	6	20	0	12	0	25
5	Ditto - - -	19	2	10	0	12	0	4
6	Ditto - - -	13	3	10	0	12	0	3
	Ground Floor.							
1	Sick ward - - -	66	6	20	0	12	0	25
2	Ditto - - -	66	4	20	0	12	0	25
	BOYS' SCHOOL BUILDING.							
	Three-Pair Floor.							
1	Sick ward - - -	43	2	22	10	14	5	18
	deduct - - -	13	5	11	3	10	9	
	Two-Pair Floor.							
2	Bed-room - - -	43	2	22	10	11	3	22
	deduct - - -	17	10	11	7	11	3	
3	Ditto - - -	31	8	22	11	14	5	22
32	Ditto - - -	42	3	22	11	14	5	26
	One-Pair Floor.							
8	Bed-room - - -	31	8	22	11	12	6	22
29	Ditto - - -	42	4	22	11	12	6	26
	deduct - - -	4	0	3	8	7	0	
	Three-Pair Floor.							
34	Infirm women's bed-room -	43	2	22	10	14	5	18
	deduct - - -	11	1	13	10	10	9	
	Two-Pair Floor.							
33	Infirm men's bed-room -	43	2	22	10	11	6	14
	deduct - - -	18	5	11	7	11	6	
	One-Pair Floor.							
30	Infirm men's bed-room -	24	5	22	0	12	5	10
31	Ditto - - ditto -	16	7	10	9	12	5	4
	GIRLS' SCHOOL BUILDING.							
	Two-Pair Floor.							
4	Infants' bed room (east) -	44	7	22	5	12	2	30
5	Ditto - (middle) -	35	0	22	6	12	2	25
6	Ditto - (west) -	45	0	18	0	12	0	25
	One-Pair Floor.							
3	Girls' bed room - -	80	0	22	6	10	4	50
7	Infirm women's bed-room -	45	2	18	0	9	11	12

Given under our hand and seal of office, this 21st day of August in the year 1856.

E. P. Bouverie, President.

R. W. Grey, Secretary.

WORKHOUSE RULES.

Parish of St. Pancras, Middlesex.

To the Vestry of the Poor of the Parish of St. Pancras, in the County of Middlesex;

To the Directors of the Poor of the said Parish;

To the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the said Parish;

To the Clerk or Clerks to the Justices of the Petty Sessions held for the Division or Divisions in which the said Parish is situate;

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS the relief to the poor within the parish of St. Pancras is regulated by an Act passed in the 59th year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Third, intituled "An Act for establishing a Select Vestry in the Parish of Saint Pancras, in the County of Middlesex, and for other Purposes relating thereto;" containing among other things various provisions for the election of Directors of the Poor for administering such relief, and for managing the workhouse of the said Parish, and the election and appointment of officers by the Vestry thereof; and the powers of such Vestry, so far as they relate to the appointment of officers, have now become vested in the Vestry appointed under the authority of the Act of the 19th year of the reign of Her Majesty, for the better local management of the Metropolis:

And whereas, by an order bearing date the 9th day of December 1846, the said Poor Law Commissioners did prescribe certain rules and regulations for the government of the workhouse belonging to the said parish of St. Pancras, and did prescribe the duties to be performed by the several officers therein mentioned;

And whereas it is expedient that the said recited order should be rescinded, and other provisions substituted;

Now therefore, We, the Poor Law Board, in pursuance of the powers given in and by the statutes in that behalf made and provided, do hereby rescind the said recited order bearing date the 9th day of December 1846, except so far as the same relates to any act done and appointments made under the same before this order shall come into force; and do hereby order, direct, and declare, with respect to the said parish of St. Pancras, as follows, that is to say:

GOVERNMENT OF THE WORKHOUSE.

ADMISSION OF PAUPERS.

Art. 1. Every pauper who shall be admitted into the workhouse, either upon his first or any subsequent admission, shall be admitted in some one of the following modes only; that is to say:

By a written or printed order of the Board of Directors, signed by their clerk.

By a provisional written or printed order, signed by a relieving officer, or an overseer.

By the master of the workhouse, (or during his absence, or inability to act, by the matron,) without any order, in any case of sudden or urgent necessity.

Provided that the master may admit any pauper delivered at the workhouse under an order of removal to the parish.

Art. 2. No pauper shall be admitted under any written or printed order as mentioned in Art. 1, if the same bear date more than six days before the pauper presents it at the workhouse.

Art. 3. If a pauper be admitted otherwise than by an order of the Board of Directors, the admission of such pauper shall be brought before the Board of Directors

Directors at their next ordinary meeting, who shall decide on the propriety of the pauper's continuing in the workhouse or otherwise, and make an order accordingly.

Art. 4. As soon as the pauper is admitted, he shall be placed in some room to be appropriated to the reception of paupers on admission, and shall then be examined by the medical officer.

Art. 5. If the medical officer upon such examination pronounce the pauper to be labouring under any disease of body or mind, the pauper shall be placed in the sick ward, or in such other ward as the medical officer shall direct.

Art. 6. If the medical officer pronounce the pauper to be free from any such disease, the pauper shall be placed in the part of the workhouse assigned to the class to which he may belong.

Art. 7. No pauper shall be detained in a receiving ward for a longer time than is necessary for carrying into effect the regulations in Arts. 4, 5, and 6, if there be room in the proper ward for his reception.

Art. 8. Before being removed from the receiving ward, the pauper shall be thoroughly cleansed, and shall be clothed in a workhouse dress, and the clothes which he wore at the time of his admission shall be purified, and deposited in a place appropriated for that purpose, with the pauper's name affixed thereto. Such clothes shall be restored to the pauper when he leaves the workhouse.

Art. 9. Every pauper shall, upon his admission into the workhouse, be searched by or under the inspection of the proper officer, and all articles prohibited by any Act of Parliament, or by this order, which may be found upon his person, shall be taken from him, and so far as may be proper, restored to him at his departure from the workhouse.

Art. 10. Provided always, that the regulations respecting the admission, clothing, and searching of paupers shall not apply to any casual poor wayfarer, unless the Directors shall so direct, or unless he is compelled to remain in the workhouse from illness or other sufficient cause, in which case he shall be admitted regularly as an inmate.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE PAUPERS.

Art. 11. The paupers, so far as the workhouse admits thereof, shall be classed as follows:—

- Class 1. Men infirm through age or any other cause.
- Class 2. Able-bodied men, and youths above the age of 15 years.
- Class 3. Boys above the age of seven years, and under that of 15.
- Class 4. Women infirm through age or any other cause.
- Class 5. Able-bodied women, and girls above the age of 15 years.
- Class 6. Girls above the age of seven years, and under that of 15.
- Class 7. Children under seven years of age.

To each class shall be assigned that ward or separate building and yard which may be best fitted for the reception of such class, and each class of paupers shall remain therein, without communication with those of any other class.

Art. 12. Provided,

Firstly.—That the Directors shall from time to time, after consulting the medical officer, make such arrangements as they may deem necessary with regard to persons labouring under any disease of body or mind.

Secondly.—That the Directors shall, so far as circumstances will permit, further subdivide any of the classes enumerated in Art. 11, with reference to the moral character, or behaviour, or the previous habits of the inmates, or to such other grounds as may seem expedient.

Thirdly.—That nothing in this order shall compel the Directors to separate any married couple, being both paupers of the first and fourth classes respectively, but the Directors shall set apart for the exclusive use of every such couple a sleeping apartment separate from that of the other paupers.

Fourthly.—That any paupers of the fifth and sixth classes may be employed constantly or occasionally in any of the female sick wards, or in

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the care of infants, or as assistants in the household work; and the master and matron shall make such arrangements as may enable the paupers of the fifth and sixth classes to be employed in the household work, without communication with the paupers of the second and third classes.

Fifthly.—That any pauper of the fourth class, whom the master may deem fit to perform any of the duties of a nurse or assistant to the matron, may be so employed in the sick wards, or those of the fourth, fifth, sixth, or seventh classes, and any pauper of the first class, who may by the master be deemed fit, may be placed in the ward of the third class, to aid in the management and superintend the behaviour of the paupers of such class, or may be employed in the male sick ward.

Sixthly.—That the Directors, for a special reason to be entered on their minutes, may place any boy or girl between the ages of 10 and 16 years in a male or female ward respectively, different from that to which he or she properly belongs, unless the Poor Law Board shall otherwise direct.

Seventhly.—That the paupers of the seventh class may be placed in such of the wards appropriated to the female paupers as shall be deemed expedient, and the mothers of such paupers shall be permitted to have access to them at all reasonable times.

Eighthly.—That the master (subject to any directions given or regulations made by the Directors) shall allow the father or mother of any child in the same workhouse, who may be desirous of seeing such child, to have an interview with such child at some one time in each day, in a room in the said workhouse to be appointed for that purpose. And the Directors shall make arrangements for permitting the members of the same family who may be in different workhouses of the said parish to have occasional interviews with each other, at such times and in such manner as may best suit the discipline of the several workhouses.

Ninthly.—That casual poor wayfarers admitted by the master or matron, shall be kept in a separate ward of the workhouse, and shall be dieted and set to work in such manner and under such regulations as the Directors by any resolution may direct.

Art. 13. The Directors shall not admit into the workhouse, or any ward of the same, or retain therein a larger number, or a different class of paupers than that from time to time fixed by the Poor Law Board; and in case such number shall at any time be exceeded, the fact of such excess shall be forthwith reported to the Poor Law Board by the clerk to the said Directors.

Art. 14. No pauper of unsound mind, who may be dangerous, or who may have been reported as such by the medical officer, or who may require habitual or frequent restraint, shall be detained in the workhouse for any period exceeding 14 days, and the Directors shall cause the proper steps to be taken for the removal of every such pauper to some asylum or licensed house as soon as may be practicable.

DISCIPLINE AND DIET OF THE PAUPERS.

Art. 15. All the paupers in the workhouse, except the sick and insane, and the paupers of the first, fourth, and seventh classes, shall rise, be set to work, leave off work, and go to bed at the times mentioned in the Form (A.) hereunto annexed, and shall be allowed such intervals for their meals as are therein stated, and these several times shall be notified by the ringing of a bell; provided always, that the Directors may, with the consent of the Poor Law Board, make such alterations in any of the said times or intervals, as the Directors may think fit.

Art. 16. Immediately before prayers are read, according to Art. 38, the names of the paupers shall be called over by the master or matron, when every pauper belonging to the second, third, fifth, and sixth classes shall be present, and shall answer to his name, and be inspected by the master and matron respectively; provided that the paupers of the third and sixth classes may be called over and inspected by the schoolmaster and schoolmistress.

Art. 17.

Art. 17. The meals shall be taken by all the paupers, except the sick, the children, persons of unsound mind, casual poor wayfarers, women suckling children, in the dining-hall or day-room, and in no other place whatever, and during the time of meals order and decorum shall be maintained.

Art. 18. No pauper of the second, third, fifth, or sixth classes shall go to, or remain in his sleeping-room, either in the time hereby appointed for work, or in the intervals allowed for meals, except by permission of the master or matron.

Art. 19. The master and matron shall (subject to the directions of the Directors) fix the hours of rising and going to bed, for the paupers of the first, fourth, and seventh classes, and determine the occupation and employment of which they may be capable; and the meals for such paupers shall, subject to Art. 17, be provided at such times and in such manner as the Directors may from time to time direct.

Art. 20. The paupers shall be dieted with the food and in the manner set forth in the dietary table which may be prescribed for the use of the workhouse, and no pauper shall have or consume any liquor, or any food or provision other than is allowed in the said dietary table, except on Christmas Day, or by the direction in writing of the medical officer, as provided in Art. 21.

Art. 21. Provided,

Firstly.—That the medical officer may direct in writing such diet for any individual pauper as he may deem necessary, and the master shall obey such direction until the next ordinary meeting of the Directors, when he shall report the same in writing to the Directors.

Secondly.—That if the medical officer at any time certify that he deems a temporary change in the diet essential to the health of the paupers in the workhouse, or of any class or classes thereof, the Directors shall cause a copy of such certificate to be entered on the minutes of their proceedings, and may forthwith order, by a resolution, the said diet to be temporarily changed, according to the recommendation of the medical officer, and shall forthwith transmit a copy of such certificate and resolution to the Poor Law Board.

Thirdly.—That the medical officer shall be consulted by the matron as to the nature of the food of the infants, and of women when suckling, and the time at which such infants should be weaned.

Fourthly.—That the Directors may, without any direction of the medical officer, make such allowance of food as may be necessary to paupers employed as nurses or in the household work; but they shall not allow to such paupers any fermented or spirituous liquors on account of the performance of such work, unless in pursuance of a written recommendation of the medical officer.

Art. 22. If any pauper require the master or matron to weigh the allowance of provisions served out at any meal, the master or matron shall forthwith weigh such allowance in the presence of the pauper complaining, and of two other persons.

Art. 23. No spirituous or fermented liquor shall be used or consumed in the workhouse except by the master or other officers of the said workhouse, or by their respective families, or by and under the written authority of a medical officer of the said workhouse.

Art. 24. The clothing to be worn by the paupers in the workhouse shall be made of such materials as the Board of Directors may determine.

Art. 25. More than two paupers, any one of whom is above the age of seven years, shall not be allowed to occupy the same bed, unless in the case of a mother and infant children.

Art. 26. The paupers of the several classes shall be kept employed according to their capacity and ability; and no pauper shall receive any compensation for his labour.

Art. 27. No pauper in the workhouse shall be employed or set to work in pounding, grinding, or otherwise breaking bones, or in preparing bone-dust.

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Art. 28. The boys and girls who are inmates of the workhouse shall, for three of the working hours, at least, every day, be instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, and the principles of the Christian religion, and such other instruction shall be imparted to them as may fit them for service, and train them to habits of usefulness, industry, and virtue.

Art. 29. Any pauper may quit the workhouse upon giving to the master, or (during his absence or inability to act) to the matron, a reasonable notice of his wish to do so; and in the event of any able-bodied pauper, having a family, so quitting the house, the whole of such family shall be sent with him, unless the Directors shall, for any special reason, otherwise direct, and such directions be in conformity with the regulations of the Poor Law Board with respect to relief in force at the time.

Art. 30. Provided nevertheless, that the Directors may, by any general or special direction, authorise the master to allow a pauper, without giving any such notice as is required in Art. 29, to quit the workhouse, and to return after a temporary absence only; and every such allowance shall be reported by the master to the Directors at their next ordinary meeting.

Art. 31. Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the master from allowing the paupers of each sex under the age of fifteen, subject to such restrictions as the Directors may impose, to quit the workhouse under the care and guidance of himself, or the matron, schoolmaster, schoolmistress, porter, or some one of the assistants and servants of the workhouse, for the purpose of exercise.

Art. 32. Any person may visit any pauper in the workhouse by permission of the master, or (in his absence) of the matron, subject to such conditions and restrictions as the Directors may prescribe; such interview shall take place in a room separate from the other inmates of the workhouse, and in the presence of the master, matron, or porter, except where a sick pauper is visited.

Art. 33. No written or printed paper of an improper tendency, or which may be likely to produce insubordination, shall be allowed to circulate, or be read aloud among the inmates of the workhouse.

Art. 34. No pauper shall play at cards, or at any game of chance, in the workhouse; and the master may take from any pauper, and keep until his departure from the workhouse, any cards, dice, or other articles applicable to games of chance, which may be in his possession, and also take away any article of food or clothing not provided for him, or sanctioned by the Directors.

Art. 35. No pauper shall smoke in any room in the workhouse, except by the special direction of the medical officer, or shall have any matches or other articles of a highly combustible nature in his possession, and the master may take from any person any articles of such a nature.

Art. 36. Any licensed minister of the religious persuasion of an inmate of the workhouse, who may at any time in the day, on the request of any inmate, enter the workhouse for the purpose of affording religious assistance to him, or for the purpose of instructing his child or children in the principles of his religion, shall give such assistance or instruction so as not to interfere with the good order and discipline of the other inmates of the workhouse, and such religious assistance or instruction shall be strictly confined to inmates who are of the religious persuasion of such minister, and to the children of such inmates, except in the cases in which the Directors may lawfully permit religious assistance and instruction to be given to any paupers who are Protestant dissenters, by licensed ministers who are Protestant dissenters.

Art. 37. No work, except the necessary household work and cooking, shall be performed by the paupers on Sunday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day.

Art. 38. Prayers shall be read before breakfast and after supper every day, and Divine service shall be performed every Sunday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day in the workhouse (unless the Directors, with the consent of the Poor Law Board, otherwise direct), and at such prayers and Divine service all the paupers shall attend except the sick, persons of unsound mind, the young children, and such as are too infirm to do so; provided that those paupers who may
object

object so to attend, on account of their professing religious principles differing from those of the Established Church, shall also be exempt from such attendance.

Art. 39. The Directors may authorise any inmates of the workhouse, being members of the Established Church, to attend public worship at any church or chapel in the parish, on every Sunday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day, under the control and inspection of the master or porter, or other officer.

Art. 40. The Directors may also authorise any inmates of the workhouse, being dissenters from the Established Church, to attend public worship at any dissenting chapel in the parish, on every Sunday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day.

PUNISHMENTS FOR MISBEHAVIOUR OF THE PAUPERS.

Art. 41. Any pauper, being an inmate of the workhouse, who shall neglect to observe such of the regulations in this order as are applicable to him as such inmate;

Or who shall make any noise when silence is ordered to be kept;

Or shall use obscene or profane language;

Or shall by word or deed insult or revile any person;

Or shall threaten to strike or to assault any person;

Or shall not duly cleanse his person;

Or shall refuse or neglect to work, after having been required to do so;

Or shall pretend sickness;

Or shall play at cards or other game of chance;

Or shall refuse to go into his proper ward or yard, or shall enter or attempt to enter, without permission, the ward or yard appropriated to any class of paupers other than that to which he belongs;

Or shall climb over any fence or boundary wall surrounding any portion of the workhouse premises, or shall attempt to leave the workhouse otherwise than through the ordinary entrance;

Or shall misbehave in going to, at, or returning from public worship out of the workhouse, or at Divine service or prayers in the workhouse;

Or having received temporary leave of absence, and wearing the workhouse clothes, shall return to the workhouse after the appointed time of absence, without reasonable cause for the delay;

Or shall wilfully disobey any lawful order of any officer of the workhouse; shall be deemed **DISORDERLY**.

Art. 42. Any pauper, being an inmate of the workhouse, who shall, within seven days, repeat any one, or commit more than one, of the offences specified in Art. 41;

Or who shall by word or deed insult or revile the master or matron, or any other officer of the workhouse, or any of the Directors;

Or shall wilfully disobey any lawful order of the master or matron after such order shall have been repeated;

Or shall unlawfully strike or otherwise unlawfully assault any person;

Or shall wilfully or mischievously damage or soil any property whatsoever belonging to the Directors;

Or shall wilfully waste or spoil any provisions, stock, tools, or materials for work belonging to the Directors;

Or shall be drunk;

Or shall act or write indecently or obscenely;

Or shall wilfully disturb other persons at public worship out of the workhouse, or at Divine service or prayers in the workhouse;

shall be deemed **REFRACTORY**.

Art. 43. The master may, with or without the direction of the Directors, punish any disorderly pauper by substituting, during a time not greater than 48 hours, for his dinner, as prescribed by the dietary, a meal consisting of eight ounces of bread, or one pound of cooked potatoes or boiled rice, and also by withholding from him, during the same period, all butter, cheese, tea, sugar, or broth, which such pauper would otherwise receive, at any meal, during the time aforesaid.

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Art. 44. The Directors may, by a special direction to be entered on their minutes, order any refractory pauper to be punished by confinement in a separate room, with or without an alteration of diet, similar in kind and duration to that prescribed in Art. 43 for disorderly paupers; but no pauper shall be so confined for a longer period than 24 hours, or, if it be deemed right that such pauper should be carried before a justice of the peace, and if such period of 24 hours should be insufficient for that purpose, then for such further time as may be necessary for such purpose.

Art. 45. If any offence, whereby a pauper becomes refractory under Art. 42, be accompanied by any of the following circumstances of aggravation; (that is to say,) if such pauper

Persist in using violence against any person;

Or persist in creating a noise or disturbance, so as to annoy other inmates;

Or endeavour to excite other paupers to acts of insubordination;

Or persist in acting indecently or obscenely in the presence of any other inmate;

Or persist in mischievously breaking or damaging any goods or property of the Directors;

the master may, without any direction of the Directors, immediately place such refractory pauper in confinement for any time not exceeding 12 hours; which confinement shall, however, be reckoned as part of any punishment afterwards imposed by the Directors for the same offence.

Art. 46. Every refractory pauper shall be deemed to be also disorderly, and may be punished as such; but no pauper who may have been punished for any offence as disorderly, shall afterwards be punished for the same offence as refractory, and no pauper who may have been punished for any offence as refractory, shall afterwards be punished for the same offence as disorderly.

Art. 47. No pauper shall be punished by confinement or alteration in diet for any offence not committed in the workhouse since his last admission, except in such cases as are expressly specified in Arts. 41 and 42.

Art. 48. No pauper who may have been under medical care, or who may have been entered in the medical weekly return as sick or infirm, at any time in the course of the seven days next preceding the punishment, or who may be reasonably supposed to be under 12, or above 60 years of age, or who may be pronounced by the medical officer to be pregnant, or who may be suckling a child, shall be punished by alteration of diet, or by confinement, unless the medical officer shall have previously certified in writing that no injury to the health of such pauper is reasonably to be apprehended from the proposed punishment; and any modification diminishing such punishment which the medical officer may suggest shall be adopted by the master.

Art. 49. No pauper shall be confined between eight o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning without being furnished with a bed and bedding suitable to the season, and with the other proper conveniences.

Art. 50. No child under 12 years of age shall be punished by confinement in a dark room, or during the night.

Art. 51. No corporal punishment shall be inflicted on any male child, except by the schoolmaster or master.

Art. 52. No corporal punishment shall be inflicted on any female child.

Art. 53. No corporal punishment shall be inflicted on any male child, except with a rod or other instrument such as may have been approved of by the Directors or the Visiting Committee.

Art. 54. No corporal punishment shall be inflicted on any male child until two hours shall have elapsed from the commission of the offence for which such punishment is inflicted.

Art. 55. Whenever any male child is punished by corporal correction, the master and schoolmaster shall (if possible) be both present.

Art. 56. No male child shall be punished by flogging whose age may be reasonably supposed to exceed 14 years.

Art. 57.

Art. 57. The master shall keep a book to be furnished him by the Directors, in the Form (B.) hereunto annexed, in which he shall duly enter—

Firstly, All cases of refractory or disorderly paupers, whether children or adults, reported to the Directors for their decision thereon.

Secondly, All cases of paupers, whether children or adults, who may have been punished without the direction of the Directors, with the particulars of their respective offences and punishments.

Art. 58. The person who punishes any child with corporal correction shall forthwith report to the master the particulars of the offence and punishment; and the master shall enter the same in the book specified in Art. 57.

Art. 59. Such book shall be laid on the table at every ordinary meeting of the Directors; and every entry made in such book since the last ordinary meeting shall be read to the Board by the clerk.

The Directors shall thereupon, in the first place, give directions as to the confinement or other punishment of any refractory or disorderly pauper reported for their decision, and such directions shall be entered on the minutes of the proceedings of the day, and a copy thereof shall be inserted by the clerk in the book specified in Art. 57.

The Directors, in the second place, shall take into their consideration the cases in which punishments are reported to have been already inflicted by the master or other officer, and shall require the master to bring before them any pauper so punished, who may have signified a wish to see the Directors. If the Directors in any case are of opinion that the officer has acted illegally or improperly, such opinion shall be entered on the minutes, and shall be communicated to the master, and a copy of the minute of such opinion shall be forwarded to the Poor Law Board by the clerk.

Art. 60. If any pauper above the age of fourteen years unlawfully introduce or attempt to introduce any spirituous or fermented liquor into the workhouse, or abscond from the workhouse with clothes belonging to the Directors, or refuse to work, or be guilty of drunkenness or other misbehaviour in the workhouse, the master may cause such pauper to be forthwith taken before a justice of the peace, to be dealt with according to law. And whether he do so or not, he shall report every such case to the Directors at their next ordinary meeting.

Art. 61. The master shall cause a legible copy of Arts. 41, 42, 43, 44 and 45, to be kept suspended in the dining-hall of the workhouse, or in the room in which the inmates usually eat their meals, and also in the Board-room of the Directors.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

Art. 62. The Directors shall appoint a visiting committee from their own body; and such committee shall carefully examine the workhouse of the parish once in every week at the least, inspect the last reports of the chaplain and medical officer, examine the stores, afford, so far as is practicable, to the inmates an opportunity of making any complaints, and investigate any complaints that may be made to them.

Art. 63. The visiting committee shall from time to time write such answers as the facts may warrant to the following queries, which are to be printed in a book, entitled the Visitors' Book, to be provided by the Directors, and kept in the workhouse for that purpose, and to be submitted regularly to the Directors at their ordinary meetings:—

Q. 1. Is the workhouse, with its wards, offices, yards, and appurtenances, clean and well ventilated in every part?—and is the bedding in proper order?—if not, state the defect or omission.

Q. 2. Do the inmates of the workhouse, of all classes, appear clean in their persons, and decent and orderly in their behaviour; and is their clothing regularly changed?

Q. 3. Are the inmates of each sex employed and kept at work as directed by the Directors, and is such work unobjectionable in its nature?—if any improvement can be suggested in their employment, state the same.

Q. 4. Are the infirm of each sex properly attended to, according to their several conditions?

Q. 5. Are

- Q. 5. Are the boys and girls properly instructed as required by the regulations of the Poor Law Board, and is their industrial training properly attended to?
- Q. 6. Are the young children properly nursed and taken care of, and do they appear in a clean and healthy state?—Is there any child not vaccinated?
- Q. 7. Is regular attendance given by the medical officer?—Are the inmates of the sick wards properly attended to?—Are the nurses efficient?—Is there any infectious disease in the workhouse?
- Q. 8. Is there any dangerous lunatic or idiot in the workhouse?
- Q. 9. Is Divine service regularly performed?—Are prayers regularly read?
- Q. 10. Is the established dietary duly observed?—and are the prescribed hours of meals regularly adhered to?
- Q. 11. Are the provisions and other supplies of the qualities contracted for?
- Q. 12. Is the classification properly observed according to Arts. 11 and 12?
- Q. 13. Is any complaint made by any pauper against any officer, or in respect of the provisions or accommodations?—if so, state the name of the complainant, and the subject of the complaint.
- Q. 14. Does the present number of inmates in the workhouse, or in any room or ward thereof, exceed that fixed by the Poor Law Board?

GOVERNMENT OF THE WORKHOUSE BY THE DIRECTORS.

Art. 64. Subject to the rules and regulations herein contained, the guidance government, and control of the workhouse, and of the officers, servants, assistants, and paupers within such workhouse, shall be exercised by the Directors of the Poor of the said parish.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

Art. 65. The Vestry shall, in respect of every officer hereinafter mentioned not now appointed, within three months from the date hereof, and afterwards whenever a vacancy in respect of any of the offices hereunder mentioned may occur, appoint a fit person to hold such office, and to perform the duties respectively assigned to it, namely,

1. Chaplain of the workhouse.
2. Medical officer for the workhouse.
3. Master of the workhouse.
4. Matron of the workhouse.
5. Schoolmaster.
6. Schoolmistress.
7. Porter.
8. Nurse.

And shall also, as occasion shall require, appoint such assistants to such officers as the Vestry, with the consent of the Poor Law Board, may deem necessary for the efficient performance of the duties of any of the said offices.

Art. 66. The officers so appointed to or holding any of the said offices, as well as all persons temporarily discharging the duties of such offices, shall respectively perform such duties as may be required of them by the rules and regulations of the Poor Law Board in force at the time, together with all such other duties, conformable with the nature of their respective offices, as the Vestry or Directors may lawfully require them to perform.

Provided always, that every regulation applying to any officer holding his office under this order, shall apply to any officer of the like denomination appointed by the Vestry, although such officer may have been appointed before this order shall have come into force.

MODE OF APPOINTMENT.

Art. 67. Every officer and assistant to be appointed under this order shall be appointed by a majority of the Vestry present at a meeting of that body, and voting on the question. Every such appointment shall, as soon as the same has been made, be reported to the Poor Law Board by their clerk.

Art. 68.

Art. 68. Previous to the appointment to any of the offices specified herein being made, a notice that the question of making such appointment will be brought before the Vestry shall be given and entered on the minutes, at one of the two ordinary meetings next preceding the meeting at which the appointment is made, or an advertisement, giving notice of the consideration of such appointment, shall be inserted, by the direction of the Vestry, in some public paper circulating in the parish at least seven days before the day on which such appointment is made:

Provided that no such notice or advertisement shall be necessary before the appointment of an assistant or temporary substitute.

QUALIFICATIONS OF OFFICERS.

Art. 69. No person shall hold the office of master of the workhouse unless he be able to keep accounts.

Art. 70. No person shall hold the office of nurse who is not able to read written directions upon medicines.

Art. 71. Every person who shall be appointed to any office under this order shall upon his appointment agree to give one month's notice previous to resigning the office, or to forfeit one month's amount of salary, to be deducted as liquidated damages from the amount of salary due at the time of such resignation.

Art. 72. No person shall be appointed to the office of medical officer under this order, unless he possess one of the four following qualifications; that is to say,—

1. A diploma or degree as surgeon from a Royal College or University in England, Scotland, or Ireland, together with a degree in medicine from an University in England, legally authorised to grant such degree, or together with a diploma or licence of the Royal College of Physicians of London.
2. A diploma or degree as surgeon from a Royal College or University in England, Scotland, or Ireland, together with a certificate to practise as an apothecary from the Society of Apothecaries of London.
3. A diploma or degree as surgeon from a Royal College or University in England, Scotland, or Ireland, such person having been in actual practice as an apothecary on the first day of August 1815.
4. A warrant or commission as surgeon or assistant-surgeon in Her Majesty's navy, or as surgeon or assistant surgeon or apothecary in Her Majesty's army, or as surgeon or assistant surgeon in the service of the Honourable East India Company, dated previous to the 1st day of August 1826.

Art. 73. No person shall hold the office of chaplain under this order without the consent of the bishop of the diocese to his appointment, signified in writing.

REMUNERATION OF THE OFFICERS.

Art. 74. The Vestry shall pay to the several officers and assistants appointed to or holding any office or employment under this order, such salaries or remuneration as the Poor Law Board may from time to time direct or approve.

Art. 75. The salary of every officer, or assistant appointed to or holding any office or employment under this order, shall be payable up to the day on which he ceases to hold such office or employment, and no longer, and shall be paid at the several quarters ending at the usual feast days in the year, namely, Michaelmas-day, Christmas-day, Lady-day, and Midsummer-day; provided nevertheless, that in the case of any officer whose duty it is to render accounts to the Board of Directors, it shall be competent for the Vestry to defer in whole or in part the payment of the salary of any such officer until his accounts shall have been audited and allowed by the auditor, after which audit and allowance the sum due up to the date of his accounts so audited shall be forthwith paid.

Art. 76. An officer who may be suspended, and who, without the previous removal of such suspension, shall resign or be dismissed by the Poor Law Board,

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Board, shall not be entitled to any salary from the date of such suspension ; and no officer who shall be temporarily suspended from his office with the assent of such Board, by reason of his services not being required, shall be entitled to any salary pending such temporary suspension.

Art. 77. The Vestry shall not pay to any officer to be hereafter appointed, bound to account to the auditor, who may have been removed, or who may be under suspension from his office, any salary claimed by such officer until his accounts shall have been audited by the auditor.

CONTINUANCE IN OFFICE AND SUSPENSION OF OFFICERS.— SUPPLY OF VACANCIES.

Art. 78. Every officer appointed to or holding any office mentioned in this order shall continue to hold the same until he die, or resign, or be removed by the Poor Law Board, or be proved to be insane by evidence which the Poor Law Board shall deem sufficient, or shall become legally disqualified to hold such office.

Art. 79. Provided, that every porter, nurse, assistant, or servant may be dismissed by the vestry, without the consent of the Poor Law Board ; but every such dismissal, and the grounds thereof, shall be reported to the Poor Law Board by the clerk of such vestry.

Art. 80. If any master and matron hereafter appointed be husband and wife, and one of them should be dismissed by order of the Poor Law Board, or should otherwise vacate his or her office, or should die, the other or survivor shall, at the expiration of the then current quarter, cease to hold his or her office of master or matron, as the case may be.

Art. 81. No officer of the workhouse who may have been dismissed by any order of the Poor Law Board shall, after such dismissal, remain upon the workhouse premises, or enter therein for the purpose of interfering in the management of such workhouse, unless the Poor Law Board have consented to his subsequent appointment to an office in such workhouse, under the provisions of the statute in that behalf, or to his temporary employment therein.

Art. 82. The Vestry may at their discretion, upon the application of the Directors, suspend from the discharge of his or her duties any master, matron, schoolmaster, schoolmistress, or medical officer ; and the clerk to the said Vestry shall, in case of every such suspension, forthwith report the same, together with the cause thereof, to the Poor Law Board ; and if the Poor Law Board remove the suspension of such officer by the Vestry, he or she shall forthwith resume the performance of his or her duties.

Art. 83. If any officer or assistant, appointed to or holding any office or employment under this order, be at any time prevented by sickness or accident, or other sufficient reason, from the performance of his duties, the Vestry may appoint a fit person to act as his temporary substitute, and may pay him a reasonable compensation for his services ; and every such appointment shall be reported by their clerk to the Poor Law Board as soon as the same shall have been made.

Art. 84. When any officer may die, resign, or become legally disqualified to perform the duties of his office, the clerk of the said Vestry shall, as soon as conveniently may be after such death, resignation, or disqualification, give notice thereof to the Poor Law Board, and the Vestry shall proceed to appoint an officer to the office so vacant, in the manner prescribed by the above regulations.

Art. 85. If any officer give notice of an intended resignation to take effect on a future day, the Vestry may elect a successor to such officer, in conformity with the above regulations, at any time subsequent to such notice.

PERSONAL DISCHARGE OF DUTIES.

Art. 86. In every case not otherwise provided for by this order, every officer shall perform his duties in person, and shall not intrust the same to a deputy, except with the special permission of the Poor Law Board on the application of the Directors.

DUTIES OF THE OFFICERS.

Art. 87. And we do hereby define and specify the duties of the several officers appointed to or holding their offices under this order, and direct the execution thereof, to be as follows:—

DUTIES OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER FOR THE WORKHOUSE.

Art. 88. The following shall be the duties of the medical officer for the workhouse :

- No. 1. To attend at the workhouse at the periods fixed by the Directors, and also when sent for by the master or matron.
- No. 2. To attend duly and punctually upon all poor persons in the workhouse requiring medical attendance, to dispense the requisite medicines for such persons, or supply the same according to his agreement.
- No. 3. To examine the state of the paupers on their admission into the workhouse, and to give the requisite directions to the master according to Arts. 4 and 5.
- No. 4. To give directions and make suggestions as to the diet, classification, and treatment of the sick paupers, and paupers of unsound mind, and to report to the Directors any pauper of unsound mind in the workhouse whom he may deem to be dangerous, or fit to be sent to a lunatic asylum.
- No. 5. To give all necessary instructions as to the diet or treatment of children and women suckling children, and to vaccinate such of the inmates as may require vaccination.
- No. 6. To report in writing to the Directors any defect in the diet, drainage, ventilation, warmth, or other arrangements of the workhouse, or any excess in the number of any class of inmates, which he may deem to be detrimental to the health of the inmates.
- No. 7. To report in writing to the Directors any defect which he may observe in the arrangements of the infirmary, and in the performance of their duties by the nurses of the sick.
- No. 8. To make a return to the Directors, at each ordinary meeting, in a book prepared according to the Form (C.) hereunto annexed, and to insert therein the date of every attendance, and the other particulars required by such form to be inserted by the medical officer, and to enter in such return the death of every pauper who shall die in the workhouse, together with the apparent cause thereof.
- No. 9. To enter in the commencement of such book, according to the Form marked (D.) hereunto annexed, the proper dietary for the sick paupers in the house, in as many different scales as he shall deem expedient.
- No. 10. In keeping the books prescribed by this order, to employ so far as is practicable the terms used or recommended in the regulations and statistical nosology issued by the Registrar-general, and also to show when the visit or attendance made or given to any pauper was made or given by any person employed by himself.

DUTIES OF THE MASTER.

Art. 89. The following shall be the duties of the master:—

- No. 1. To admit paupers into the workhouse, in obedience to the orders specified in Art. 1, and also every person applying for admission who may appear to him to require relief through any sudden or urgent necessity, and to cause every pauper, upon admission, to be examined by the medical officer, as is directed in Art. 4.
- No. 2. To cause every male pauper above the age of seven years, upon admission, to be searched, cleansed, and clothed, and to be placed in the proper ward.
- No. 3. To enforce industry, order, punctuality, and cleanliness, and the observance of all regulations for the government of the workhouse by the paupers, and by the several officers, assistants, and servants therein.

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- No. 4. To read prayers to the paupers before breakfast and after supper every day, or cause prayers to be read, according to Art. 38.
- No. 5. To cause the paupers to be inspected, and their names called over, in conformity with Art. 16.
- No. 6. To provide for and enforce the employment of the able-bodied adult paupers during the hours of labour; to assist in training the youths in such employment as will best fit them for gaining their own living; and to keep the partially disabled paupers occupied to the extent of their ability.
- No. 7. To visit the sleeping wards of the male paupers in the forenoon of every day, and see that all such wards have been duly cleansed and are properly ventilated.
- No. 8. To see that the meals of the paupers are duly provided, dressed, and served, according to the directions in Arts. 17 and 19, and to superintend the distribution of the food.
- No. 9. To say, or cause to be said, grace before and after meals.
- No. 10. To visit all the wards of the male paupers before nine o'clock every night in winter, and ten o'clock in summer, and see that all the male paupers are in bed, and that all fires and lights therein are extinguished, except so far as may be necessary for the sick.
- No. 11. To receive from the porter the keys of the workhouse at nine o'clock every night, and to deliver them to him again at six o'clock every morning, or at such hours as shall from time to time be fixed by the Directors.
- No. 12. To see that the male paupers are properly clothed, and that their clothes are kept in proper repair.
- No. 13. To cause the birth of every child born in the workhouse to be registered by the registrar of births and deaths within the space of one week after such child shall have been born; and also to enter such birth in a register kept according to Form (E.) hereunto annexed.
- No. 14. To send for the medical officer in case any pauper is taken ill or becomes insane, and to take care that all sick and insane paupers are duly visited by the medical officer, and are provided with such medicines and attendance, diet and other necessaries, as the medical officer or the Directors may direct, and to apprise the nearest relation in the workhouse of the sickness of any pauper, and in the case of dangerous sickness, to send for the chaplain, and any relative or friend of the pauper, resident within a reasonable distance, whom the pauper may desire to see.
- No. 15. To take care that no pauper at the approach of death shall be left unattended either during the day or the night.
- No. 16. To give immediate information of the death of any pauper in the workhouse to the medical officer, and to the nearest relations of the deceased who may be known to him, and who may reside within a reasonable distance; and if the body be not removed within a reasonable time, to provide for the interment thereof.
- No. 17. When requisite, to cause the death of every pauper dying in the workhouse to be duly registered by the registrar of births and deaths within five days after the day of such death; and also to enter such death in a register kept according to Form (F.) hereunto annexed.
- No. 18. To deliver an inventory of the clothes and other property of any pauper who may have died in the workhouse to the Directors at their next ordinary meeting.
- No. 19. To keep all books or accounts which he is, or hereafter may be, by any order of the Poor Law Board, directed and required to keep, to allow the same to be constantly open to the inspection of any of the Directors, and to submit the same to the Directors at their ordinary meetings.
- No. 20. To submit to the Directors, at every ordinary meeting, an estimate of such provisions and other articles as are required for the use of the workhouse, and to receive and execute the orders of the Directors thereupon.
- No. 21. To receive all provisions and other articles purchased or procured for the use of the workhouse, and before placing them in store to examine and compare them with the bills of parcels or invoices severally relating

relating thereto; and after having proved the accuracy of such bills or invoices, to authenticate the same with his signature, and submit them to the Directors at their next ordinary meeting.

No. 22. To receive and take charge of all provisions, clothing, linen, and other articles belonging to the workhouse, or confided to his care by the Directors, and issue the same to the matron or other persons as may be required.

No. 23. To report to the Directors from time to time the names of such children as the schoolmaster may recommend as fit to be put out to service, or other employment, and to take the necessary steps for carrying into effect the orders of the Directors thereon.

No. 24. To take care that the wards, rooms, larder, kitchen, and all other offices of the workhouse, and all the utensils and furniture thereof, be kept clean and in good order; and as often as any defect in the same, or in the state of the workhouse, shall occur, to report the same in writing to the Directors at their next ordinary meeting.

No. 25. To submit to the Directors, at every ordinary meeting, a report of the number of the inmates in the workhouse, according to the form (G.) hereto annexed, or in such other form as the Poor Law Board shall from time to time prescribe.

No. 26. To bring before the visiting committee or the Directors any pauper inmate desirous of making a complaint or application to the Directors.

No. 27. To report forthwith to the medical officers and to the Directors, in writing, all cases in which any restraint or compulsion may have been used towards any pauper inmate of unsound mind in the workhouse.

No. 28. To keep a book, in which he shall enter all his written reports to the Directors or to the medical officer, and to lay the same before the Directors at every ordinary meeting.

No. 29. To inform the visiting committee at each visit, and the Directors at each ordinary meeting, of the state of the workhouse in every department, and to report in writing to the Directors any negligence or other misconduct on the part of any of the officers or servants of the workhouse.

Art. 90. The master shall not, except in case of necessity, purchase or procure any articles for the use of the workhouse, nor order any alterations or repairs of any part of the premises, or of the furniture or other articles belonging thereto, nor pay any monies on account of the workhouse, or of the Directors or Vestry, without their authority, nor apply any articles belonging to or provided by the Directors or Vestry to purposes other than those authorised by law.

DUTIES OF THE MATRON.

Art. 91. The following shall be the duties of the matron:—

No. 1. In the absence of the master, or during his inability to act, to act as his substitute in the admission of paupers into the workhouse, according to Arts. 1 and 89, Nos. 1 and 2, and to cause every pauper upon such admission to be examined by the medical officer, as is directed in Art. 4.

No. 2. To cause the pauper children under the age of seven years, and the female paupers, to be searched, cleansed, and clothed upon their admission, and to be placed in their proper wards.

No. 3. To provide for and enforce the employment of the able-bodied female paupers during the hours of labour, and to keep the partially disabled female paupers occupied to the extent of their ability, and to assist the schoolmistress in training up the children so as best to fit them for service.

No. 4. To call over the names of the paupers as is directed in Art. 16, to inspect their persons, and see that each individual is clean.

No. 5. To visit the sleeping wards of the female paupers in the forenoon of every day, and to see that all such wards have been duly cleansed, and are properly ventilated.

No. 6. To visit all the wards of the females and children every night before nine o'clock, and to ascertain that all the paupers in such wards are in

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bed, and all fires and lights, not necessary for the sick or for women suckling children therein, extinguished.

- No. 7. To pay attention to the moral conduct and orderly behaviour of the females and children, and to see that they are clean and decent in their dress and persons.
- No. 8. To superintend and give the necessary directions for making and mending the linen and clothing supplied to the male paupers, and all the clothing supplied to the female paupers and children, and to take care that all such clothing be properly numbered and marked on the inside with the words "Saint Pancras Parish."
- No. 9. To see that every pauper in the workhouse has clean linen and stockings once a week, and that all the beds and bedding be kept in a clean and wholesome state.
- No. 10. To take charge of the linen and stockings for the use of the paupers, and the other linen in use in the workhouse, and to apply the same to such purposes as shall be authorised or approved of by the Directors, and to no other.
- No. 11. To superintend and give the necessary directions concerning the washing, drying, and getting up of the linen, stockings, and blankets, and to see that the same be not dried in the sleeping wards or in the sick wards.
- No. 12. To take proper care of the children and sick paupers, and to provide the proper diet for the same, and for women suckling infants, and to furnish them with such changes of clothes and linen as may be necessary.
- No. 13. To assist the master in the general management and superintendence of the workhouse, and especially in—
 - Enforcing the observance of good order, cleanliness, punctuality, industry, and decency of demeanour among the paupers ;
 - Cleansing and ventilating the sleeping wards and the dining-hall, and all other parts of the premises ;
 - Placing in store and taking charge of the provisions, clothing, linen, and other articles for consumption or use in the workhouse.
- No. 14. When requested by the porter, in pursuance of Art. 95, No. 5, to search any female entering or leaving the workhouse under the circumstances described in that Article.
- No. 15. To report to the master any negligence or other misconduct on the part of any of the female officers or servants of the establishment, or any case in which restraint or compulsion may have been used towards any female inmate of unsound mind.

DUTIES OF THE CHAPLAIN.

Art. 92. The following shall be the duties of the chaplain :—

- No. 1. To read prayers and preach a sermon to the paupers and other inmates of the workhouse on every Sunday, and on Good Friday and Christmas Day, unless the Directors, with the consent of the Poor Law Board, otherwise direct.
- No. 2. To examine the children in the workhouse, and to catechise such as belong to the Church of England, at least once in every month, and to make a record of the same, and state the dates of his attendance, the general progress and condition of the children, and the moral and religious state of the inmates generally, in a book to be kept for that purpose, to be laid before the Directors at their next ordinary meeting, and to be termed "The Chaplain's Report."
- No. 3. To visit the sick paupers, and to administer religious consolation to them in the workhouse, at such periods as the Directors may appoint, and when applied to for that purpose by the master or matron.

DUTIES OF THE SCHOOLMASTER AND SCHOOLMISTRESS.

Art. 93. The following shall be the duties of the schoolmaster and schoolmistress for the workhouse, or either of them :—

- No. 1. To instruct the boys and girls according to the directions in Art. 27.

No. 2.

- No. 2. To regulate the discipline and arrangements of the school, and the industrial and moral training of the children, subject to the orders of the Directors.
- No. 3. To accompany the children when they quit the workhouse for exercise, or for attendance at public worship, unless the Directors shall otherwise order.
- No. 4. To keep the children clean in their persons, and orderly and decorous in their conduct.
- No. 5. To assist the master and matron respectively in maintaining due subordination in the workhouse.

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DUTIES OF A NURSE.

Art. 94. The following shall be the duties of a nurse for the workhouse :

- No. 1. To attend upon the sick, in the sick and lying-in wards, and to administer to them all medicines and medical applications, according to the directions of the medical officer.
- No. 2. To inform the medical officer of any defects which may be observed in the arrangements of the sick or lying-in ward.
- No. 3. To take care that a light is kept at night in every sick ward.

DUTIES OF THE PORTER.

Art. 95. The following shall be the duties of the porter of the workhouse :

- No. 1. To keep the gate, and to prevent any person not being an officer of the workhouse, a Poor-law Inspector, or any person authorised by law, or by the Poor Law Board, or Directors, from entering into or going out of the house without the leave of the master or matron.
- No. 2. To keep a book in which he shall enter the name and business of every officer or other person who shall go into the workhouse, and the name of every officer or other person who shall go out thereof, together with the time of such officer's or person's going in or out.
- No. 3. To receive all paupers who apply or present themselves for admission in conformity with Art. 1, and if the master and matron be both absent, to place such paupers in the receiving ward until the master or matron return.
- No. 4. To examine all parcels and goods before they are received into the workhouse, and prevent the admission of any spirituous or fermented liquors, or other articles contrary to any of the regulations contained in this order, or otherwise contrary to law.
- No. 5. To search any male pauper entering or leaving the workhouse whom he may suspect of having possession of any spirits or other prohibited articles, and to require any other person entering the workhouse whom he may suspect of having possession of any such spirits or prohibited articles, to satisfy him to the contrary before he admits such person; and in the case of any female, to cause the matron to be called for the purpose of searching her, if necessary.
- No. 6. To examine all parcels taken by any pauper out of the workhouse, and to prevent the unauthorised removal of any article from the premises.
- No. 7. To lock all the outer doors, and take the keys to the master at nine o'clock every night, and to receive them back from him every morning at six o'clock, or at such hours as shall from time to time be fixed by the Directors; and if any application for admission to the workhouse be made after the keys shall have been so taken to the master, to apprise the master forthwith of such application.
- No. 8. To assist the master and matron in preserving order, and in enforcing obedience and due subordination in the workhouse.
- No. 9. To inform the master of all things affecting the security and order of the workhouse, and to obey all lawful directions of the master or matron suitable to his office.

RECEIPT AND PAYMENT OF MONEY BY OFFICERS.

Art. 96. No master of the workhouse, or other officer appointed to or holding any office under this order, shall directly or indirectly receive or bargain to

EXPLANATION OF TERMS.

Art. 98. Whenever in describing any person or party, matter or thing, the word importing the singular number or the masculine gender only is used in this order, the same shall be taken to include, and shall be applied to, several persons or parties as well as one person or party, and females as well as males, and several matters or things as well as one matter or thing respectively, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction.

FORM (A.)

	Time of Rising.	Interval for Breakfast.	Time for Work.	Interval for Dinner.	Time for Work.	Interval for Supper.	Time for going to Bed.
From 25th March to 29th September - - }	$\frac{1}{4}$ before 6 -	{ From $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 to 7 - }	From 7 to 12	From 12 to 1	From 1 to 6 -	From 6 to 7	8 o'clock.
From 29th September to 25th March . }	$\frac{1}{4}$ before 7 -	{ From $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7 to 8 - }	From 8 to 12	From 12 to 1	From 1 to 6 -	From 6 to 7	8 o'clock.

FORM (B.)

WORKHOUSE PUNISHMENT BOOK.

[illegible]

(A.) To be filled up by the Medical Officer.

(B.) To be filled up by the Master of the Workhouse, with the Articles actually given.

Initials of the Medical Officer.	Name of the sick Pauper.	When admitted to Sick Ward.	When discharged.	Nature of Disease.	Days when attended.							Males.							Females.							Extras.			State or Termination of the case, and, in the event of Death, the apparent Cause thereof.	Quantity of Provisions consumed.										Extras provided.					Remarks.
					S.	M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	Sat.	S.	M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	Sat.	S.	M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	Sat.	What ordered.	When ordered.	When discon- tinued.		Bread.	Meat.	Bacon.	Cheese.	Rice.	Oatmeal.	Milk.	Ale.	Porter.	Wine.	Brandy.	Gin.				
					Total No. each Day - -																																								

* The Dietaries for the Sick are to be numbered thus : No. 1. House Diet. No. 2. Full Diet. No. 3. Low Diet. No. 4. Fever Diet.

The Number of the Paupers of each description of the Dietaries, and according to the several Sexes, is to be carried by the Master at the close of each Week to a Summary at the end of the book, to be prepared in the following Form :

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

No. of the Dietary.	Description of Classes in the Diet Table.	Number of Patients each Day.							Collective Number of Days.
		S.	M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	Sat.	
1	House Diet.—Males -								
	House Diet.—Females -								
2	Full Diet.—Males -								
	Full Diet.—Females -								
3	Low Diet.—Males -								
	Low Diet.—Females -								
4	Fever Diet.—Males -								
	Fever Diet.—Females -								
Total Number of sick Paupers -									

FORM (D.)

* DIETARY FOR SICK PAUPERS.

No. 1.	House Diet, being the ordinary diet for the Paupers in the house.									
No. 2.	Full Diet - -	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.	
		ounces.	pints.	ounces.	pints.	ounces.	ounces.	pints.	ounces.	pints.
	Males - - -									
	Females - - -									
No. 3.	Low Diet - -	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.	
		ounces.	pints.	ounces.	pints.	ounces.	ounces.	pints.	ounces.	pints.
	Males - - -									
	Females - - -									
No. 4.	Fever Diet - -	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.					SUPPER.	
		ounces.	pints.	ounces.	pints.	ounces.	ounces.	pints.	ounces.	pints.
	Males - - -									
	Females - - -									

N. B.—Sugar, Arrow Root, Butter, Sago, Milk, Wine, Spirits, Porter, and Beer, are in all cases to be treated as extras, to be expressly ordered when required, and the quantity is to be then specified in the proper column of this book.

* If thought proper by the Medical Officer, any additional number of Dietaries may be introduced, and numbered consecutively.

FORM (E.)

REGISTER OF BIRTHS IN THE WORKHOUSE OF THE PARISH OF ST. PANCRAS.

Date of Birth.	Whether Male or Female.	Name of Parents, or Mother.	When baptized.	In what Name baptized.	Remarks.

FORM (F.)

REGISTER OF DEATHS IN THE WORKHOUSE OF THE PARISH OF ST. PANCRAS.

Date of Death.	Name.	Age.

FORM (G.)

Workhouse of the Directors of the Poor of the Parish of St. Pancras.

Week ending185 .

WARDS.	Beds therein.	Number of Occupants each Night.							TOTAL.	Observations.
		S.	M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	Sat.		
Able-bodied men -										
Old men - - -										
Boys - - -										
Male infirmary -										
— infectious -										
— receiving -										
TOTAL - - -										
Able-bodied women -										
Old women - - -										
Girls - - -										
Female infirmary -										
Lying-in ward -										
Female infectious -										
— receiving -										
TOTAL - - -										

The foregoing is a true Statement.

Master.

Matron.

Given under our hand and seal of office, this 21st day of August in the year 1856.

E. P. Bouverie, President.

R. W. Grey, Secretary.

ORDER REGULATING OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

Parish of St. Pancras, Middlesex.

To the Vestry of the Poor of the Parish of St. Pancras, in the County of Middlesex ;

To the Directors of the Poor of the said Parish ;

To the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the said Parish ;

To the Clerk or Clerks to the Justices of the Petty Sessions held for the Division or Divisions in which the said Parish is situate ;

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS the relief to the poor in the parish of St. Pancras, in the county of Middlesex, is regulated by an Act passed in the fifty-ninth year of the reign of King George the Third, intituled, " An Act for establishing a Select Vestry in the Parish of St. Pancras, in the County of Middlesex, and for other Purposes relating thereto," which Act contains various provisions for the appointment of Directors for administering such relief, and for the appointment of officers by the Vestry of the said parish, which provisions, so far as they relate to the appointment of officers, have now become vested in the Vestry appointed under the authority of the Act of the nineteenth year of the reign of Her Majesty, for the better local management of the metropolis ; and it is expedient that certain rules and regulations should be made for the administration of the relief to the out-door poor within the said parish, and that certain officers should be appointed to assist the said Directors in their administration of such relief.

We, the Poor Law Board, in pursuance of the authorities vested in us by an Act passed in the fifth year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, " An Act for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor in England and Wales," and by all other Acts amending the same, do hereby order, direct, and declare, with respect to the parish of St. Pancras, in the county of Middlesex, from and after the twentieth day of September next, as follows :—

REGULATIONS OF OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

Art. 1. Whenever the Directors allow relief to any able-bodied male person out of the workhouse, one-half at least of the relief so allowed shall be given in articles of food or fuel, or in other articles of absolute necessity.

Art. 2. In any case in which the Directors allow relief for a longer period than one week to an indigent poor person, resident within the parish, without requiring that such person shall be received into the workhouse, such relief shall be given or administered weekly, or at such more frequent periods as they may deem expedient.

Art. 3. It shall not be lawful for the Directors or their officers—

To establish any applicant for relief in trade or business ;

Nor to redeem from pawn for any such applicant any tools, implements, or other articles ;

Nor to purchase and give to such applicant any tools, implements, or other articles of clothing or bedding where urgently needed, and such articles as are hereinbefore referred to in Art. 1 ;

Nor to pay, directly or indirectly, the expense of the conveyance of any poor person, unless conveyed under the provisions of some statute or under an order of justices, or other lawful authority, or in conformity with some order or regulation of the Poor Law Commissioners or the Poor Law Board, except in the following cases ; viz.

1st. The case of a person conveyed to or from a district school, or an hospital or infirmary, or a lunatic asylum, or a house licensed or hospital registered for the reception of lunatics ;

2d. The

- 2d. The case of a person conveyed to the workhouse of the parish ;
- 3d. The case of a person conveyed to or from any other workhouse or other house or establishment for the reception of poor persons, in which for the time being it shall be lawful for the Directors to place such person ;

Nor to give money to or on account of any such applicant for the purpose of effecting any of the objects in this article mentioned ;

Nor to pay, wholly or in part, the rent of the house or lodging of any pauper, nor to apply any portion of the relief ordered to be given to any pauper in payment of any such rent, nor to retain any portion of such relief for the purpose of directly or indirectly discharging such rent, in full or in part, for any such pauper ;

Provided always, that nothing in this article contained shall apply to any shelter or temporary lodging procured for a poor person in any case of sudden or urgent necessity or mental imbecility.

Art. 4. No relief shall be given from the poor rates of the said parish to any person who does not reside in some place within the said parish, save and except in the following cases :—

- 1st. The case of a person casually within the parish, and destitute.
- 2d. The case of a person requiring relief on account of any sickness, accident, or bodily or mental infirmity, affecting him or her or any of his or her family ;
- 3d. The case of a widow having a legitimate child dependent on her for support, and no illegitimate child born after the commencement of her widowhood, and who at the time of her husband's death was resident with him in some place other than the parish of St. Pancras ;
- 4th. The case of a child under the age of 16, maintained in a workhouse or establishment for the education of poor children not situate within the parish ;
- 5th. The case of the wife or child residing within the parish of some person not residing therein ;
- 6th. The case of a poor person who has been in the receipt of relief from the parish at some time within the 12 calendar months next preceding the date of this order.

Art. 5. No relief shall be given to any able-bodied male person while he is employed for wages or other hire or remuneration by any person.

Art. 6. Every able-bodied male person, if relieved out of the workhouse, shall be set to work by the Directors, and be kept employed by their directions and superintendence so long as he continues to receive relief.

Art. 7. Provided that the regulations in Arts. 5 and 6 shall not be imperative in the following cases :—

- 1st. The case of a person receiving relief on account of sudden and urgent necessity ;
- 2d. The case of a person receiving relief on account of any sickness, accident, or bodily or mental infirmity, affecting such person or any of his family ;
- 3d. The case of a person receiving relief for the purposes of defraying the expenses of the burial of any of his family ;
- 4th. The case of a wife, child, or children of a person confined in any gaol or place of safe custody ;
- 5th. The case of the wife, child, or children, resident within the parish, of a person not residing therein.

Art. 8. The Directors shall, within 30 days after they shall have proceeded to act in execution of Article 6, report to the Poor Law Board the place or places at which able-bodied male paupers shall be set to work, the sort or sorts of work in which they or any of them shall be employed, the times and mode of work, and the provision made for superintending them while working, and shall forthwith discontinue or alter the same, if the Poor Law Board shall so require.

Art. 9. No relief which shall be contrary to any regulation in this order shall be given by way of loan, but any relief which may be given in conformity with the provisions of this order to or on account of any person to whom relief may

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be lawfully given above the age of 21, or to his wife, or any part of his or her family under the age of 16, may, if the Directors shall think fit, be given by way of loan.

Art. 10. If the Directors shall, upon consideration of the special circumstances of any particular case, deem it expedient to depart from any of the regulations herein-before contained (except those contained in Article 3, and within 21 days after such departure shall report the same, and the grounds thereof, to the Poor Law Board), the relief which may have been so given in such case by the Directors before an answer to such report shall have been returned by the said Board shall not be deemed to be contrary to the provisions of this order; and if the Poor Law Board shall approve of such departure, and shall notify such approval to the Directors, all relief given in such case after such notification, so far as the same shall be in accordance with the terms and conditions of such approval, shall be lawful, anything in this order to the contrary notwithstanding.

Art. 11. The Directors of the Poor of the said parish may, at any ordinary meeting, form committees of themselves, consisting of not less than three Directors to each committee, and may from time to time assign to any one of such committees the whole or part of the district of any of the relieving officers of the said parish, in order that such committee may hear and receive all applications for relief on account of poor persons residing or being in the district or part of a district which may have been so assigned to such committee, and may give all necessary directions respecting the same.

Art. 12. All the proceedings of such committee shall be entered in the application and report book of the relieving officer of the district, and in some other book to be kept for this purpose, by the presiding chairman thereof, and such book shall be laid before the Board of Directors at the same, or at their next ordinary meeting, after each sitting of the said committee, as may be the more convenient; and thereupon the clerk to the said Directors shall enter on the minutes of the said Directors the fact of the same having been so laid before them.

Provided that nothing in this order contained shall at any time prevent the Directors, acting as a Board, from rescinding or altering any order of such committee in regard to relief not previously administered, or from considering and deciding on any application from any poor person, or determining on the continuance or cessation of any weekly or other allowance which shall not have been actually given.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

Art. 13. The said Vestry shall, within three months from the date hereof, appoint six fit and proper persons to be the medical officers of the parish, and five persons to assist in the administration of the general relief of the poor in the said parish out of the workhouse, to be termed relieving officers.

Art. 14. The Vestry may, if they think fit, divide the parish into districts for general and medical relief, and their clerk shall report such division to the Poor Law Board as and when the same shall be made, and also every alteration which shall be made by the Select Vestry in such districts.

MODE OF APPOINTMENT.

Art. 15. Every officer to be appointed under this order shall be appointed by a majority of the Vestry present at a meeting thereof, and voting upon the question of such appointment.

Every such appointment shall, as soon as the same has been made, be reported to the Poor Law Board by the clerk to the said Vestry.

Art. 16. Previous to the appointment to any of the aforesaid offices being made, a notice that the question of making such appointment will be brought before the Board shall be given and entered on their minutes, at one of the two ordinary meetings of the Board next preceding the meeting at which the appointment is made, or an advertisement, giving notice of the consideration of such appointment, shall be inserted in some public newspaper, circulating in the metropolis, at least seven days before the day on which such appointment is made.

Provided that no such notice or advertisement shall be necessary before the appointment

appointment of the officer to be first appointed under this order, or of a temporary substitute.

Art. 17. The Vestry shall not, by advertisement or other public notice, printed or written, invite tenders for the supply of medicines to, or for the medical attendance on the poor of the parish, unless such advertisement or notice shall specify the district, if any such shall have been assigned, for which such supply of medicines and such attendance is required, together with the amount of salary or other remuneration to be given.

QUALIFICATIONS OF OFFICERS.

Art. 18. No person shall hold the office of relieving officer under this order (1) who has not reached the age of 21 years, or (2) is not able to keep accounts, or (3) does not reside in the parish, or (4) does not devote his whole time to the performance of the duties of his office, and abstain from following any trade or profession, and from entering into any other service.

Art. 19. Provided always, that the vestry may, with the consent of the Poor Law Board previously obtained, but not otherwise, dispense with the condition in Art. 18, numbered (4).

Art. 20. Every person who shall be appointed to the office of relieving officer under this order, shall agree to give one month's notice previous to resigning the office, or to forfeit one month's amount of salary, to be deducted as liquidated damages from the amount of salary due at the time of such resignation.

Art. 21. No person shall hold the office of medical officer under this order, unless he possess one of the four following qualifications; that is to say,

1. A diploma or degree as surgeon from a Royal college or university in England, Scotland, or Ireland, together with a degree in medicine from an university in England, legally authorised to grant such degree, or together with a diploma or licence of the Royal College of Physicians of London.
2. A diploma or degree as surgeon from a Royal college or university in England, Scotland, or Ireland, together with a certificate to practise as an apothecary from the Society of Apothecaries of London.
3. A diploma or degree as surgeon from a Royal college or university in England, Scotland, or Ireland, such person having been in actual practice as an apothecary on the 1st day of August 1815.
4. A warrant or commission as surgeon or assistant-surgeon in Her Majesty's navy, or as surgeon or assistant-surgeon or apothecary in Her Majesty's army, or as surgeon or assistant-surgeon in the service of the Honourable East India Company, dated previously to the 1st day of August 1826.

Art. 22. Provided also, that the vestry may, with the consent of the Poor Law Board, appoint any medical officer duly licensed to practise as a medical man already employed by the Guardians, although such medical officer may not be qualified in one of the four modes required by Art. 20.

SALARIES OF THE OFFICERS.

Art. 23. The vestry shall pay to every officer appointed under this order such salary or remuneration as the Poor Law Board may from time to time direct or approve.

Provided that the Guardians, with the approval of the Poor Law Board, may at any time pay to the said officer a reasonable compensation on account of extraordinary services, or other unforeseen circumstances, connected with the duties of his office.

Art. 24. The salary of every officer appointed under this order shall be payable up to the day on which he ceases to hold such office, and no longer.

Art. 25. Any officer appointed under this order who may be suspended, and who may upon such suspension resign or be dismissed by the Poor Law Board, shall not be entitled to any salary from the date of such suspension; and no officer who shall, with the assent of such Board, be temporarily suspended from his office by reason of his services not being required shall be entitled to any salary pending such temporary suspension.

SECURITY OF THE RELIEVING OFFICER.

Art. 26. Every relieving officer shall give a bond conditioned for the due and faithful performance of the duties of the office, with two sufficient sureties, not being officers of the parish; and every officer who shall have entered into any such security shall give immediate notice to the vestry of the death, insolvency, or bankruptcy of either of such sureties, and shall, when required by the vestry, produce a certificate, signed by two householders, that his sureties are alive, and believed by them to be solvent, and such officer shall supply a fresh surety in the place of any such surety who may die, or become bankrupt or insolvent.

Art 27. Provided that the vestry may, if they think fit, take the security of any society or company expressly authorised by statute to guarantee or secure the faithful discharge of the duties of such officers.

CONTINUANCE IN OFFICE, SUSPENSION OF OFFICERS, AND SUPPLY OF VACANCIES.

Art. 28. Every medical and relieving officer shall continue to hold his office until he shall die, or resign, or be removed by the Poor Law Board, or be proved to be insane by evidence which such Board shall deem sufficient; and upon such death, resignation, removal, or insanity of any such officer, the said vestry shall give notice thereof to the Poor Law Board, and proceed to appoint some person in his place, according to the provisions of this order; and in every case of a resignation, the said vestry shall transmit to the Poor Law Board a statement of the cause of such resignation, so far as it may be known to them.

Art. 29. The vestry may, at their discretion, upon the resolution of the Directors of the Poor, suspend from the discharge of his duties every officer appointed under this order; and shall, in case of every such suspension, forthwith report the same, together with the cause thereof, to the Poor Law Board; and if the Poor Law Board remove the suspension of such officer by the vestry, he shall forthwith resume the performance of his duties.

Art. 30. If any officer appointed under this order be at any time prevented by sickness or accident, or other sufficient reason, from the performance of his duties, the vestry may appoint a fit person to act as his temporary substitute, and may pay him a reasonable compensation for his services; and every such appointment shall be reported to the Poor Law Board as soon as the same shall have been made.

Art. 31. When any such officer shall die, resign, or become legally disqualified to perform the duties of his office, the vestry shall, as soon as conveniently may be after such death, resignation, or disqualification, give notice thereof to the Poor Law Board, and proceed to make a new appointment to the office so vacant, in the manner prescribed by the above regulations.

Art. 32. If any relieving officer give notice of an intended resignation to take effect on a future day, the vestry may elect a successor to such officer, in conformity with the above regulations, at any time subsequent to such notice.

PERSONAL DISCHARGE OF DUTIES.

Art. 33. Every relieving officer shall perform his duties in person, and shall not intrust the same to a deputy, except with the special permission of the Poor Law Board on the application of the Directors.

Art. 34. Every medical officer shall be bound to visit and attend personally, as far as may be practicable, the poor persons intrusted to his care, and shall be responsible for the attendance on them.

Art. 35. Every medical officer shall, as soon as may be after his appointment, name to the Directors some legally qualified medical practitioner to whom application for medicines or attendance may be made in the case of his absence from home, or other hindrance to his personal attendance, and who will supply the same at the cost of such medical officer, and the name and residence of every
medical

medical practitioner so named shall be forwarded by the clerk to the relieving officers and to the oversers of the parish.

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DUTIES OF A DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICER.

Art. 36. The following shall be the duties of the district medical officer :—

- No. 1. To attend duly and punctually upon all poor persons requiring medical attendance within the parish or within his district, if any district shall be assigned to him, and according to his agreement to supply the requisite medicines to such persons, whenever he may be lawfully required to furnish such attendance or medicines by a written or printed order of the Directors, or of the relieving officer of the parish, or of an overseer thereof.
- No. 2. To give to the Directors, when required, any reasonable information respecting the case of any pauper who is or has been under his care; to make any such written report relative to any sickness prevalent among the paupers under his care, as the Vestry, Directors, or the Poor Law Board may require of him; and to attend any meeting of the Board of Directors when requested by them to do so.
- No. 3. To give a certificate respecting children whom it is proposed to apprentice, in conformity with Articles 7 and 9 of the General Order of the Poor Law Commissioners, dated the 29th day of January 1845, relating to apprentices.
- No. 4. To give a certificate under his hand in every case to the Directors, or the relieving officer, or the pauper on whom he is attending, of the sickness of such pauper or other cause of his attendance, when required to do so, and a report as to the sanity or insanity of any alleged lunatic in the said parish or in his district, as the case may be, whom the relieving officer or Directors shall deem fit for removal to an asylum.
- No. 5. To inform the relieving officer of any poor person whom he may attend without an order.
- No. 6. To make a return to the Directors at each ordinary meeting, in a book prepared according to the Form marked (A.) hereunto annexed, and to insert therein the date of every attendance, and the other particulars required by such form, employing, so far as is practicable, the terms used or recommended in the regulations and statistical nosology issued by the Registrar-general; and also showing when the visit or attendance made or given to any pauper was made or given by any person employed by himself.

DUTIES OF THE RELIEVING OFFICER.

Art. 37. The duties of the relieving officer shall be :—

- No. 1. To attend all ordinary meetings of the Directors, and to attend all other meetings of that body when summoned by the clerk to the said Directors.
- No. 2. To receive all applications for relief made to him within or relating to any part of the parish, or the district assigned to him, as the case may be, and forthwith to examine into the circumstances of every case by visiting the house of the applicant, and by making all necessary inquiries into the state of health, the ability to work, the condition, family, and means of such applicant, and to report the result of inquiries, in a book according to the Form set forth in the Schedule marked (C.) hereunto annexed, to be termed "The Application and Report Book," to the Directors or any such committee thereof as aforesaid, at their next ordinary meeting, and also to visit from time to time, as requisite, all paupers receiving relief, and to report concerning the same as the Directors may direct.
- No. 3. In any case of sickness or accident requiring relief by medical attendance, to procure such attendance by giving an order on the medical officer, in the Form hereunto annexed marked (B.), or by such other means as the urgency of the case may require.

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- No. 4. To ascertain from time to time from the medical officer the names of any poor persons whom such medical officer may have attended or supplied with medicines, without having received an order from himself to that effect.
- No. 5. In every case of a poor person within his district receiving medical relief, as soon as may be, and from time to time afterwards, to visit the house of such person, and until the next ordinary meeting of the Directors to supply such relief (not being in money) as the case on his own view, or on the certificate of the medical officer, may seem to require.
- No. 6. In every case of sudden or urgent necessity, to afford such relief to the destitute person as may be requisite, either by giving such person an order of admission into the workhouse of the parish, and conveying him thereto if necessary, or by affording him relief out of the workhouse, (provided that the same be not given in money,) whether such destitute person be settled in the parish or not.
- No. 7. To perform the duties with respect to pauper apprentices prescribed by Arts. 8 and 10 of the said General Order of the Poor Law Commissioners, dated the 29th day of January 1845, relating to apprentices.
- No. 8. Duly and punctually to supply the weekly allowances of all paupers belonging to the parish, and to pay or administer the relief of all such paupers to the amount and in the manner in which he may have been lawfully ordered by the Directors to pay or administer the same.
- No. 9. To visit, relieve, and otherwise attend to all poor persons not settled in the parish, but residing therein, or in the district assigned to him, according to the orders of the Directors only, subject always to the obligation imposed on him in cases of sudden or urgent necessity.
- No. 10. To enter up punctually and keep accurately an account in the Form (D.) hereunto annexed, and termed "The Out-door Relief List," according to the directions set forth therein.
- No. 11. To keep a separate, full, and true account in the Form (E.) hereunto annexed, and termed "The Relieving Officer's Receipt and Expenditure Book," of all monies received and disbursed by him for or on account of the relief of the poor of the parish, and also of all articles received and given out by him for the relief of the out-door poor, to balance such account weekly, and to present the same to the clerk of the said Directors for his inspection and authentication before every ordinary meeting of the Directors, and to the Directors at such meeting for their information.
- No. 12. In no case to take credit in his accounts, or enter as paid or given, any money or other articles which shall not have been paid or given previously to the taking of such credit, or the making of such entry, and not to take credit in such accounts for any money paid to any tradesman or other person, without producing at the next ordinary meeting of the Directors a bill from such tradesman or other person, with a voucher of payment.
- No. 13. To submit to the auditor all his books, accounts, and vouchers, at such place and time, and in such manner, as may be required by the regulations of the Poor Law Board.
- No. 14. To observe and execute all lawful orders and directions of the Directors applicable to his office.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS.

Art. 38. Whenever in describing any person or party, matter or thing, the word importing the singular number or the masculine gender only is used in this order, the same shall be taken to include, and shall be applied to, several persons or parties as well as one person or party, and females as well as males, and several matters or things as well as one matter or thing, respectively, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction.

Art. 39. Whenever in this order any article is referred to by its number only, the article of this order bearing that number shall be taken to be signified thereby.

The SCHEDULE to which this Order refers.

FORM (A.)

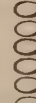
OUT-DOOR MEDICAL RELIEF BOOK.

[illegible]

* Attendances at the patient's own house are to be denoted by the letter (H.) Attendances at the surgery or medical officer's residence, by the letter (S.) Medicine supplied without seeing the patient, by the letter (M.) Any attendance given by a substitute or other person, instead of the medical officer, is to be entered in *red ink*.

FORM (B.)

FORM OF THE MEDICAL RELIEF ORDER CHECK BOOK.

No. _____ To _____, Medical Officer. Name, _____ Age, _____ Residence, _____ Nature of Case, _____ Forwarded by _____ at _____ o'clock in the _____ of the _____ day of _____ 185____. _____ Relieving Officer.		No. _____ To _____ Medical Officer, Saint Pancras. Sir, You are hereby requested to visit and under- take the treatment of the under-mentioned case. Name, _____ Age, _____ Residence, _____ Nature of Case,* _____ Forwarded by _____ at _____ o'clock in the _____ of the _____ day of _____ 185____. _____ Relieving Officer.
---	---	--

* This is to be filled up so as to distinguish—

1. Midwifery Cases.
2. Fractures and Accidents.
3. Cases of urgency, which require immediate attention.

FORM (C.)

SAINT PANCRAS.

THE APPLICATION AND REPORT BOOK

[illegible]

Instructions to the Relieving Officer for

1. The names of individuals comprised in families seeking relief must be inserted in the List in succession, thus:—

John Smith, Father, } - - - Children { Anne,
Rachael Smith, his Wife, } { Jane;

with the requisite particulars of each member of each family placed opposite his name in the proper column.

2. If the age be not exactly known, it must be given as correctly as may be.

3. In setting down the calling of the applicant for relief, the name of the particular branch of labour which he has exercised must be inserted, thus:—"Agricultural labourer," "Thatcher," &c. In like manner, the callings of the relations of the applicant who may be liable to contribute to his or her maintenance should be stated. In the cases of children the parents' calling must be inserted.

4. Care

FORM (D.)

OUT-DOOR

ST. PANCRAS.

Half-Year ending

STATISTICAL PORTION.

[illegible]

Instructions as to filling up this Form.

1. If an able-bodied man, being head of the family, is sick or temporarily disabled, he is to be entered in column 2; if out of work, in column 4; and in either case the whole family dependent on him are to be entered as chargeable in columns 5 and 6.

2. If the relief is given on account of the sickness of a wife or child, or specially for a wife or child, the wife or child only, and the head of the family, are to be inserted in the list; the man in the case of such sickness in column 3, and in any other case in column 4, the wife or child in column 5 or 6. If the relief is given on account of the funeral of any member of a family, the surviving head of the family only is to be entered as the person relieved; if there be no surviving head of the family, then the person buried must be considered as the pauper. Relief given to women and their children dependent on them is to be entered in the proper columns in the same manner.

3. Non-resident as well as resident paupers, when paid through the relieving officer, are to be entered in the account for the parish, but non-settled paupers residing in the parish, and relieved by the relieving officer, whose relief is to be repaid by some other parish or union, are to be entered in separate accounts* to be opened in the out-relief list for the parishes or unions to which such paupers belong.

4. The

FORM (D.)

RELIEF LIST.

Relieving Officer.

MONEY PORTION.

10th week, ending	11th Week, ending	12th Week, ending	13th Week, ending	Total for the First Quarter,	1st Week, ending	2d Week, ending	3d Week, ending	4th Week, ending	5th Week, ending	6th Week, ending	7th Week, ending	8th Week, ending	9th Week, ending	10th Week, ending	11th Week, ending	12th Week, ending	13th Week, ending	Total for the Second Quarter.	TOTALS for the Half Year.
In Kind.	In Money.	In Kind.	In Money.	In Kind.	In Money.	In Kind.	In Money.	In Kind.	In Money.	In Kind.	In Money.	In Kind.	In Money.	In Kind.	In Money.	In Kind.	In Money.	In Kind.	In Money.
s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	£. s. d.
																			(b)
Correct.	Correct.	Correct.	Correct.	Correct.	Correct.	Correct.	Correct.	Correct.	Correct.	Correct.	Correct.	Correct.	Correct.	Correct.	Correct.	Correct.	Correct.	Correct.	Correct.

4. The same case is on no account to be entered twice in the half year, either in the money or statistical portion of this relief list.

5. In the column headed "Name of the Pauper," the name of the head of the family alone is to be inserted.

6. The number of each class of paupers actually relieved on the *first of January* and on the *first of July* is to be shown at the beginning of the out-door relief list, a portion of the list being set apart and ruled for that purpose. By persons in the receipt of relief on these particular days is meant not only persons to whom relief is actually given on either of these days, but persons whose allowance is for any period which includes either of these days.

7. The final total marked (b) will be the amount of the two quarterly totals marked (a), and is to be credited to the out-relief account.

8. If the relief in kind be administered through the medium of tickets, all relief out of the cash in the relieving officer's hands, whether in money or articles of necessity, is to be entered as money.

The Relieving Officer's Receipt and Expenditure Book.

Week of the Quarter ending _____ 185 .

Relieving Officer in account with the Vestry of SAINT PANCRAS.

[illegible]

Given under our hand and seal of office, this Twenty-first day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

E. P. Bouverie, President.

R. W. Grey, Secretary.

APPOINTMENT OF AUDITOR.

Parish of St. Pancras, Middlesex.

To the Vestry of the Poor of the Parish of St. Pancras, in
the County of Middlesex ;

To the Directors of the Poor of the said Parish ;

To the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the said Parish ;

To the Clerk or Clerks to the Justices of the Petty Sessions held for the Division
or Divisions in which the said Parish is situate ;

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS the relief to the poor in the parish of St. Pancras, in the county of Middlesex, is regulated by an Act passed in the fifty-ninth year of the reign of King George the Third, intituled " An Act for establishing a Select Vestry in the Parish of St. Pancras, in the County of Middlesex, and for other Purposes relating thereto," containing, among other things, various provisions for the appointment of officers by the Vestry of the said parish, which provisions have now become vested in the Vestry thereof appointed under the authority of the Act of the nineteenth year of the reign of Her Majesty, for the better local management of the metropolis ; and it is expedient that an auditor of the accounts relating to the poor rate of the said parish should be appointed therein.

Now therefore, we, the Poor Law Board, in pursuance of the powers given in and by the statutes in that behalf made and provided, do hereby order, as follows :

Art. 1. The Vestry of the said parish of St. Pancras, within two calendar months from the date hereof, shall appoint a fit and proper person to examine and audit, allow or disallow, the accounts relating to the poor rate in such parish, to be termed an auditor.

Art. 2. The person to be appointed under this order shall be appointed by a majority of the Vestry present at a meeting thereof, and voting upon the question of such appointment.

Art. 3. Such appointment shall, as soon as the same has been made, be reported to the Poor Law Board by the clerk to the said Vestry.

Art. 4. Previous to such appointment being made, a notice that the question of making such appointment will be brought before the Vestry shall be given and entered on their minutes, at one of the two ordinary meetings of the Vestry next preceding the meeting at which the appointment is made, or an advertisement, giving notice of the consideration of such appointment, shall be inserted in some public newspaper circulating in the metropolis at least seven days before the day on which such appointment is made.

Art. 5. The officer so appointed auditor shall continue in office until he shall die, or resign, or be proved to be insane by evidence which the Poor Law Board shall deem sufficient, or become legally disqualified to hold such office, or be removed therefrom by the Poor Law Board. And in case of such death, resignation, insanity, disqualification, or removal, another auditor shall be appointed in the manner aforesaid.

Art. 6. The auditor shall, twice in every year ; that is to say, as soon as may be after the 25th day of March and the 29th day of September, examine, audit, and allow or disallow, the accounts of the Vestry and Directors of the said parish of St. Pancras, so far as they relate to the relief of the poor, and the expenditure of the poor-rate of the said parish, and of every officer of the said parish legally bound to render his accounts to the said auditor, according to the laws in force for the time being for the administration of the relief of the poor.

St Pancras.

Art. 7. The Vestry shall pay to the said auditor for the performance of his duties an annual salary of 50 *l.* by equal periodical payments, each payment as it becomes due, to be made after the completion of the audit.

Provided that no such payment shall be made by the said Vestry, so long as the salaries of the auditors of unions and parishes are paid by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

Given under our hand and seal of office, this twenty-first day of August in the year 1856.

E. P. Bouverie, President.

R. W. Grey, Secretary.

141.—LETTER from *R. Hall*, Esq., Poor Law Inspector, to the Poor Law Board.

My Lord,

London, 10 October 1856.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Poor Law Board, that I visited and inspected the St. Pancras Workhouse yesterday and to-day, in order to ascertain, in compliance with the Board's instructions, whether the order limiting the number of inmates and prohibiting the use of certain wards had been observed and obeyed.

Article 1. The number of inmates, exclusive of casual paupers or tramps, was 1,345, which does not exceed the number limited by the order, namely 1,441.

Articles 2 and 3. There were several cases in which I found more inmates sleeping in wards than the numbers stated against such wards in the last column of the Schedule annexed to the order. I have marked these cases upon a form of the Schedule, and appended it to this Report.

Article 4. Several rooms, which at the date of the order were in use as sleeping-rooms only for boys, are now used as day and night rooms for sick and infirm men; in two cases, the dimensions of rooms had been altered by throwing two rooms into one. These changes are consequent upon the removal of the boys from the workhouse to the Whitechapel Union School, at Forest Gate.

Article 6. The prohibited rooms, namely, Numbers 36 and 4 and the wards called Little Bethlehem, are still used for the purposes for which they were used at the date of the order.

Article 8. The master has not caused copies of the Schedule to be hung up in the workhouse, nor has he in any case caused the number assigned to any room or ward to be exhibited in it.

The number of persons, exclusive of casuals or tramps, admitted into the workhouse between the 24th August and the 28th September was 332; the number discharged 241; so that during that period there was an increase in the number of inmates of 91 persons.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Richard Hall*,

Poor Law Inspector.

To the Lord Courtenay,
&c. &c. &c.

Document referred to in the above Letter.

SCHEDULE.

NUMBER to be allowed to SLEEP in the several Wards in the Workhouse in the Parish of *St. Pancras*.

No. of Ward or Room.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which now Appropriated.	Present Dimension of Wards.						Number of Persons allowed to Sleep.	Number of Persons on the Nights of the 8th and 9th Instant.
		Length.		Breadth.		Height.			
	MAIN BUILDING.								
	One-Pair Floor.								
1	Lying-in ward - - -	45	1	16	11	12	4	{ 1 nurse - 9 women - 9 infants -	{ 2 nurses - 11 women - 11 infants - } 24 persons.
2	Infirm women's bed-room -	26	1	16	11	12	4	10	
3	Ditto - - ditto - - -	26	1	17	0	12	4	9	
4	Women's - - ditto - - -	26	7	8	0	12	4	4	6
5	Infirm women's ditto - -	60	2	17	0	12	4	23	
6	Ditto - - ditto - - -	20	6	17	0	12	4	7	
7	Ditto - - ditto - - -	32	5	21	0	12	4	14	
8	Women's - - ditto - - -	32	4	21	2	12	4	25	
10	Infirm women's ditto - -	60	2	16	11	12	4	24	
11	Ditto - - ditto - - -	24	1	26	1	12	4	14	
11a		35	8	26	1	12	4	30	
13	Women's - - ditto - - -	26	4	18	0	12	4	18	19
14	Infirm women's ditto - -	21	8	26	1	12	4	11	
15	Ditto - - ditto - - -	26	4	18	0	12	4	11	
17	Women's - - ditto - - -	60	2	26	1	12	4	40	50
18	Ditto - - ditto - - -	41	7	17	0	12	4	25	27
	Ground Floor.								
19	Infirm women's bed-room -	41	8	17	1	12	4	17	
20	Women's bed-room (late women's hall) - - -	60	2	26	2	12	4	40	41
21	Infant nursery bed-room -	45	2	17	0	12	4	{ 1 nurse - 15 women - 15 infants -	{ 1 nurse - 20 women - 20 infants - } 41 persons.
22	Women's bed-room - - -	26	0	17	4	12	4	14	
	Basement Story.								
23	Women's bed-room - - -	59	10	16	6	7	2	15	19
24	Ditto - ditto - - -	41	1	16	7	6	7	12	
25	Separation ward for women -	23	9	16	2	7	2	8	16 vagrant women.
25a	Ditto - - ditto - - -	25	4	16	2	7	2	9	12
42	Men's bed-room - - -	59	8	16	4	9	9	28	
	Ground Floor.								
30	Men's bed-room - - -	60	0	17	0	12	4	30	32 (34 beds).
31	Infirm men's ditto - - -	26	1	17	0	12	4	13	
32	Ditto - ditto - - -	26	1	17	0	12	4	13	
33	Men's - - ditto - - -	45	0	17	0	12	4	23	
34	Ditto - ditto - - -	41	7	17	0	12	4	22	
35	Ditto - (late men's hall) -	59	10	26	1	12	4	48	
	One-Pair Floor.								
36	Men's bed-room - - -	26	6	8	0	12	4	4	
37	Ditto - ditto - - -	26	1	17	0	12	4	13	
38	Ditto - ditto - - -	26	1	17	0	12	4	13	
39	Ditto - ditto - - -	45	0	16	11	12	4	23	
40	Ditto - ditto - - -	41	6	17	0	12	4	22	
41	Ditto - ditto - - -	37	4	8	0	12	4	10	

(continued)

(continued)

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF

No. of Ward or Room.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which now Appropriated.	Present Dimension of Wards.						Number of Persons allowed to Sleep.	Number of Persons on the Nights of the 8th and 9th Instant.
		Length.		Breadth.		Height.			
	Temporary Receiving Wards for Women.	<i>Ft.</i>	<i>in.</i>	<i>Ft.</i>	<i>in.</i>	<i>Ft.</i>	<i>in.</i>		
	East room - - - -	25	6	16	4	9	9	8	10
	West room - - - -	25	6	16	6	9	9	8	
	OUT-BUILDINGS.								
	Ground Floor.								
2	Men's bed-room (over the day-room) - - - -	30	7	19	0	12	4	22	
3	Ditto - - ditto (over the men's casual ward) - -	30	7	19	0	12	4	22	
4	Casual ward for men (ground floor) - - - -	30	2	18	1	10	7	22	
	Receiving ward for men (first floor) - - - -	22	10	22	2	10	4	15	23
	Receiving ward for women (first floor) - - - -	37	0	22	4	10	2	24	{ 21 women - } 32 persons. { 11 children - }
	THE HOSPITAL FOR MALES.								
	Two-Pair Floor.								
4	Sick ward - - - -	98	7	22	1	12	4	30	{ Not now occupied by night; used } by day as a tailor's and shoemaker's shop.
4a	Ditto - - - -	10	0	12	10	8	0	2	
	One-Pair Floor.								
3	Sick ward - - - -	98	7	22	1	10	6	30	
3a	Ditto - - - -	10	0	12	10	9	11	2	
	Ground Floor.								
2	Sick ward - - - -	92	2	22	2	10	8	30	
	Basement.								
1	Eruption ward for men - -	30	0	21	6	7	11	} 7 1 nurse.	
	Deduct - - - -	9	7	8	2	7	11		
	Adjoining room - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Insane Wards.								
5	Insane ward for men - -	37	6	21	5	9	0	10	12 (two on the floor).
	Ditto - (padded) - -	9	6	6	3	8	0	1	
	Ditto - ditto - - -	9	6	5	3	8	0	1	
	Ditto - ditto - - -	9	6	6	3	8	0	1	
6	Ditto - men - - - -	18	6	21	5	9	0	5	7
	One-Pair Floor.								
4	Insane ward, women - -	25	0	18	8	11	0	8	13 (two on the floor).
8	Ditto - - ditto - - -	25	2	18	8	11	0	8	
	Ground Floor.								
2	Insane ward - - - -	25	2	18	4	10	10	8	10
1	Ditto - - - -	25	2	18	4	10	10	8	12 (one on the floor).
	THE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.								
	Two-Pair Floor.								
11	Sick ward - - - -	66	6	20	0	12	4	25	
7	Ditto - - - -	66	4	20	0	12	4	25	
7a	Ditto - - - -	11	6	20	0	12	4	4	
9	Eruptive ward - - - -	12	0	14	0	12	3	3	
8	Ditto - - - -	34	7	10	0	12	4	7	
10	Ditto - - - -	12	0	14	1	12	3	3	

No. of Ward or Room.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which now Appropriated.	Present Dimension of Wards.						Number of Persons allowed to Sleep.	Number of Persons on the Nights of the 8th and 9th Instant.	
		Length.		Breadth.		Height.				
	THE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN— <i>continued.</i>									
	One-Pair Floor									
4	Sick ward - - - -	66	4	20	0	12	0	25		
4a	Ditto - - - -	11	6	20	0	12	0	4		
3	Ditto - - - -	66	6	20	0	12	0	25		
5	Ditto - - - -	19	2	10	0	12	0	4		
6	Ditto - - - -	13	3	10	0	12	0	3		
	Ground Floor.									
1	Sick ward - - - -	66	6	20	0	12	0	25		
2	Ditto - - - -	66	4	20	0	12	0	25		
	Boys' School Building.									
	Three-Pair Floor.									
1	Sick ward - - - - deduct	43 13	2 5	22 11	10 3	14 10	5 9	18	Not now occupied.	
	Two-Pair Floor.									
2	Bed-room - - - - deduct	43 17	2 10	22 11	10 7	11 11	3 3	22	Not now occupied.	
3	Ditto - - - -	31	8	22	11	14	5	22	} Converted into one room, with 28 sick men in it.	
32	Ditto - - - -	42	3	22	11	14	5	26		
	One-Pair Floor.									
8	Bed-room - - - -	31	8	22	11	12	6	22	} Now one room, with 28 sick men in it.	
29	Ditto - - - - deduct	42 4	4 0	22 3	11 8	12 7	6 0	26		
	Three-Pair Floor.									
34	Infirm women's bed-room - deduct	43 11	2 1	22 13	10 10	14 10	5 9	18		Not occupied.
	Two-Pair Floor.									
33	Infirm men's bed-room - deduct	43 18	2 5	22 11	10 7	11 11	6 6	14	Not occupied.	
	One-Pair Floor.									
30	Infirm men's bed-room - -	24	5	22	0	12	5	10	} Not occupied.	
31	Ditto - ditto - -	16	7	10	9	12	5	4		
	Girls' School Building.									
	Two-Pair Floor.									
4	Infants' bed-room (East) -	44	7	22	5	12	2	30		
5	Ditto (Middle) -	35	0	22	6	12	2	25		
6	Ditto (West) -	45	0	18	0	12	0	25		
	One-Pair Floor.									
3	Girls' bed-room - -	80	0	22	6	10	4	50		
7	Infirm women's bed-room -	45	2	18	0	9	11	12	18	

St. Pancras.

142.—MEMORANDUM of *Richard Hall*, Esq., Poor Law Inspector.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 10 October 1856.

THE order regulating the out-door relief in the parish of St. Pancras has not been delivered to Mr. Birchmore, the relieving officer; this should be done. Send also a copy of the order for the government of the workhouse, and of the order limiting the numbers, to Mr. Waldegrave, a medical officer of the workhouse. Request Mr. Birchmore and Mr. Waldegrave to acknowledge the receipt of the orders.

143.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to Mr. *Thomas Birchmore*.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,

16 October 1856.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to transmit to you herewith a copy of an order, under their seal, which they issued on the 21st of August last, regulating the out-door relief in the parish of St. Pancras.

I am, &c.

Mr. Thomas Birchmore.

(signed) *Courtenay*, Secretary.144.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to *S. Waldegrave*, Esq.

Sir,

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 16 October 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to transmit to you herewith a copy of the order for the government of the workhouse, and also of the order limiting the number of inmates to the parish of St. Pancras, which the Board issued on the 21st of August last.

I am, &c.

Samuel Waldegrave, Esq.

(signed) *Courtenay*, Secretary.145.—LETTER from *Richard Hall*, Esq., Poor Law Inspector, to the Poor Law Board.

My Lord,

London, 16 October 1856.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Poor Law Board, that I have visited and inspected the workhouse of St. Pancras, with the view of ascertaining how far such of the Board's regulations for the government of the workhouse as are now binding on the parochial authorities and the paid officers have been complied with.

I find that Articles 1 and 2 are not observed.

The course prescribed in Articles 4, 5, 6, and 8, is that which is generally followed:—but

Article 7 is not observed.

Article 9 is, generally speaking, observed.

As regards Article 11, the classification is imperfect and imperfectly enforced, and the casual poor wayfarers are not kept in a separate ward.

Article 13 is not attended to.

As regards Article 15, the practice in the workhouse is conformable with it, but without reference to the Form (A).

Article 16 is not observed.

Articles 17, 18, 19, and 20. The practice in reference to the points regulated by these Articles may be described as conformable to them; but it is extremely lax and frequently infringed upon.

Article 21. The prohibition of fermented and spirituous liquors is in force.

Articles 23, 25, and 26 are not observed: 48 inmates, including 20 tailors and shoemakers, are paid weekly gratuities by the master.

Article 34 is not observed.

Article 38. Prayers are read after breakfast, but are not read a second time in the day.

The punishment book is kept, but no copy of Articles 41, 42, 43, 44, and 45 is kept suspended by the master, as is prescribed in Article 61.

Article 62. I am informed that the Directors have recently resolved that two of their body shall visit the workhouse weekly, but no visitors' book is kept, as is prescribed in Article 63.

Article 88. The medical officer performs duties similar to those which are prescribed in this Article, but he does not keep the book which he is required to keep by Nos. 8 and 9.

Article 89. As regards the duties of the master, Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 19, and 25 are not performed. Nos. 6 and 24 are performed very imperfectly. The register of births prescribed in No. 13, and the report book (Form G.) are not kept.

Article 91. The duties of the matron are either neglected altogether or very inadequately performed. Those of the porter, Article 95, are for the most part performed, but not strictly.

It may be stated summarily, that the rules are not disobeyed when they prescribe what is conformable with the previous practice in the workhouse; that where the previous practice is inconsistent with the rules, it continues unchanged; and that where the rules prescribe new duties, and new practices, the rules are neglected and disobeyed.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Richard Hall*,
Poor Law Inspector.

To the Lord Courtenay,
&c &c. &c.

146.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Vestry of St. Pancras.

Sir, Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 23 October 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to refer you to their order, dated the 21st of August last, which required the vestry of the parish of St. Pancras, within two calendar months from the date of that order, to appoint a fit and proper person, to be termed an auditor, to examine and audit, allow or disallow, the accounts relating to the poor rate in that parish, and I am to request that you will now inform the Board whether the vestry have appointed an auditor in pursuance of the direction contained in such order.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Courtenay*,
Secretary.

G. W. F. Cook, Esq.

St. Pancras.

147.—LETTER from the Vestry of St. Pancras to the Poor Law Board.

My Lord, Vestry Office, Pancras-road, 30 October 1856.

I AM requested by the vestry of this parish to inform you that they have not appointed an auditor in pursuance of the direction contained in the order referred to in your letter of the 23d instant.

Lord Courtenay.

I am, &c.
(signed) G. W. F. Cook,
Vestry Clerk.

148.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Vestry of St. Pancras.

Sir, Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 3 Nov. 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, in which you inform them that the vestry of the parish of St. Pancras have not appointed an auditor in pursuance of the order of the Board, dated the 21st of August last.

The Board desire me to express their regret, that, under these circumstances, they have no alternative but to resort to proceedings in a court of law to enforce compliance with their order of the above date, and they have accordingly directed the necessary application to be made to the Court of Queen's Bench for a writ of *mandamus*.

G. W. F. Cook, Esq., Vestry Clerk.

I am, &c.
(signed) Courtenay,
Secretary.

149.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Master of the Workhouse of St. Pancras.

Sir, Poor Law Board, 10 November 1856.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to state that they have received a report from their inspector, Mr. Hall, after a visit lately made by him to the workhouse of the parish of St. Pancras, from which it appears that many of the sleeping-rooms in that workhouse have been overcrowded since the time when they issued their order of the 21st of August last, limiting the number of persons to be allowed to sleep in each of the separate rooms of that workhouse, of which order another copy is now forwarded to you.

It also appears that at the date of his visit the room which the Board had prohibited to be used for the reception of the female lunatics, in consequence of its utter unfitness for such a purpose, was still used for their reception.

I am desired by the Board to call your attention to the terms of that order, and to point out to you that it is your duty, as the master of the workhouse, to carry into effect the provisions contained therein. The Board require you forthwith to take care that the limit of the number of persons to sleep in the rooms set forth in that order be in no case exceeded, so long as that order continues in force.

The Board will shortly cause another inspection of the workhouse to be made, and if they find that you still disobey the provisions of their order, they will be compelled to take some one of the penal proceedings against you which the Poor Law Amendment Act provides in cases where an officer engaged in the administration of the Poor Law wilfully disobeys their orders.

Mr. J. Hadrell.

I am, &c.
(signed) Courtenay, Secretary.

150.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Directors of the Poor of St. Pancras.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
10 November 1856.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to transmit to you, for the information of the Directors of the Poor of the parish of St. Pancras, the accompanying copy of a letter which the Board have addressed this day to Mr. J. Hadrell, the master of the workhouse of that parish.

Chas. Hibbard, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Courtenay*, Secretary.

151.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to *R. B. Cane*, Esq., Poor Law Inspector.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
29 November 1856.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter which they addressed to Mr. John Hadrell, the master of the St. Pancras Workhouse, on the 10th instant, relative to the observance of the provisions of the Board's order of the 21st August last, fixing the accommodation of the workhouse, together with a copy of that order.

The Board request that you will, on an early day, visit this workhouse in the evening and examine into the state of the wards, and the number of inmates in each of them, and that you will report specially to the Board any case in which the master may have disobeyed the provisions of Articles 2 and 3 of the order. In the event of your finding that, contrary to those provisions, there has been placed in any ward a larger number of persons than is assigned to it in the schedule to the order, you will further inquire whether there is sufficient accommodation in other parts of the workhouse for the persons who exceeded the prescribed number in such ward or wards; and whether the overcrowding of the wards appears therefore to have arisen from wilful neglect or disobedience of the order on the part of the master, or from inability to comply with it from deficiency of accommodation.

The Board think it desirable that you should be accompanied by Mr. Savage, whose knowledge of the several wards of the workhouse may be of service in your inspection of it.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Courtenay*, Secretary.

R. B. Cane, Esq.

152.—LETTER from *R. B. Cane*, Esq., Poor Law Inspector, to the Poor Law Board.

My Lord,

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 3 December 1856.

IN accordance with the instructions of the Poor Law Board, which I had the honour to receive on the 1st instant, I beg to report that I visited the workhouse of the parish of St. Pancras last evening, inspected the several wards, and ascertained the number of persons sleeping in each of those wards on that night.

I annex a tabular statement of the wards, of the numbers allowed to sleep in each by your order of the 21st of August last, and (with the exception of a portion of the "boys' school building") of the numbers sleeping in each ward on the night of my visit.

The portion of the "boys' school building" to which I refer has recently
119. Z undergone,

St. Pancras.

undergone, and is still undergoing such internal alterations and changes, that it was with great difficulty I could identify any of the rooms in it with the description given by the order, and as those changes will apparently render its provisions, to a certain extent, inapplicable, I have not attempted to make a return for this part of the workhouse.

On referring to the Table, it will be observed that in a comparatively few instances some of the wards were overcrowded, but that the result of my inspection shows that the order of the Board has been generally and substantially complied with, and that the numbers in the wards have been adjusted with regard to the directions which it contains.

The most serious infractions of the order occur in the wards thus described in it.

Basement Story.

25. Separation ward for women.

25a. Ditto ditto

Out-buildings.

4. Casual ward for men (ground floor).

The two first mentioned wards were prohibited from being used as sleeping wards from and after the 21st of November last.

The use of the last-mentioned ward (4) was to cease from the issue of the order.

It will be seen that a number of vagrants was sleeping in those wards last night.

I was informed by the master, however, that the Directors were building accommodation for 100 vagrants, and that the wards in question were only temporarily appropriated for the reception of that class, until the new wards were complete.

It did not appear to me that the master had any alternative but to continue the temporary use of these wards, unless he placed the vagrants in some other wards which were equally under prohibition, or unless they were mixed with other classes of inmates.

Article 5 of the order directs that no female vagrant pauper shall be admitted into the wards now termed "the receiving wards for women." I have no reason to believe that any of the persons sleeping in those wards last night belonged to the class termed "vagrants."

The use of the wards numbered 23 and 24, "Basement story," as sleeping wards, ought, in accordance with the order, to have ceased on the 21st ultimo. These two wards were "empty" last night, and they did not appear to have been recently used as sleeping wards.

In Mr. Hall's report of the 10th of October he called the attention of the Board to the fact, that at that time the prohibited rooms, No. 4 and No. 36, were still used for the purposes for which they were used at the date of the order; but I have the satisfaction of reporting that the order has now been complied with, and that both those rooms are unoccupied as sleeping wards.

I have only to add that two rooms on the basement and ground floor of the school building, formerly occupied by the boys, have been converted into sleeping wards for men, and that this had been done (as I understood) with the view to the master being able to keep the numbers in the other parts of the workhouse within the limits which have been fixed by the order.

To the Lord Courtenay.

I have, &c.
(signed) R. B. Cane,
Poor Law Inspector.

DOCUMENT referred to in the above Letter.

ST. PANCRAS PARISH.

WORKHOUSE ACCOMMODATION.

	No. of Ward or Room.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which now Appropriated.	No. of Persons allowed to Sleep.	Number Sleeping in each Ward, on the 2d of December 1856.	
		MAIN BUILDING. One-Pair Floor.			
One to sleep here	1	Lying-in ward - - - - -	{ 1 nurse - 9 women - 9 infants -	23. Temporary sleeping room,	
	2	Infirm women's bed-room - - -	10	10.	
	3	Ditto - ditto - - - - -	9	9.	
	4	Women's ditto - - - - -	4	Not occupied*	
	5	Infirm women's ditto - - - -	23	23.	
	6	Ditto - ditto - - - - -	7	7.	
	7	Ditto - ditto - - - - -	14	14.	
	8	Women's ditto - - - - -	25	24.	
	10	Infirm women's ditto - - - -	24	24.	
	11	Ditto - ditto - - - - -	14	13.	
	11a		30	25.	
	13	Women's ditto - - - - -	18	{ 11 women } Temporary lying-in 8 infants } ward.	
	14	Infirm women's ditto - - - -	11	11.	
	15	Ditto - ditto - - - - -	11	11.	
	17	Women's ditto - - - - -	40	49.	
	18	Ditto - ditto - - - - -	25	24.	
			Ground Floor.		
		19	Infirm women's bed-room - - -	17	17.
	20	Women's bed-room (late women's hall) - - - - -	40	41, and 1 infant.	
	21	Nursery day-room - - - - -	- - -	{ 6 women } 4 infants } 10.	
	21	Infant nursery bed-room - - -	{ 1 nurse - 15 women - 15 infants -	{ 16 women- 16 infants.	
	22	Women's bed-room - - - - -	14	10.	
		Basement Story.			
None to sleep here	23	Women's bed-room - - - - -	15	Empty.	
	24	Ditto - ditto - - - - -	12	Empty.	
	25	Separation ward for women - -	8	24 women } 4 children } 28	
	25a	Ditto - - ditto - - - - -	9	13 women } 1 infan } 14	
	42	Men's bed-room - - - - -	28	28.	
		Ground Floor.			
	30	Men's bed-room - - - - -	30	28.	
	31	Infirm men's ditto - - - - -	13	13.	
	32	Ditto - ditto - - - - -	13	11.	
	33	Men's ditto - - - - -	23	21.	
	34	Ditto ditto - - - - -	22	16.	
	35	Ditto (late men's hall) - - -	46	46.	
		One-Pair Floor.			
Query.—How used ?	36	Men's bed-room - - - - -	4	Empty.*	
	37	Ditto - ditto - - - - -	13	18.	
	38	Ditto - ditto - - - - -	13	16.	
	39	Ditto - ditto - - - - -	23	23.	
	40	Ditto - ditto - - - - -	22	20.	
	41	Ditto - ditto - - - - -	10	4.	
		Temporary Receiving Wards for Women.			
No female vagrants to be admitted here.† See Art. 5.	-	East room - - - - -	8	10 boys and 1 nurse.	
	-	West room - - - - -	8	10 women.	

* Occupied when inspected by Mr. Hall, 8th and 9th October.

† None here.

St. Pancras.	No. of Ward or Room.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which now Appropriated.	No. of Persons allowed to Sleep.	Number Sleeping in each Ward on 2d December 1856.
		OUT BUILDINGS.		
		Ground Floor.		
	2	Men's bed-room (over the day-room)	22	13.
	3	Ditto, ditto (over the men's casual ward) - - - - -	22	18.
	4	Casual ward for men (ground floor)	22	{ 28 in bed } vagrants. 5 up - -
		Receiving ward for men (first floor)	15	{ 9 boys over 14 } 8 men - - } 17.
		Receiving ward for women (first floor)	24	{ 20 women } 5 children } 25.
		THE HOSPITAL FOR MALES.		
		Two-Pair Floor.		
	4	Sick ward - - - - -	30	12. A portion taken off for shoe- makers' shops.
	4a	Ditto - - - - -	2	Shoemakers' store.
		One-Pair Floor.		
	3	Sick ward - - - - -	30	31 } 32.
	3a	Ditto - - - - -	2	1 }
		Ground Floor.		
	2	Sick ward - - - - -	30	29.
		Basement.		
	1	Eruption ward for men - - -	7	} 8.
		Adjoining room - - - - -	1 nurse	
		Insane Wards.		
	5	Insane ward for men - - -	10	{ 18 { 9 1 1 7 } 17.
		Ditto (padded) - - - - -	1	
		Ditto - (ditto) - - - - -	1	
		Ditto - (ditto) - - - - -	1	
	6	Ditto men - - - - -	5	
		One-Pair Floor.		
	4	Insane ward, women - - -	8	8.
	3	Ditto - ditto - - - - -	8	8.
		Ground Floor.		
	2	Insane ward, women - - -	8	8.
	1	Ditto - ditto - - - - -	8	8.
		THE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.		
		Two-Pair Floor.		
	11	Sick ward - - - - -	25	25.
		Ditto - - - - -	25	25.
	7a	Ditto - - - - -	4	6.
	9	Eruptive ward - - - - -	3	3.
	8	Ditto - - - - -	7	6.
	10	Ditto - - - - -	3	Empty.
		One-Pair Floor.		
	4	Sick ward - - - - -	25	26.
	4a	Ditto - - - - -	4	4.
	3	Ditto - - - - -	25	26.
	5	Ditto - - - - -	4	5.
	6	Ditto - - - - -	3	5.
		Ground Floor.		
	1	Sick ward - - - - -	25	25.
	2	Ditto - - - - -	25	25.
		BOYS' SCHOOL BUILDING.		
		Three-Pair Floor.		
	1	Sick ward - - - - -	18	—

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No. of Ward or Room.	Class of Inmates, or Purpose to which now Appropriated.	No. of Persons allowed to Sleep.	Number Sleeping in each Ward on 2d December 1856.	St. Pancras.
Boys School Building—cont inued				
<i>Two-Pair Floor.</i>				
2	Bed-room - - - - -	22	—	
3	Ditto - - - - -	22	—	
32	Ditto - - - - -	26	—	
<i>One-air P Floor.</i>				
8	Bed-room - - - - -	22	—	
29	Ditto - - - - -	26	—	
<i>Three-Pair Floor.</i>				
34	Infirm women's bed-room - -	18	—	
<i>Two-Pair Floor.</i>				
33	Infirm men's bed-room - - -	14	—	
<i>One-Pair Floor.</i>				
30	Infirm men's bed-room - - -	10	10.	
31	Ditto - ditto - - - - -	4	3.	
GIRLS' SCHOOL BUILDING.				
<i>Two-Pair Floor.</i>				
4	Infants' bed-room (east) - - -	30	20 infants, 1 nurse.	
5	Ditto (middle) - - - - -	25	21 women.	
6	Ditto (west) - - - - -	25	16 infirm women.	
<i>One-Pair Floor.</i>				
3	Girls' bed-room - - - - -	50	42.	
7	Infirm women's bed-room - -	12	18.	

BOYS' SCHOOL.

6. Basement	-	-	-	-	-	24 Men.
11. Ground Floor	-	-	-	-	-	29 Men.

153.—LETTER from the Commissioners in Lunacy to the Poor Law Board.

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy, 19, Whitehall-place,
24 December 1856.

My Lord,

By direction of this Board I forward to your Lordship the accompanying copy of a report upon the wards appropriated to the insane and idiotic inmates of the St. Pancras Workhouse, made by Mr. Gaskell, one of the Commissioners in Lunacy, after his visit on the 20th instant. I am to request that the same may be laid before the Poor Law Board, in order that the statements and recommendations contained therein may receive early attention.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thos. Martin*, for the Secretary.

Lord Courtenay.

REPORT referred to in the above Letter.

ST. PANCRAS WORKHOUSE REPORT.

20 December 1856.

I HAVE this day inspected the wards appropriated to insane and idiotic patients in the St. Pancras Workhouse. The accommodation provided for them remains in most respects the same as that described in former reports; the only alteration effected being the disuse of the objectionable part of the building named Little Bethlem, and the addition of an upper room in the infirmary for females. The condition of this room, and of the patients placed in it, will be detailed in a subsequent part of this report.

The wards occupied by the men were free from offensive smell, but in two of the women's rooms the atmosphere was contaminated, the cause of which arose from the condition of the bedding.

The patients, 63 in number, namely, 19 men and 44 women, were free from excitement, and well clad. One man was placed in seclusion in the padded room, and 6 men and 16 women were confined to bed. The men kept their beds on account of bodily infirmity, but as respects some of the women it appeared that they were placed in bed to prevent them running about in the rooms or yard.

The bedding consists of flock, a large quantity of which is now supplied to each bed; the coverlets are sufficient, but none of the beds are provided with an under blanket.

The patients are placed on the highest scale of diet; the sick and feeble are also liberally supplied with nutritious articles of food, which are carefully set forth in an extra diet list hung up in the wards.

The more immediate charge of the patients devolves on a paid attendant and nurse, assisted by six or seven inmates, some of whom remain up and on duty during the night time.

The additional room recently appropriated to the use of the insane women is a small apartment on an upper floor of the infirmary. It contains four beds, and is occupied by an assistant nurse and five patients, four of whom are placed to sleep in two of the beds, the nurse and fifth patient occupying the remaining beds. The only other furniture in the room consists of a small form, sufficient to seat two persons. There is neither table nor chair. The patients are not provided with either knives, forks, or spoons, and they consequently take their meals in a very disorderly manner. They have occasionally the use of two teaspoons belonging to the nurse, which are obviously of very little service, especially on those days when the dinner consists of soup.

The room is not large enough to accommodate six persons, and the atmosphere is much tainted. One of the beds occupied by two of the patients is saturated with urine. The patients who sleep in this bed are Mary Ann Malser and Ruth Bulliner. Malser is habitually inattentive to the calls of nature, whereas Bulliner is a cleanly and orderly patient. The latter complained much of her treatment, in being placed to sleep with a companion having such offensive habits. The bed, though wet, was evidently made up for the night, and on inquiry it was admitted by the nurse that she frequently allowed it to remain unchanged when in a wet and offensive condition. She stated that she often endeavoured to dry it near the fire of the room occupied by the patients, and that she occasionally washed the sheets in the chamber utensil, and dried them in a similar manner.

This practice of placing a cleanly patient to sleep with one of confirmed dirty habits, and also of washing and drying soiled articles of bedding in a room occupied by patients, cannot be too strongly animadverted on. With reference to this matter, I again draw attention to the recommendation made in the last report, that better means of cleansing soiled bedding be adopted, and a larger number of bed ticks supplied. The plan pursued is to dry the wet and soiled bedding (without it having been previously washed) in a small room heated by a stove.

stove. This room not only serves for the purpose of drying the bedding, but it is also used as a day and sleeping-room by the two women who attend to this department. To-day I found six or seven wet beds hung out in the yard.

Adverting to the recommendations made in the last report, I find that—

1. The patients named for removal have been sent to an asylum.
2. The instruments of restraint have been collected, and placed under the charge of the medical officer, and are not now used without his sanction. A record is also kept of the instances of restraint and seclusion.
3. A few chairs and settees have been provided, but there is still a great want of suitable seats for the infirm, aged, and epileptic patients.
4. Effectual measures have been taken to prevent the offensive smell formerly perceived in the men's ward, and supposed to arise from a defective drain.
5. The supply of water is now sufficient.
6. Suitable beds to prevent bed sores have been provided.
7. Lists of the patients are made out and placed in each ward.
8. A book is now kept in which the names of all persons placed in the ward are entered, together with the date of admission, age, nature of mental affection, whether restrained or secluded, and also the discharge or death.

From this record it appears that since the last visit of the 28th February, 34 patients have been removed to asylums, namely, 17 men and 17 women; and 82, namely, 59 men and 23 women, have been discharged cured, or transferred from the wards to other parts of the house, or have been taken out by friends, or removed to other parishes; five of the inmates have died, namely, three men and two women.

One of the men committed suicide by suspending himself from one of the staples used to fix the wirework over the window of the padded room, described in the former report as being in a dilapidated state. I again repeat the recommendations made in the last report, "That the wirework be removed from the windows in the men's ward." In doing this care should be taken that no means of suspension be left within reach of the patients.

It appears from the record alluded to above, that a considerable number of persons admitted into the workhouse, simply on account of drunkenness, are placed in the seclusion room of the insane ward, as there is a want of suitable accommodation in other parts of the building for such cases. Proper means should be adopted forthwith to check this very objectionable practice.

It appears from the register that 12 males and 16 females have been subjected to restraint or seclusion since last June.

From the 1st of January 1856, up to the present time, 42 patients have been sent to asylums, namely, 32 to the county asylums and 10 to licensed houses. In the course of each year about six patients are generally transferred from the workhouse into the hospitals of Bethlem and St. Luke's.

The wards, although containing a smaller number of inmates than formerly, are nevertheless still overcrowded, and I recommend that the orders for removal of the following patients be forthwith acted on, namely, John Brady, Henry Hutchins, Walter Amos, John Morgan, Harriett Rose, Sarah Waller, and Ellen Welch.

The following recommendations made in the last report have not been carried out, namely, more suitable accommodation for patients; better means of washing and drying soiled bedding; a larger amount of occupation and exercise; greater facilities for attending Divine service; better means of washing and bathing patients; removal of wirework from windows, and supply of cheerful books.

I again draw attention to the above points, and also recommend that the additional room recently opened be forthwith suitably furnished; that a few horsehair or cocoa-nut fibre beds be provided; that the knives and forks, when not in use, be locked up; that the window frames on the upper floors be checked, so as to prevent their opening beyond $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; that an under

St. Pancras.

blanket be supplied on all the beds; that the epileptic patients be clothed in woollen dresses; and that a quarterly account of the total admissions, discharges, and deaths be made out.

The medical officer appears attentive to his duties, and anxious to improve the condition of the patients, as far as lies in his power, and accordingly I take leave to suggest for the consideration of the Directors of the Poor of St. Pancras, whether it might not be advisable to extend to him increased authority over the wards occupied by insane patients.

(signed) *S. Gaskell*,
Commissioner in Lunacy.

154.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to Commissioners in Lunacy.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
29 December 1856.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, transmitting to them a copy of a report of a visit made to the workhouse of the parish of St. Pancras on the 20th instant by Mr. Gaskell, one of the Commissioners in Lunacy.

I am directed by the Board to state that the report above referred to will receive their immediate attention.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. W. Grey*, Secretary.

John Forster, Esq.

155.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Directors of the Poor of St. Pancras.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
29 December 1856.

Sir,

ADVERTING to the letter which the Poor Law Board addressed to you on the 4th March last, and to the correspondence which ensued thereon, respecting the then state of the wards appropriated to lunatics and idiots in the St. Pancras Workhouse, I am directed to inform the Directors of the Poor that the Board have received from the Commissioners in Lunacy a copy of a report made to them by Mr. Gaskell, one of the Commissioners, after visiting the above-mentioned wards on the 20th instant. The Board enclose a copy of that report, and request that the Directors will give their immediate attention to the statements contained in it, and that they will be good enough at once to take the necessary steps to remedy the still existing defects in the accommodation for lunatics and idiots in the workhouse to which the report refers.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. W. Grey*, Secretary.

C. Hibbard, Esq.

156.—LETTER from the Directors of the Poor of St. Pancras to the Poor Law Board.

Sir,

Vestry Office, Pancras Road, 2 January 1857.

I BEG to acknowledge the due receipt of your letter of the 29th December last, enclosing a copy of a report made to the Commissioners in Lunacy by Mr. Gaskell, one of the Commissioners, after visiting the wards appropriated to the insane and idiotic inmates of the workhouse; and I am desired by the Directors

of

of the Poor to inform you that a committee has been appointed to consider the statements and recommendations contained in the report, and to report thereon

St. Pancras.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Charles Hibbard*, Clerk.

R. W. Grey, Esq., M. P.
&c. &c.

157.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Directors of the Poor of St. Pancras.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
8 January 1857.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d instant, and to request that when the committee appointed to consider the statements and recommendations of Mr. Gaskell relative to the lunatic wards in the St. Pancras Workhouse shall have made their report to the Directors of the Poor of St. Pancras, the Board may be furnished as early as convenient with a copy of the report.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. W. Grey*.

Charles Hibbard, Esq.

158.—LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Directors of the Poor of St. Pancras.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S. W.
17 February 1857.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to draw the attention of the Directors of the Poor of the parish of St. Pancras to the letter which was addressed to them by the Board on the 8th ultimo, and to the previous correspondence respecting the state of the lunatic wards in the St. Pancras Workhouse.

The Board request that they may be furnished with a copy of the report of the committee appointed by the Directors to consider the statements and recommendations made by Mr. Gaskell, one of the Commissioners in Lunacy, after his visit to the St. Pancras Workhouse on the 20th December last, if the committee have laid their report before the Directors.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Courtenay*, Secretary.

Charles Hibbard, Esq.

159.—LETTER from the Directors of the Poor of St. Pancras to the Poor Law Board.

Vestry Office, Pancras Road.
18 February 1857.

My Lord,

IN reply to your Lordship's letter of yesterday's date, I beg to inform you, that the committee appointed to consider the statements and recommendations of Mr. Gaskell, one of the Commissioners in Lunacy, respecting the wards appropriated to insane inmates of the workhouse, have not yet presented their report to the Directors of the Poor. I shall not fail, upon their doing so, to inform the Directors of your Lordship's desire to be furnished with a copy of it.

I am &c.
(signed) *Chas. Hibbard*, Clerk.

The Lord Courtenay,
&c. &c.

POOR RELIEF (IRELAND).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 5 February 1857;—for,

RETURNS “showing, by COUNTIES, the Total Number of PAUPERS (IN-DOOR and OUT-DOOR) in Receipt of RELIEF on the First Saturday of January 1856, and the First Saturday of January 1857, in the Unions in *Ireland*, specifying the Increase or Decrease in the latter as compared with the former Period:”

“Of the Total Number of PAUPERS in Receipt of RELIEF in the WORKHOUSES in each Province in *Ireland* at the Close of the First Week (ending Saturday) of January 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, and 1857, stating also the Amount of Workhouse Accommodation, the Number of Deaths in the Workhouses during the Week, the Weekly Rate of Mortality per 1,000 Inmates, and the average Weekly Cost of Maintenance per Head, exclusive of Clothing; and also, for the same Periods, a Return of the Number of Persons in Receipt of Out-door Relief, and the Total Expenditure in Out-door Relief during the Week:”

And, of the Amount of POOR RATE Lodged, and of the Expenditure of POOR RATES in each Province in *Ireland* during the Year ended the 29th day of September 1856, in comparison with the same for the preceding Year.”

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin, }
10 February 1857.

B. BANKS,
Chief Clerk.

I.—RETURN showing, by Counties, the Total Number of PAUPERS (IN-DOOR and OUT-DOOR) in Receipt of RELIEF on the First Saturday of January 1856, and the First Saturday of January 1857, in UNIONS in *Ireland*, specifying the Increase or Decrease in the latter as compared with the former Period.

Names of Provinces.	Names of Counties.	No. of Unions.	No. of Electoral Divisions.	Population in 1851.	Relieved on First Saturday in January:						Increase.	Decrease.	Increase or Decrease per Cent.			
					1856.			1857.					Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
					In-door.	Out- door.	TOTAL.	In-door.	Out- door.	TOTAL.						
ULSTER.	Antrim - -	7	131	352,264	3,461	1	3,462	2,875	3	2,878	-	584	-	16.9		
	Armagh - -	2	45	196,085	711	-	711	602	-	602	-	109	-	15.3		
	Cavan - -	4	89	174,071	923	3	926	702	2	704	-	222	-	24.0		
	Donegal - -	8	141	255,160	827	4	831	701	4	705	-	126	-	15.2		
	Down - -	5	95	328,754	1,764	38	1,802	1,264	34	1,298	-	504	-	28.0		
	Fermanagh -	3	79	116,007	526	-	526	438	-	438	-	88	-	16.7		
	Londonderry -	4	86	191,868	1,070	-	1,070	930	-	930	-	140	-	13.1		
	Monaghan -	4	72	141,813	757	-	757	626	-	626	-	131	-	17.3		
Tyrone - -	7	137	255,819	1,280	3	1,283	1,025	4	1,029	-	254	-	19.8			
MUNSTER.	Clare - -	8	133	212,428	3,477	-	3,477	2,408	1	2,409	-	1,068	-	30.7		
	Cork - -	17	323	649,071	10,229	-	10,229	7,216	-	7,216	-	3,013	-	29.5		
	Kerry - -	6	159	238,239	4,080	1	4,081	2,407	1	2,408	-	1,673	-	41.0		
	Limerick - -	6	140	262,136	4,630	5	4,635	3,168	1	3,169	-	1,466	-	31.6		
	Tipperary -	9	188	331,487	5,997	2	5,999	4,689	2	4,691	-	1,308	-	21.8		
	Waterford -	4	80	164,051	2,899	46	2,945	2,079	68	2,147	-	793	-	27.1		
LEINSTER.	Carlow - -	1	45	68,059	671	5	676	457	4	461	-	215	-	31.8		
	Dublin - -	4	39	405,092	7,258	386	7,644	6,328	328	6,656	-	988	-	12.9		
	Kildare - -	3	90	95,688	1,249	44	1,293	1,020	92	1,112	-	181	-	14.0		
	Kilkenny -	5	91	158,746	2,316	101	2,417	1,869	107	1,976	-	441	-	18.2		
	King's County -	3	96	112,080	1,405	10	1,415	1,263	2	1,265	-	150	-	10.6		
	Longford -	3	73	82,350	762	-	762	673	-	673	-	89	-	11.7		
	Louth - -	3	44	107,657	1,294	27	1,321	983	80	1,063	-	258	-	19.5		
	Meath - -	5	83	140,760	1,872	86	1,958	1,440	99	1,539	-	419	-	21.4		
	Queen's County -	3	77	111,623	800	3	803	639	3	642	-	161	-	20.0		
	Westmeath -	3	98	111,409	1,293	-	1,293	1,037	-	1,037	-	256	-	19.8		
	Wexford - -	4	120	180,159	2,939	26	2,965	2,207	10	2,217	-	748	-	25.2		
	Wicklow - -	3	79	98,978	1,324	33	1,357	1,012	43	1,055	-	302	-	22.3		
CON- NAUGHT.	Galway - -	10	219	321,831	2,605	2	2,607	1,984	5	1,989	-	618	-	23.7		
	Leitrim - -	3	70	111,841	476	-	476	401	-	401	-	75	-	15.8		
	Mayo - -	9	150	274,612	1,620	1	1,621	1,288	1	1,289	-	332	-	20.5		
	Roscommon -	4	90	173,417	1,169	9	1,178	912	16	928	-	250	-	21.2		
	Sligo - -	3	67	128,510	563	-	563	540	1	541	-	22	-	3.9		
TOTAL, IRELAND		163	3,438	6,552,055	72,247	836	73,083	55,183	911	56,094	-	16,989	-	23.3		

Note.—In the case of Unions which extend into two or more Counties, the Unions are assigned to the Counties within which their Workhouses are situated, and the whole of the Electoral Divisions in such Unions are necessarily assigned to such Counties.

RETURN RELATING TO POOR RELIEF, IRELAND.

II.—RETURN of the Total Number of PAUPERS in Receipt of RELIEF in each Province in *Ireland* at the Close of the first Week (ending Saturday) of January 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, and 1857.

	First Week of January.	I N - D O O R.					O U T - D O O R.	
		Amount of Workhouse Accommo- dation.	Number of Inmates in Workhouses at the Close of the Week.	Number of Deaths in Workhouses during the Week.	Weekly Rate of Mortality per 1,000 Inmates.	Average Weekly Cost of Maintenance, exclusive of Clothing.	Number of Persons in Receipt of Out-door Relief.	Total Expenditure in Out-door Relief during the Week.
						<i>s. d.</i>		<i>£. s. d.</i>
ULSTER - -	1849	47,006	38,809	231	6·0	1 3	12,104	261 19 9
	1850	49,577	31,676	88	2·7	1 - $\frac{3}{4}$	570	12 17 6
	1851	47,307	22,949	76	3·3	1 - $\frac{1}{4}$	33	1 2 8
	1852	45,318	17,413	64	3·7	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	- 14 4
	1853	44,291	14,982	51	3·4	1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	69	4 9 10
	1854	44,209	11,293	66	5·8	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	2 11 10
	1855	44,139	11,890	60	5·0	1 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	34	3 13 9
	1856	43,995	11,319	48	4·2	2 -	49	5 1 11
	1857	44,105	9,163	35	3·8	1 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	47	4 17 6
MUNSTER - -	1849	81,952	79,915	670	8·3	1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	228,339	6,000 9 -
	1850	103,144	87,019	391	4·5	1 -	73,398	1,478 17 5
	1851	131,653	107,137	365	3·4	- 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	73	2 6 1
	1852	134,659	86,155	182	2·1	- 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,257	32 13 11
	1853	110,023	70,483	133	1·9	1 - $\frac{1}{4}$	894	23 1 4
	1854	95,956	49,891	153	3·1	1 6	23	1 5 5
	1855	85,458	38,333	103	2·7	1 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	19	- 12 -
	1856	78,441	31,312	72	2·3	1 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	54	1 17 2
	1857	73,976	21,967	57	2·6	1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	73	2 13 4
LEINSTER - -	1849	44,469	42,606	215	5·1	1 6	70,651	1,986 15 5
	1850	57,097	46,830	172	3·7	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	16,934	415 7 2
	1851	57,824	45,214	127	2·8	1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,493	68 4 2
	1852	58,275	40,304	110	2·7	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,821	51 10 6
	1853	56,224	36,322	105	2·9	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,063	60 15 10
	1854	52,483	32,457	140	4·3	1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,117	89 16 4
	1855	49,369	26,838	97	3·6	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,452	85 11 10
	1856	49,416	23,183	63	2·8	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	721	37 6 1
	1857	47,865	18,928	60	3·2	2 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	768	33 19 -
CONNAUGHT - -	1849	36,147	36,062	352	9·7	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	112,261	2,921 3 3
	1850	43,373	37,795	141	2·7	- 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,748	251 18 2
	1851	53,964	31,168	86	2·8	- 11	120	5 1 1
	1852	50,608	24,376	51	2·1	- 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	74	3 7 6
	1853	42,055	16,977	38	2·2	1 - $\frac{3}{4}$	32	1 11 6
	1854	37,955	10,963	26	2·4	1 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	31	1 17 8
	1855	35,315	8,235	17	2·1	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	1 - 3
	1856	34,061	6,433	16	2·5	1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	- 9 10
	1857	33,721	5,125	21	4·1	2 -	23	1 8 6
TOTAL, IRELAND	1849	209,574	197,392	1,468	7·3	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	423,355	11,170 7 5
	1850	253,191	203,320	792	3·9	1 - $\frac{3}{4}$	104,650	2,159 - 3
	1851	290,748	206,468	654	3·2	1 - $\frac{1}{4}$	2,719	76 14 -
	1852	288,860	168,248	407	2·4	1 1	3,170	88 6 3
	1853	252,598	138,764	327	2·4	1 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	3,058	89 18 6
	1854	230,603	104,604	385	3·7	1 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,198	95 11 3
	1855	214,281	85,296	277	3·2	1 10	1,523	90 17 10
	1856	205,913	72,247	199	2 8	2 - $\frac{1}{4}$	836	44 15 -
	1857	199,667	55,183	173	3·1	2 - $\frac{1}{4}$	911	42 18 4

III.—RETURN of the Amount of Poor RATE Lodged, and of the Expenditure of Poor RATE in each Province in *Ireland*, during the Year ended the 29th day of September 1856, in comparison with the same for the preceding Year.

Provinces.	1 Poor Law Valuation on 29 September 1856.	2 Poor Rate Lodged during the Year ended 29 Sept. 1856.	Expenditure during the Year ended 29 September 1856.										13 Total Poor Rate Lodged during the Year ended 29 Sept. 1856. Cols. 2 & 11.	14 Total Poor Rate lodged during the preceding Year, ended 29 Sept. 1855.	15 Total Expenditure for Poor Law Purposes during the Year ended 29 Sept. 1856. Cols. 8 & 12.	16 Total Expenditure for Poor Law Purposes during the preceding Year, ended 29 Sept. 1855.	Increase or Decrease in the Poor Law Expenditure for Year ended 29 September 1856 (Col. 16), as compared with the Expenditure of preceding Year.
			3 In- Maintenance and Clothing.	4 Out-Relief.	5 Emigration Expenses.	6 Salaries and Rations of Officers.	7 All other Ordinary Expenses.	8 Total Poor Law Expenditure incurred during Year ended 29 Sept.	9 Expenses under Medical Charities Act, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 68.	10 Amount of Rate Reserved and Paid on account of Annuities.	11 Poor Rate Lodged to Credit of former Union Account during the Year.	12 Disburse- ments Charged to former Union Account during the Year.					
			£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.					
ULSTER	£. 3,247,758	£. 132,460	54,732	222	122	23,099	19,192	97,367	24,565	2,269	38	13	£. 132,498	£. 131,117	£. 97,360	£. 107,000	£. 9,620
MUNSTER	£. 3,162,164	£. 257,387	144,401	137	1,791	37,512	36,518	220,359	25,424	676	325	679	£. 257,712	£. 315,071	£. 221,038	£. 270,631	£. 49,593
LEINSTER	£. 4,227,942	£. 256,920	126,648	1,788	2,122	33,581	32,059	196,193	28,305	-	15	16	£. 256,935	£. 283,041	£. 196,214	£. 233,645	£. 37,431
CONNAUGHT	£. 1,094,105	£. 76,035	32,719	51	135	15,077	13,259	61,241	11,605	1,491	617	287	£. 76,652	£. 111,574	£. 61,528	£. 73,983	£. 12,455
TOTAL, IRELAND	£. 11,731,969	£. 732,802	358,500	2,198	4,170	109,269	101,028	575,165	89,899	4,436	995	995	£. 723,797	£. 840,803	£. 576,160	£. 685,259	£. 109,099

* The boundaries of Unions having been altered in the years 1849, 1850, and 1851, separate Accounts have since been kept of the Poor-rates lodged to the credit of the former Unions, and of the payments made from time to time on account of expenditure incurred by such former Unions, which had not been previously charged in the Accounts.

POOR RELIEF (IRELAND).

RETURNS showing, by Counties, the Total
Number of PAUPERS (In-door and Out-door)
in Receipt of Relief on the First Saturday
in January 1856 and 1857; and, of the Total
Number of PAUPERS in Receipt of Relief in
the Workhouses in each Province in *Ireland*
at the Close of the First Week (ending Satur-
day) of January 1849 to 1857; &c.

(*Mr. Horsman.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 February 1857.*

POOR LAW SUPERINTENDENTS (SCOTLAND).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 16 February 1857;—for,

“COPIES of the NAMES of POOR LAW SUPERINTENDENTS in *Scotland* appointed under the Act 19 & 20 Vict. c. 117, with the Dates of their respective Appointments :”

“And, of the INSTRUCTIONS given to such POOR LAW SUPERINTENDENTS.”

RETURN of Copies of the NAMES of POOR LAW SUPERINTENDENTS in *Scotland* appointed under the Act 19 & 20 Vict. c. 117, with the Dates of their respective Appointments ; and, of the Instructions given to such Poor Law Superintendents.

Names of Superintendents.	Dates of their Appointments.
Henry Harrison Briscoe - - - -	28th August 1856.
George Falconar - - - -	28th August 1856.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Board of Supervision, Edinburgh,
10 November 1856.

Gentlemen,

I AM directed to inform you, that the Board intend to assign to each of you, for such time as may be considered expedient, the superintendence of separate districts in the Highlands.

The district to be assigned to Mr. Briscoe will, for the present at least, consist of the counties of Inverness, Ross and Cromarty, Sutherland and Caithness ; that of Mr. Falconar will consist of the county of Argyll, and all the other Highland parishes not included in Mr. Briscoe’s district, and which will hereafter be more minutely specified.

The Board are of opinion, that, before you assume the superintendence of those districts, it is desirable that you should make yourselves acquainted with the manner in which the Poor Laws are there administered. With that view, I am to instruct you to proceed as soon as possible on a tour of inspection into those two districts, which will include the whole of what are usually considered Highland parishes ; and the Board are of opinion that it will be of advantage to the public service that you should conduct this inspection together and in concert. When you have completed that duty, you will return to Edinburgh, and each of you will report upon the administration of the Poor Laws and the condition of the paupers, as compared with that of the independent labourers in the parishes visited by you within the limits of the district to be assigned to himself.

As the season is already far advanced, it appears to the Board that you ought to commence your inspection in the more northern district, and that the most expedient course will probably be, that you should go at once to Inverness, and there commence your inspection, proceeding northward along the east coast, and returning southward by the west coast.

The outer Islands are at this season so difficult of access, that the Board does not desire to include them in your present tour; but the Island of Skye is easily accessible, and it is desirable that you should visit it, as well as the Island of Mull.

It is not the intention of the Board to require that you should visit every parish in those districts; but it is desirable that you should make yourselves acquainted with such a number in the different parts of each county, and especially on their eastern and western sides, as may enable you to form an accurate opinion of the whole. If, in the course of your proceedings, you should find reason to believe that there is anything specially objectionable in the management of the poor in any parish not lying in the course of your proposed route, it is desirable that you should diverge from that route, for the purpose of investigating the alleged or suspected mismanagement.

You will understand that the object of the inspection on which you are now to be engaged is to furnish you with information for your future guidance, and to enable you to make such reports to the Board as may be useful to them in framing the instructions under which you will act when you assume the superintendence of your respective districts. It is not, therefore, the intention of the Board that you should exercise the functions of Superintendents on this occasion, except in so far as it may be necessary to do so for the purpose of effectual inquiry. For those purposes you will exercise your authority to summon and examine Inspectors, as well as members of Parochial Boards, paupers, and all other persons whom you may deem it necessary to examine; also to require the production of all books and papers relating to the administration of the Poor Laws, to attend meetings of Parochial Boards, and to take part in the proceedings, or make of them such inquiries as you may consider necessary.

You will probably find it expedient, as soon as you can determine the time of your arrival in a parish, to intimate the same to the Inspector, and desire him to call a meeting of the Parochial Board at such time as you may consider advisable, that you may have an opportunity of personally communicating with the members of those bodies to which the administration of the Poor Laws is entrusted.

In each parish you will visit at their home such a number of the paupers and of the independent labourers residing in the vicinity of your lodgings, or of the road you may travel, as will enable you to judge of their actual and relative conditions; and if in the course of your visits or inquiries you should have reason to think, after investigation, that any pauper is inadequately provided for by the Parochial Board, you will direct the Inspector immediately to furnish that pauper with a form of application to the Board of Supervision, complaining of inadequate relief, and to fill it up in such terms as the pauper may direct.

If any person should complain to you of having been refused relief by the Inspector or Parochial Board, you will explain that the power to order relief is vested in the Sheriff, to whom application may be made.

If you should find it necessary in any parish to employ an interpreter, you are authorised to hire a competent person for the occasion, provided he cannot otherwise be obtained, and to pay him such reasonable remuneration for his services as may have been agreed upon; but the visiting officer of the Board has rarely found it necessary to incur that charge.

A copy of the visiting officer's book, showing the subjects to which he chiefly directed his attention in the performance of his duties, will be furnished to you, together with a series of his Reports upon Highland Parishes; but it is not the desire of the Board that you should limit your inquiries to the details therein referred to. The Board is desirous that you should make yourselves acquainted with the whole working of the Poor Laws in the Highlands, and their influence upon the social condition of the population.

You have already been supplied with copies of all the Annual Reports of the Board, as well as a copy of Sir John M'Neill's Report on the Western Highlands, and of the rules and recommendations issued by the Board, and you will be supplied with stationery, dispatch boxes, and maps.

A sum of 25 *l.* on account of subsistence and cost of conveyance will be advanced to each of you on his receipt, and you will receive a remittance of a like amount from time to time, on intimating to me that the previous payment is exhausted. On the termination of the duty you will hand in accounts in duplicate of your expenditure, which will serve as vouchers for the accounts of the Board.

If in the course of your proceedings there should come to your knowledge anything connected with the administration of the Poor Laws, of which you may think it desirable that the Board should be immediately informed, you will report at once on the subject, either in the ordinary form, or confidentially, if you consider it more advisable.

You will inform the Board at least once a week of your progress, indicating' as far as you can, your further movements, and the points at which letters may be sent to you, that in case the Board should have any communication to make to you they may be enabled to do so.

The Board relies with confidence on your diligence, discretion, and independence in the performance of your duties, as well as on your desire to conduct all your proceedings with firmness, but with calmness and courtesy.

I am, &c.

(signed) *W. S. Walker,*
Secretary.

(Addressed to)
H. Harrison Briscoe, Esq.
and
George Falconar, Esq.,
General Superintendents of Poor.

Board of Supervision, }
Edinburgh, 25 February 1857. }

W. S. Walker,
Secretary.

POOR LAW SUPERINTENDENTS
(SCOTLAND).

RETURN of Copies of the NAMES of POOR
LAW SUPERINTENDENTS in *Scotland* appointed
under the Act 19 & 20 Vict. c. 117, with the
Dates of their respective Appointments; and, of
the Instructions given to such Poor Law
Superintendents.

(*Mr. Edward Elliot.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
3 March 1857.
